
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>



Stanford University Libraries

3 6105 116 562 773



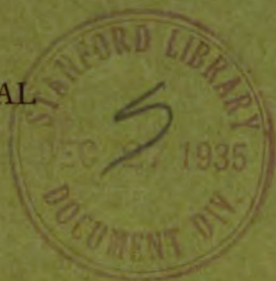


STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

5
H. Brit. Colonial office

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1727



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY 1934

(For Reports for 1931-32 and 1932-33 see Nos. 1642 and
1696 respectively (Price 1s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net

58-1727

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1727

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

GILBERT AND ELLICE
ISLANDS COLONY
1934

(For Reports for 1931-32 and 1932-33 see Nos. 1642 and
1696 respectively (Price 1s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 1s. 6d. Net

88-1727

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY FOR 1934

500437

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.		PAGE.
I.	GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.	GOVERNMENT	4
III.	POPULATION	5
IV.	HEALTH	8
V.	HOUSING	11
VI.	PRODUCTION	12
VII.	COMMERCE	14
VIII.	WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	15
IX.	EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	16
X.	COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	18
XI.	BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	21
XII.	PUBLIC WORKS	21
XIII.	JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	23
XIV.	LEGISLATION	27
XV.	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	27
XVI.	MISSIONS	33
XVII.	LANDS	34
XVIII.	NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES	35
XIX.	WEATHER REPORTS AND RAINFALL STATISTICS	36
XX.	MISCELLANEOUS	37
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	38

COMPOSITE MAP OF GILBERT AND ELLICE GROUPS; including
a sketch plan of Tarawa, showing the general configuration
of a typical lagoon island of the Equator.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The twenty-five islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups form a chain of coral atolls in mid-Pacific, cut by the Equator and lying close against the 180th meridian of longitude.

Beside these two Groups the Colony contains Ocean Island, some 250 miles to westward, and Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands, some 1,800 miles to eastward, of the Gilbert Group. The various components of the Colony are so scattered that a rectangle of a million square miles of ocean would not contain them all; and yet their aggregate area amounts to less than 200 square miles of land.

Geologically speaking, Ocean Island stands alone in the Colony, being an island of the "upheaved" type: its highest point is

280 feet above sea-level. This island, which is the Colony headquarters, is 1,500 acres in extent and possesses large deposits of phosphate of lime. All the other islands belong to the Central Pacific "area of subsidence", having been formed by the upward growth of coral around the flanks of mountains long since submerged. There is no island which rises as much as fifteen feet above sea-level, or exceeds in width five furlongs from beach to beach. The atolls are mere ribbons of land from five to fifty miles long, enclosing lagoons in most cases, and topped with a soil so sandy that it will support no useful plant save the coconut, the pandanus palm and coarse edible tubers of the taro (*calladium*) and babai (*alocasia indica*) families laboriously cultivated by the native.

The language of the Ellice Islands may be regarded as a dialect of Samoan; that of the Gilbert Islands is entirely different from the Ellice speech, and shows a strong relationship to certain dialects of the Melanesian area. No "pidgin" English is used in the Colony. Conversation is carried on either in plain English or the native tongue. The native languages are almost universally used, as only a few natives understand any language but their own. The Ellice Islanders converse among themselves in the Ellice dialect, but conduct church services, and write, in Samoan.

The Gilbertese of to-day are the descendants of a small, black-skinned people who, in about the third century of our era, suffered and absorbed an invasion by a large, tawny race of Samoan type. The Ellice Islanders are an offshoot of pure Samoan stock, who settled in the Group during the sixteenth century. There are no aboriginal inhabitants of Fanning, Washington, or Christmas Islands.

The climate is warm but not humid, and is tempered by the trade winds. The nights are cool for equatorial regions. The Colony is free from malaria and fevers of the typhoid group. In normal seasons the annual rainfall ranges from about 50 inches in the vicinity of the Equator to about 100 inches in the Northern Gilberts and 150 inches in the Southern Ellice Islands. In normal seasons the wettest months are December, January, and February, while the months with least rainfall are September and October. Ocean Island and the Gilbert Group are subject to drought. Fanning Island and the Southern Ellice Islands appear to be outside the area where drought conditions may be expected. Occasional west to north-west gales occur between October and March but the wind does not reach hurricane force. The Colony lies between the northern and southern equatorial hurricane belts.

The Gilbert Group was discovered, piecemeal, by British naval officers between 1765 and 1824; the Ellice Group, between 1781 and 1819. The first known white trader came to the Gilberts in 1837, and was responsible for the introduction of rum and guns to the natives of Tarawa. By 1846, when Commodore Wilkes

of the United States Navy visited the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, not a few beachcombers and traders had established themselves in both Groups. This was a period of great violence, when native factions were incited and actually led to battle by fugitives from the prisons of civilization, and the native name for the white man was "The Killer".

In 1856 the first missionary, Hiram Bingham, of the American (Boston) Board of Foreign Missions, preached Christianity in the Gilbert Islands. Between the 'fifties and the early 'nineties of last century, the Ellice Group became the happy hunting ground of the "black birders", who kidnapped thousands of natives for forced labour in the coffee plantations of Central America, and also introduced measles to the race. By these two evils the race was reduced from over 20,000 souls to under 3,000.

In 1892 the two Groups were proclaimed a British Protectorate by Captain H. M. Davis, of H.M.S. *Royalist*. The jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner of the Protectorate was extended to Ocean Island by a Proclamation of 1900. At the expressed desire of the natives both Groups were annexed to His Majesty's dominions by an Order in Council of the 10th November, 1915, and were known as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as from the 12th of January, 1916.

Ocean Island, of which the inhabitants are closely related to the Gilbertese, was included within the boundaries of the Colony by an Order in Council of the 27th of January, 1916, which came into operation on the 3rd of April following. By the same Order, Fanning and Washington Islands were also made part of the Colony, while Christmas Island was included by an Order which took effect from the 10th of November, 1916.

The Union Group (three islands) lying about 250 miles north of Samoa was made part of the Colony by Order in Council of the 29th of February, 1916, and subsequently excluded and placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General in Council of the Dominion of New Zealand. The Orders in Council effecting this change were dated the 4th of November, 1926.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is under the charge of a Resident Commissioner who resides at Ocean Island, which is the Colony headquarters, and who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who resides in Fiji. There is no Executive or Legislative Council. The Ordinances are enacted by the High Commissioner under the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

The Colony is sub-divided into five administrative districts each under the charge of a European officer who is responsible to

the Resident Commissioner. The headquarters of these districts are at Tarawa, Butaritari and Beru in the Gilbert Group, Funafuti in the Ellice Group, and at Fanning Island.

Much of the work of administration is done by the natives themselves. Each island which has an indigenous population has its own native Government, constituted under the provisions of the Native Laws Ordinance, 1917, and presided over by a native Magistrate whose duties include the administration of the native laws and regulations, and the supervision of the island police, prisoners and prisons. The native Government maintains law and order under the general supervision of the European Administrative Officer of the district of which the island forms part. Each village is in charge of one or more local headmen according to its size and situation. The Magistrate in session with village headmen constitutes a monthly Court. On him falls the greater bulk of the executive work and responsibility and, except during the few days in each month when the native Court is in session, it is he who exercises general control, issues instructions, and decides questions on matters affecting the people as a whole. On each island also is a native Scribe who collects licence fees, fines, and tax copra from the natives, keeps records of Government cash received and disbursed, births, marriages, deaths, rainfall, shipping, and minutes of native Court proceedings, in prescribed books. He is also the local Postmaster. The population of 30,000 souls represents the largest body of natives under close and complete administration within the limits of the Western Pacific High Commission. The system of local government by native bodies under the supervision of European officers has reached a more advanced stage than elsewhere in the Pacific, and the day is in sight when it may become possible to allot even greater responsibilities to indigenous assemblies. The ultimate end in view is that the Gilbertese and Ellice peoples may learn to govern themselves.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony on the 31st December, 1934, based on the returns received from the various districts, was 34,337, comprising 33,739 natives, 360 Asiatics, and 238 Europeans. The population of Ocean Island amounted to 2,183, composed as follows:—652 Banabans, 948 Gilbert Islanders, 115 Ellice Islanders, 339 Chinese, 127 Europeans, one Fijian, and one Solomon Islander.

The population of Ocean Island, which reveals an increase on the figures given in the previous Annual Report, varies considerably from year to year dependent upon the numbers of indentured labourers employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The distribution of the population throughout the Colony and the incidence of native births and deaths were as follows :—

						POPULATION.			
						<i>Natives.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Ocean Island :—</i>									
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,717	127	339	2,183
<i>Gilbert Islands :—</i>									
Little Makin	...	...	...	...	...	781	1	—	782
Butaritari	...	...	...	...	...	1,760	11	11	1,782
Marakei	...	...	...	...	...	1,713	3	—	1,716
Abaiang	...	...	...	...	...	2,661	16	—	2,677
Tarawa	...	...	...	...	...	2,981	19	2	3,002
Maiana	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	2	1	1,480
Kuria	...	...	...	...	...	294	1	—	295
Aranuka	...	...	...	...	...	313	1	—	314
Abemama	...	...	...	...	...	965	5	2	972
Nonouti	...	...	...	...	...	2,348	5	—	2,353
Tabiteuea	...	...	...	...	...	3,848	4	1	3,853
Beru	...	...	...	...	...	2,368	10	1	2,379
Nikunau	...	...	...	...	...	1,754	4	—	1,758
Onotoa	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	—	—	1,697
Tamana	...	...	...	...	...	1,051	—	—	1,051
Arorae	...	...	...	...	...	1,547	—	—	1,547
Total	...	...	...	...	...	27,558	82	18	27,658
<i>Ellice Islands :—</i>									
Nanumea	...	...	...	...	...	922	—	—	922
Nanumaga	...	...	...	...	...	468	—	—	468
Niutao	...	...	...	...	...	665	—	—	665
Nui	...	...	...	...	...	423	—	—	423
Vaitupu	...	...	...	...	...	630	—	—	630
Nukufetau	...	...	...	...	...	414	—	—	414
Funafuti	...	...	...	...	...	429	1	—	430
Nukulaelae	...	...	...	...	...	236	—	—	236
Niulakita	...	...	...	...	...	33	—	—	33
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,220	1	—	4,221
Fanning Island	...	...	...	...	...	244	28	3	275
Christmas Island	...	...	...	...	...	No statistics available.			
Washington Island	...	...	...	...	...
Colony Totals...	...	...	...	...	...	33,739	238	360	34,337

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

					<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
<i>Ocean Island</i>	...	...	...	...	33	54
<i>Gilbert Islands :—</i>						
Little Makin	...	...	...	...	47	19
Butaritari	...	...	...	...	64	46
Marakei	...	...	...	...	49	55
Abeiang...	...	...	...	...	77	70
Tarawa	...	...	...	...	65	97
Maiana	...	...	...	...	36	27
Kuria	...	...	...	...	8	3
Aranuka	...	...	...	...	10	4
Abemama	...	...	...	...	39	17
Nonouti...	...	...	...	...	80	55
Tabiteuea	...	...	...	...	113	86
Beru	...	...	...	...	66	42
Nikunau	...	...	...	...	80	48
Onotoa	...	...	...	...	71	58
Tamana	...	...	...	...	45	31
Arorae	...	...	...	...	57	25
Total	...	...	...	...	907	683
<i>Ellice Islands :—</i>						
Nanumea	...	...	...	...	24	13
Nanumaga	...	...	...	...	21	11
Niutao	...	...	...	...	27	10
Nui	...	...	...	...	11	11
Vaitupu...	...	...	...	...	30	25
Nukufetau	...	...	...	...	23	7
Funafuti	...	...	...	...	14	12
Nukulaelae	...	...	...	...	10	3
Niulakita	...	...	...	...	—	1
Total	...	...	...	...	160	93
Fanning Island	...	...	...	...	12	2
Washington Island	...	...	...	...	No statistics available.	
Christmas Island	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	12	2
Colony Totals	...	...	...	...	1,112	832

The small but steady annual increase in the population of the Colony is still being maintained, although it will be noticed that the number of deaths during the year on the islands of Banaba (Ocean Island), Marakei, and Tarawa exceeded the number of births

during that period. The serious drought experienced at Banaba, culminating in an outbreak of beriberi was responsible for a large number of deaths at that island, and an epidemic of influenza, probably introduced into the Colony by one of the vessels loading copra at Tarawa, subsequently spread to other islands and was responsible for a number of deaths at the islands of Tarawa and Marakei.

Owing to the uncertain state of the copra market the Fanning Island Company withdrew all their employees, both European and native, from Washington Island during the period under review.

The number of marriages celebrated in the Colony during the year 1934 was as follows :—

Natives 378 ; Europeans 1 ; Asiatics Nil.

The rate of infantile mortality in the Colony during the year was 180·8 per 1,000 births.

IV.—HEALTH.

Hospitals and Asylums.

Tarawa Central Hospital.—The Medical Department is administered from Tarawa Island, the Tarawa Central Hospital, which is a Colony Government hospital, being the chief medical institution in the Group. Cases of sickness which cannot be treated by native dressers at smaller hospitals are sent to Tarawa Central Hospital for operative or other treatment at the hands of the senior staff. The Senior Medical Officer is resident at this hospital.

The following statistics show the medical work of the Tarawa Central Hospital during 1934 :—

In-patients treated	...	...	...	179
Treatments to out-patients	...	...	...	2,693
Operations performed	...	...	...	185
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	...	355
Deaths in hospital	...	...	...	10

The Funafuti Hospital is also a Colony Government hospital. It is the central hospital for the Ellice Group, and cases for medical and operative treatment are brought to it whenever the opportunity offers. The Medical Officer for the Ellice Islands has been absent during the whole of the year and the hospital has been in the charge of a senior native medical practitioner assisted by a junior native medical practitioner and a staff of native dressers and nurses.

The following statistics show the work performed at the Funafuti Hospital during 1934 :—

In-patients treated	...	...	...	81
Treatments to out-patients	...	...	...	3,584
Operations performed	...	...	...	269
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	...	532
Deaths in hospital	...	...	...	5

Central Leper Asylum, Tarawa.—Cases of leprosy occurring in the Group are brought to this asylum whenever the opportunity offers. The Island dressers are quick to recognize cases of leprosy among the people under their care and take steps to isolate them from all other people until such time as they can be seen by a medical officer and brought to the Asylum.

The following are the figures for the asylum for 1934 :—

In the asylum at the end of 1933	...	...	27
Admitted during 1934	...	...	4
Died during 1934	...	...	6
Remaining in the asylum at end of 1934	...	...	25

Island hospitals.—These are established at each of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. On two of the larger Gilbert Islands there are two hospitals, one each at the north and south ends. These hospitals are staffed and supplied with medicines, etc., by the Colony Government from the Tarawa Central Hospital in the Gilberts and from the Funafuti Hospital in the Ellice. Each Island dresser travels about his island regularly in addition to attending to his patients in the hospital. At each of the larger islands there are at least two dressers, but at every hospital there is one dresser who is able to perform minor operations such as the extraction of teeth or the treatment of injuries, and is also able to give injections of Novarsenobillon for the treatment of yaws.

The following figures show the work done by the dressers in the Group during the year :—

In-patients treated	...	...	...	2,863
Treatments to out-patients	...	...	...	38,206
Operations performed	...	...	...	1,530
Anti-yaws injections given	...	...	...	9,186
Deaths at Island hospitals	...	...	...	211

Mental Hospital.—This is an adjunct to the Tarawa Central Hospital and is in the direct charge of the Senior Medical Officer. All patients are well cared for and the majority are given light duties to perform which keep them fit physically and help considerably to improve their mental condition.

The following are the figures of admissions, discharges, etc. :—

In lunatic asylum at end of 1933	...	...	9
Admitted during 1934	...	...	6
Discharged during 1934	...	...	4
Remaining at end of 1934	...	...	11

General Health Work.

Yaws.—The incidence of “evident” yaws in the group has declined greatly. As has been stated, Island dressers are able to give weekly injections for the treatment of this crippling disease, and the beneficial effect of this work is quite evident to anyone travelling through the various villages. The natives have come to put so much faith in the “needle” that they present themselves

at the hospitals on injection days without any *vis a tergo* on the part of the dresser. Such is their faith, that many persons who “feel a bit run down” or who have slight or imaginary pains also come for an injection, which, they state, makes them feel strong again. No person who presents himself for an injection is refused treatment.

Tuberculosis still remains the most fatal of all the maladies of the natives. However, the incidence of tubercular adenitis which was so common some years ago, certainly appears to be diminishing. No doubt the operative measures which have been practised in the Colony during recent years, combined with the administration of cod-liver oil and other vitamin-containing substances such as “Ostelin” have had a great deal to do with the reduction of tubercular adenitis in children. Other manifestations of tuberculosis, however, continue to appear and seven of the ten deaths which occurred at the Tarawa Central Hospital during 1934 were directly due to tuberculosis.

Filariasis and *elephantiasis* do not occur in the Gilbert Islands but they are very common in the Ellice Group. Much work has been done in the Ellice Islands for the relief of this condition.

Malaria.—Fortunately, this disease does not occur in the Colony.

Venereal disease.—This is very rare. Syphilis is unknown in the Colony but a few cases of gonorrhoea occur, which, however, respond readily to simple treatment.

Chicken-pox is endemic, as is also *dysentery*, but fatalities from either are rare.

Smallpox has never been introduced into the Colony. Strict precautions are, of course, taken against its introduction and, during 1934, a large percentage of the population was vaccinated. The remainder will be vaccinated as soon as time and circumstances permit.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

With the exception of such places as Mission schools where discipline is, of necessity, strict, no organised child welfare work is at present possible in the Gilbert Islands. The people have yet to learn the elements of hygiene. There are certain laws which say: “Thou shalt do this” and “Thou shalt not do that,” but, unfortunately, the reason for the observance of these laws is not understood by the native. European officers of the Medical Department have not had the time or opportunities to give systematic instruction to the Gilbertese in relation to public health, but it is hoped that, in the near future, native medical practitioners will be able to bring about an improvement in the hygiene of the living conditions of the natives. Until such is in being, it is impossible to attempt anything in the way of child welfare in the Gilbert

Islands. At present, a Medical Officer, either European or native, is never consulted by expectant native mothers, and confinements are usually conducted by some old native woman who, through custom, has become recognized by the natives as a midwife.

In the Ellice Islands, the people are far more intelligent and enterprising than the Gilbertese, and, by much hard work, the Medical Officer and his staff have been able to train young girls as nurses. These nurses are doing good work among their own people in the care, treatment and feeding of infants.

V.—HOUSING.

Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading firms in the Colony are provided with separate houses of the bungalow type which, with few exceptions, are built with European materials. There is no hotel or other accommodation for tourists or visitors at any of the islands of the Colony.

The Chinese labourers employed on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners are housed in their own location, the construction of which was completed during 1930. The location contains dwellings, mess-rooms and offices, and two spacious recreation rooms. The work is carried out in reinforced concrete and fibrolite, and the roofs are fibrolite tiled.

The Commissioners' indentured native labourers, together with the labourers' wives and families, are also housed under conditions of cleanliness and comfort. The houses of the married quarters are built with a timber frame and floor, while the roofs are fibrolite tiled. The houses are partitioned medially, and kitchens are provided wherein each family may cook its own food. The whole structure is raised some two feet above the ground on concrete piles.

The houses of the unmarried quarters vary in character. Some are concrete houses with fibrolite tiled roofs, while others have a timber structure with concrete floors and galvanized iron roofs. The unmarried labourers eat in a communal mess-room.

The buildings in which the Chinese and indentured native labourers are housed are owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners and are maintained in a good state of repair. Adequate sanitary arrangements are provided and during the period under review two additional combined bathrooms and latrines were erected in the unmarried native labourers' quarters.

The erection of a new hospital for the accommodation of European patients was completed by the British Phosphate Commissioners during the year under review. The building contains three separate wards and a separate office for the Medical Officer, Ocean Island.

A programme was instituted by the British Phosphate Commissioners during the year for the erection of three new houses for the use of the European married staff. One of these houses, which are built in concrete, was half-completed at the close of the year.

A regular inspection of these buildings is carried out by the Medical Officer, Ocean Island, the Officer in Charge of Constabulary, Ocean Island, and the Manager of the British Phosphate Commissioners, and in this way defects are noted, complaints received and rectified, and a high standard of housing conditions prevails.

All houses occupied by Europeans and Chinese, and the Chinese and indentured native locations, are lighted by electricity.

The Banabans (natives of Ocean Island) are not indentured, and live in their own native villages. Between 80 and 100 Banabans are, however, employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners as day labourers.

Provision was made in the Colony Estimates for the financial year 1934-35 for the continuation of the work of reconstruction of the Police Lines at Ocean Island. The necessary materials were ordered as soon as the Draft Estimates had been approved but work had not been begun at the close of the calendar year.

At Fanning Island the indentured labourers are Gilbertese and are housed in suitable buildings constructed with European materials. These buildings are inspected by the Administrative Officer and the Medical Officer stationed at the Island.

In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups the native employees of the Government and trading firms are provided with buildings, out-houses, etc., similar in every respect to those in the native villages.

King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 provides that no dwelling which, in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner or certain other officers mentioned therein, is unfit for habitation shall be assigned to any labourer. In addition to Sections 33 to 36 inclusive of the Regulation mentioned, the Gilbert and Ellice Public Health Ordinance, No. 8 of 1929, provides for the enforcement of sanitary laws.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are phosphate of lime obtained at Ocean Island, and copra from all the other islands. A small quantity of shark fins is also exported.

Phosphate of lime.—The most important product is the phosphate of lime mined on Ocean Island by the British Phosphate Commissioners. The deposits of the mineral on Ocean Island and the neighbouring island of Nauru (also worked by the British Phosphate Commissioners) give a higher phosphoric acid reaction than those of any other known area. All the phosphate mined is exported.

The quantities and values of phosphate exported during the six calendar years 1929-1934, are shown in the following table :—

Year.				Tons.	Value.		
					£	s.	d.
1929	...	...	...	226,710	283,387	10	0
1930	...	...	...	172,050	202,435	19	0
1931	...	...	...	129,868	159,115	5	0
1932	...	...	...	196,875	265,781	5	0
1933	...	...	...	188,150	251,917	16	6
1934	...	...	...	211,250	279,906	5	0

The Europeans employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners are engaged in the United Kingdom or Australia for limited periods according to the nature of their respective duties. They are provided with free partly-furnished quarters. The Chinese are obtained from Hong Kong and sign a three-years' agreement. They are not accompanied by their womenfolk. The Gilbertese labourers are recruited under the provisions of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and amending Ordinances. Their term of service is twelve months, and one-third of their number are accompanied by their wives and a limited number of children. The Chinese and Gilbertese recruited labourers are provided with free quarters and rations. The Banabans, although in regular employment, are classed as casual labourers and live in their own villages.

Copra is the product of all islands in the Colony except Ocean Island. At Fanning and Washington Islands, Gilbertese recruited labourers are employed for the purpose of planting the lands and making copra. Their term of service is three years but by mutual consent the term may be extended to four years. Tahitian labour is employed at Christmas Island. In the Gilbert and Ellice Groups all the coconut-bearing lands are in the hands of natives. These lands are not cultivated, and the copra represents the coconuts in excess of what is required by the natives for domestic consumption. The Gilbert and Ellice Groups have no other industry on which to fall back should the demand for copra cease.

The quantities and values of copra exported during the six calendar years 1929-1934 are shown in the following table :—

Year.			Tons.	Value. £
1929	...	...	2,875	45,324
1930	...	...	6,115	94,222
1931	...	...	7,397	90,710
1932	...	...	6,559	66,077
1933	...	...	6,968	67,978
1934	...	...	5,259	31,225

Mat-making.—The mats woven by native women of pandanus leaf are among the finest in the Pacific. The Gilbertese mats depend upon texture and finish for their appeal ; those made in the Ellice Islands are less finely plaited, but are decorated with woven designs of striking colour. Hats of a texture and durability equal to the best Panama are also produced, and can be made to any size or shape, if blocks be supplied. Fans are manufactured of prepared leaf and coloured feathers. Baskets and bags of beautiful design and workmanship can be made to any pattern. There is no limit to the ingenuity of the native women in the manufacture of fine plaited articles. There is, however, only a local market for these articles.

Pearl shell exists in the lagoon of Christmas Island, but the lessees (Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Limited) do not pay much attention to the export of this commodity. Shell has also been

found in Onotoa Lagoon (Southern Gilberts), but cannot be worked by naked diving, owing to the presence of a ferocious type of eel.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Details of the goods imported during the financial year ended the 30th June, 1934, are as follows :—

<i>General Description</i>	<i>Value £</i>
Alcoholic liquors	2,498
Bicycles... ..	773
Building material	1,215
Cement... ..	2,350
Coal	1,963
Crude oil	2,833
Drapery... ..	9,564
Explosives and fuse	915
Fishing materials	618
Flour	973
Fruits and vegetables	2,051
Hardware	4,550
Kerosene	988
Lubricating oil	1,201
Machinery	8,676
Medical goods	2,219
Milk	974
Provisions, sundry	17,118
Rice	4,131
Sugar	2,095
Timber	2,907
Tobacco... ..	6,261
Miscellaneous	17,556
	<hr/>
	£94,429

The gross value of imports and the gross value and tonnage of exports for the five years ended 30th of June, 1934, were respectively as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>£</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1929-30	148,779	351,496	213,328
1930-31	194,425	253,344	156,563
1931-32	114,511	259,120	148,915
1932-33	117,920	398,068	233,200
1933-34	94,429	259,843	179,276

Most of the imported goods are shipped out of Australian ports and are produced in the United Kingdom and Australia. The balance comes from New Zealand, America, Japan, and China. Most of the goods brought to Ocean Island arrive in British ships, but the goods brought direct to other parts of the Colony arrive mainly in foreign ships.

Nearly all the phosphate of lime is exported to Australia and New Zealand and is carried mainly in British ships. During the period under review, however, one shipment of 7,500 tons was exported direct to Holland from Ocean Island. The balance is shipped to Japan.

All the copra produced in the Colony is normally exported in foreign vessels to America or Japan, but during the period under review two shipments were sent direct from Tarawa to Spain and Italy respectively, in British vessels, chartered by Messrs. Burns Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited. The low price of copra in the world's markets made it still necessary for copra sacks to be admitted free of duty, and a sliding scale of export duty on copra, based on the London price of this commodity at the end of each month, was introduced to assist the trading firms in the Colony.

The price paid to native co-operative societies and non-native traders during the year under review was £3 per ton, and to individual natives £2 10s. per ton. These are the lowest prices yet recorded in the history of the Colony, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the tonnage of copra exported during the year fell to 3,626 tons, or under half the quantity exported during the financial year 1932-33.

During the latter part of the year Messrs. W. R. Carpenter and Sons, Limited, combined with Messrs. On Chong and Company, Limited, the Chinese firm trading at Butaritari, and it is hoped that the presence of another active trading firm in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands will lead to greater competition and a consequent increase in trading activities.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans.—Europeans in the service of the Government and industrial and trading concerns are provided with free partly furnished quarters. Unmarried employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners receive free board, lodging, and laundry. All houses on Ocean Island are lighted by electricity which is supplied free to employees of the Commissioners; other Europeans pay for the service. With economy a married couple can live on about £27 a month and a bachelor on about £18 to £20 a month. These amounts do not include clothing, luxuries, and entertainment expenses.

Chinese.—Chinese mechanics employed on Ocean Island receive an average wage of £5 10s. 0d. a month, and coolie labour £2 a month, with rations, quarters, and lighting in both cases.

Natives.—On Ocean Island native labourers employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners under contract receive £1 12s. 0d. a month with rations, quarters, and lighting, and a bonus of 8s. a month for satisfactory work. Casual labourers receive 4s. a day without rations or quarters. In other parts of the Colony the wages

vary according to the locality in which employed and the nature of the employment. Labour employed under signed contract is paid from £1 a month with quarters and rations to £5 a month without rations. Casual labourers receive from 2s. to 5s. a day, according to whether free rations are issued or not. Native employees of the Government receive from £12 to £200 a year with rations (or an allowance in lieu thereof) and quarters.

General.—Where rations are issued they are on a liberal scale. All working tools are provided by the employer. No labourer is required to work for more than 9 hours a day with a maximum of 50 hours a week. Only those engaged on necessary services are required to work on Sunday. A capitation tax of £10 a year is payable in respect of each non-native employed in the Colony. Although the individual is liable it is the practice for the employer to pay the tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Mission education dates back to 1860, soon after the arrival in the Northern Gilberts of that distinguished missionary, Hiram Bingham, who reduced the Gilbertese speech to writing, translated the Bible into the vernacular, and wrote a dictionary of the language. Other Mission bodies followed the American Board, under whose auspices Bingham worked. The London Missionary Society started schools in the Ellice Group in 1865 and in the Southern Gilberts in 1870. The Mission of the Sacred Heart followed in the Central Gilberts in 1889. Until 1900 the native teachers employed came from other Pacific Islands, mostly Hawaii and Samoa.

At this time, the year 1900, the Missions reorganized their respective systems and central institutions for teachers and senior students were planned and in time established. As a consequence, Gilbertese teachers became available for the development of village education, and a large increase in the number of these schools followed. In the Ellice Group, however, the practice was continued of drawing teachers from Samoa. By the year 1920, there were native teachers in every village of the two main Groups and of Ocean Island.

The number and broadcast nature of the islands together with their atoll formation renders many village schools necessary in the Gilbert Group. Two hundred there are of the two Missions and this for a population of 27,000. In the Ellice Group, with its 4,000 people, only eight village schools are wanted, as the island populations are gathered each in one village and there is but one Mission.

Grants-in-aid to Mission central schools were given for the first time in 1914 and were established in 1917–18. With some increases, they have been maintained to the present time. Grants-in-aid to village education began in 1930, with the training of native Mission teachers at the King George V school, Tarawa, under a scheme of co-operation between the Missions and the Government.

The foundation of the Education Department occurred in 1920. The scheme then devised had for its object the training of native boys at a central boarding school in the Gilberts. These boys were intended for service in Government departments as medical practitioners, clerks and interpreters, dressers, and teachers. A second object was the general education of Banaban boys at a day school on Ocean Island where a common fund could be drawn upon for this local purpose. Some three years later, upon the representations of the Ellice natives, a central boarding school was established in the Ellice Group, having a similar object to the school in the Gilberts. In 1929, the one European school in the Colony was opened at Ocean Island.

Considerable changes occurred in the boarding schools in 1930, as a result of the attention directed to village education. The King George V school added to its activities by becoming a teacher-training centre, where native teachers undergo a year's course. The Ellice Islands school limited its activities; the Headmaster was withdrawn and a reduced number of pupils continued under the charge of native masters.

Expenditure on education remained much as for the previous financial year—£4,990, as against £4,960. The cost of village education fell, owing to the failure of some schools to earn efficiency grants. Grants-in-aid to Mission central schools suffered no change. Three of the four Government schools and administration showed small increases of expenditure. The figures are as follows:—village education, £486; Mission central schools, £500; administration, £752; European school, £386; King George V school, £1,666; Ellice Islands school, £1,020; Banaban school, £181.

Colonial revenue contributed £3,796 to the cost of education; the Banaban Fund, £1,021; and the British Phosphate Commissioners, £175.

The number of improved village schools at the end of the year, when five more native teachers finished their training course at the King George V school, was thirty-two. Of thirty-five teachers trained for these schools, three are not at work. These thirty-two schools are all in the Gilbert Group. The hope of having improved schools in the Ellice Islands remains unfulfilled, as difficulties, chiefly financial, preclude any continuance of the teacher-training scheme.

This situation affects the Gilbert Islands, too. Since 1930, native Mission teachers have been trained at the rate of ten yearly, for service in village schools. The immediate objective was the provision of forty improved village schools and the goal aimed at, inclusive of the Ellice Group, was 100 schools. One of the two Missions withdrew from the scheme of co-operation between the Government and the Missions after three years, thus leaving only the other Mission's quota to be trained for the fourth year, the one under review. This explains the figure of thirty-five schools mentioned above, instead of forty.

The results accruing from the co-operative scheme, curtailed though it has been, are satisfactory. The trained teachers are stationed in the larger villages of the Gilbert Group, with the result that a quarter of the school children are under the new instruction. Inspection reports reveal that most of the schools are being carried on efficiently. The progress made may be considered as a first large step in the improvement of village education.

The amalgamation scheme between two Government schools, the King George V school and the Banaban school, was dissolved during the year. It had endured for eight years. The Banaban boys at the former school returned to their home island in June, and most of them resumed attendance at their old school. The plan outlined at present is to have the former status of the Banaban school restored and the building of a larger school on another site.

The situation regarding teacher-training and the changes in Banaban education form the outstanding events of the year. But the year has been noticeable for attention to text-books. The schools seem likely to have greatly improved resources in the matter of local text-books, owing to the help of missionary and anthropologist.

There are no welfare institutions of a special nature in the Colony; but the continued work of the "Women's Committee" on each Ellice Island is worthy of mention. The committees hold daily inspections of infants in their individual villages, giving advice on clothing, feeding, and treatments. They form a body of opinion calculated to keep a reactionary parent under control. Such welfare units have not, unfortunately, their counterparts in the Gilbert Islands, due to the impossibility of co-operation for the purpose among a scattered population.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

The following is a summary of the vessels which called at Ocean Island, and Tarawa (Gilbert Islands) during the year 1934 :—

<i>From</i>	<i>Ocean Island.</i>	<i>Tarawa.</i>
Australia	16	1
Japan	10	—
Gilbert Islands	18	46
Nauru	13	1
New Zealand	7	—
Marshall Islands	—	6
Fanning Island	—	1
Ellice Islands	—	1
Ocean Island	—	13
Honolulu	—	1
British Solomon Islands	—	1
Protectorate.	—	—
	64	71

The greater number of vessels which call at Ocean Island discharge mails and stores there, and then proceed to the neighbouring island of Nauru to load a cargo of phosphate. The remainder carry phosphate from Ocean Island to various ports in Australia and New Zealand, and occasionally to China, Japan, and Europe.

Tarawa, the distributing centre for mails in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, is connected direct with Australia by the irregular visits of vessels chartered by Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, and Messrs. On Chong and Company of Butaritari, for the purpose of exporting copra. Messrs. Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha of Butaritari Island export copra in their own auxiliary schooners which pay irregular visits to the Colony from the Marshall Islands.

Communication between the Gilbert and Ellice Groups and Colony headquarters is maintained by the Government vessel *Nimanoa*, which makes irregular trips, in so far as circumstances permit, between Tarawa and Ocean Island for the carriage of passengers and mails to and from the Gilbert Group. During the period under review one visit was made to the Gilbert Islands by one of the vessels owned by the British Phosphate Commissioners, for the purpose of repatriating and recruiting labour.

Inter-insular communication between the two Groups is maintained by the *Nimanoa* and two small vessels engaged in the local copra trade on behalf of Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, and Messrs. On Chong and Company, while the Gilbert Islands are connected with Fanning Island by the annual visits of a vessel chartered by Fanning Island Limited, for the purpose of recruiting and repatriating labour. Communication between the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and Fiji is maintained by the *Nimanoa* which usually visits Suva once a year, and the London Missionary Society's vessel *John Williams V* which makes two trips a year. One of His Majesty's ships of war also visits the Colony once a year and after visiting Government headquarters at Ocean Island usually proceeds to Suva via Tarawa and Funafuti.

Roads.

Roads in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands were first made at the instigation of the early missionaries from Hawaii and Samoa. Though they are not of elaborate construction, they suffice for the needs of the islands and the surface of reef mud is adequate to support motor-bicycle traffic. While the road on Abaiang Island runs continuously for some 25 miles, yet on the majority of the islands bicycling is rendered difficult by the frequent breaks in the land, where the ocean connects with the lagoon. The aggregate length of the island roads is estimated at 300 miles.

Wireless Telegraph.

No inland telegraph service exists at present on any island in the Colony, but a telephone system comprising some forty subscribers

has been in operation at Ocean Island for some time. This system, mainly the property of the British Phosphate Commissioners, is operated through a small exchange situated at their power house.

A radiotelephone service, owned and operated by the British Phosphate Commissioners, is in operation between Ocean Island and Nauru. This service is extended to the Commissioners' steamers *Nauru Chief* and *Triona* when those vessels are in range.

A radiotelegraph station is maintained at Ocean Island by the Government. This station conducts a government, public, and maritime service and is the clearing point for all traffic "into" and "out of" the Colony, from and to all parts of the world.

Messrs. Burns, Philp (South Sea) Company, Limited, maintain a small radiotelegraph station at Tarawa Island in the Central Gilberts for communication with certain shipping, the island of Beru in the Southern Gilberts, and, through Ocean Island Radio, to all parts of the world.

The London Missionary Society maintains a low-power radiotelegraph station at the Society's headquarters at Rongorongo, Beru. This station communicates with Tarawa Island and gives a limited public service. Communication with the outside world is effected via Ocean Island Radio.

In the Northern Gilbert Islands no permanent radiotelegraph station is in existence, but as the island of Butaritari is the headquarters of Messrs. On Chong, a trading company, whose vessel, the s.s. *Macquarie* makes that port her base, and is fitted with radiotelegraphy, it can be said that a semi-permanent station is in existence there. This group is of course cut off from the rest of the world during the *Macquarie's* trips around the islands to collect copra, but at the same time the vessel brings the more isolated islands of the Colony into touch with the outer world if only for a brief period. It is anticipated that Messrs. W. R. Carpenter, Company Limited, will erect a permanent radiotelegraph station at Butaritari early in 1935.

With the exception of an amateur transmitting station the Ellice Group is without telephones or telegraphs of any description. At Funafuti, the headquarters of Ellice Islands Administration, a small low-powered short-wave transmitter is operated by the Administrative Officer, who is brought into contact with the outer world via similar stations established at islands of the Gilbert Group and at Ocean Island. Owing to lack of transport within the Colony, and the distance of Funafuti from Government Headquarters at Ocean Island (737 miles), this communication has proved to be very useful to the Government.

At Fanning Island a low-powered telegraphy transmitter is in operation by the Manager of Cable and Wireless, Limited. This is purely a private station and is used for communication with vessels in the vicinity.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

An agency of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Savings Bank Branch) is established on Ocean Island. The rate of interest during the period under review was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the first £500 at credit of each account and 2 per cent. per annum on the excess of balance of £500 to £1,000. There are no banks in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, where the traders generally have a current account with the principal firms who act as their agents and bankers. Natives may deposit their cash with the Government for safe keeping and may withdraw whatever amounts they may require from any financial officer in any part of the Colony upon personal application and the production of the pass-book. A few natives of the Ellice Islands have opened accounts with the Government Savings Bank in Fiji.

Currency.

All taxes, duties, fees, fines, and wages are payable in British coin, but the currency commonly used in the Colony is Australian. A system of international money orders is established. Postal orders of values from 6d. to £1 are issued from Ocean Island only, but are cashed throughout the Colony.

Weights.

The local use of standard weights and measures of the United Kingdom is validated by Ordinance No. 10 of 1916.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department consists of a European Superintendent, a European foreman, one Chinese carpenter, four native and half-caste carpenters, and three temporary native mechanics. This staff is assisted, whenever practicable, by prison labour. In the absence of the Superintendent of Works, European officers of the District Administration and the Medical and Education Departments supervise the public works being carried out at their respective stations. The Native Governments supervise the communal works carried out by the natives on their respective islands. The Superintendent of Works periodically inspects and reports on the condition of all buildings, maintainable under the "upkeep of stations" vote, at the district stations in the Colony.

Provision was made in the 1934-35 Estimates for the appointment of a European foreman, but approval was not obtained until December, and the appointment has since been made.

Ocean Island.—The construction of a new office of native materials for the Resident Commissioner was commenced in July and finished on the 11th September, 1934.

A new sentry-box was made and erected in front of the Residency at the beginning of December.

Four reinforced concrete incinerators for the Banaban native villages were put in hand on the 8th November, and those in Ooma, Tabiang and Tabwewa were finished by the middle of December, while work on the fourth for Buakonikai had still to be completed at the end of the year. Twenty sanitary bins were provided in each native village for the collection of rubbish to be burnt.

Full advantage was taken during the latter part of the year to execute outstanding work of an annually recurrent nature.

Gilbert Islands.—At Beru district station, a cistern 15 feet in diameter, with a flat concrete roof was constructed for the Medical Officer's quarters. The work on the foundations was started during the last week in July, and the cistern was finished during the last week in August; up to the end of December, the following additional work on the medical Officer's quarters was carried out.

A separate bath-room and lavatory building was erected, with concrete walls and roof of monolithic construction, and a small header tank built of concrete on the roof of the bath-room, to supply water to the bath and shower and the water-closet.

A covered passage in concrete was built between the new bath-room and the verandah of the house. The Kaustine system was removed, and a water-flushing closet was installed and connected to a two-compartment concrete septic tank, which was built on the spot. The septic tank system has been reported to be entirely satisfactory, and functions perfectly, even with the use of the somewhat brackish well-water obtainable. Work on the mosquito-proof room was not quite completed at the end of December. The removal of the existing house guttering, and re-fixing at new levels, to run the rain-water into the new cistern, remains to be completed.

At Tabiteuea, the European-built office attached to the Administrative Officer's quarters was re-thatched and re-floored; portions of defective walling were cut away and replaced.

A survey of the whole of Betio Island was made, also a large part of Butaritari adjoining the Government Station was surveyed, and plans were prepared in December.

Ellice Islands.—At Funafuti district station, new quarters for the Administrative Officer were erected; the external walls were built with concrete hollow blocks, the floor in hardwood, and the roof was fibrolite-tiled. Asbestos cement sheets were used in the construction of the interior partition walls. Running water was provided in the kitchen and bath-room; a two-compartment septic tank of concrete construction was built and connected to a water-flushing closet. The building operations were finished on

the 8th of December. The demolition of the Administrative Officer's old quarters was then started, and finished on the 28th of December.

The Government Station at Funafuti was surveyed by the Superintendent of Works, and a plan to scale prepared.

The gaol for females was completely re-thatched, and the demolition of that for males was started on the 31st December to enable a new concrete gaol building to be erected on the site during the early months of 1935.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised in the Colony by Deputy Commissioners sitting in Courts constituted under the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, *et seq.* In civil matters appeals may be made from these Courts to the Supreme Court of Fiji (*vide* Article 88 of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893). As regards criminal jurisdiction, all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fines exceeding £100, imposed by the Court held otherwise than before the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, are submitted automatically for review by the Supreme Court of Fiji, sitting as a Court of Appeal (*vide* Articles 80 and 81). If, in criminal proceedings, the accused be charged with an offence punishable with death or penal servitude for seven years or more, the Deputy Commissioner's Court has no power to try the case, but, if satisfied that there is reasonable ground to put accused upon his trial, must commit him for trial before a Judicial Commissioner.

There is practically no Police Court work in the Colony except at Ocean Island, where, in the absence of a resident judicial officer, the Resident Commissioner or the Administrative Officer carries out the necessary magisterial duties.

The business of the Ocean Island Court is chiefly connected with the application of the rules made under King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1929 for the governance of approximately 518 native and 334 Chinese labourers locally employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Statistics of the Court's work for the year 1934 are set forth in the following table. It will be noticed that the number of charges has decreased steadily from 1,007 in 1930 to 189 during the year under review, although this may be partly explained by the reduction in the numbers of labourers engaged by the British Phosphate Commissioners.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED IN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S COURT FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC FOR THE YEAR 1934.
OCEAN ISLAND.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Offences.	How tried.		Nationality.		Fines.		Cautioned.		Dismissed.		Imprisoned.		Withdrawn.	
	Sum- marily	With Asses- sors	Native	Chinese	£	s. d.	Native	Chinese	Native	Chinese	Native	Chinese	Native	Chinese
Breach of Regulations ...	150	—	110	40	32	3 11	—	—	4	1	—	11	—	—
Larceny ...	12	—	6	6	3	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Receiving stolen property ...	1	—	1	—	—	5 0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Threatening and insulting behaviour ...	10	—	5	5	—	5 0	—	—	3	2	—	3	—	—
Assault ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Burglary...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Importing opium ...	2	—	—	2	10	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Possession of opium ...	1	—	—	1	5	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault on police ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Breach of Gaol Regulations ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Contempt of Court ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Indecent assault ...	Committed for trial	Committed for trial	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Committed for trial	—	—	—
Breach of Explosive Ordinance ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Case adjourned
Unlawful possession ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Case adjourned	—
Delivering goods to prisoner ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	187	2	128	61	£50	8 11	—	—	8	5	11	20	1	—

* Sent to Lunatic Asylum.

Total Charges—189.

There are no practising barristers or solicitors in the Colony.

A code of Native Laws is administered in the Native Courts (consisting of island Magistrates and village headmen) under the supervision of Administrative Officers. A European officer has no power to try cases under the Native Laws, his function being limited to the review, alteration, and amendment of sentences inflicted by the Native Courts. Though the island Magistrates are, on the whole, surprisingly efficient considering their education, their chief weakness is an imperfect realization of the relative gravity of offences within the same class. The Magistrates tend too often to inflict the maximum sentence without regard to mitigating circumstances.

Island Regulations for the good order and cleanliness of the islands are enacted by the Native Government under authority of the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917, such regulations being subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer, on behalf of the Resident Commissioner. These regulations have been published in book form in the English, Gilbertese, and Samoan languages.

Armed Constabulary.

The Police of the Colony consist of an Armed Constabulary constituted under Ordinance No. 9 of 1916, and an Island Police Force appointed under the Native Laws Ordinance No. 2 of 1917. The Armed Constabulary is under the command of the Resident Commissioner. A European Officer of Constabulary is in charge of the Police establishment at Ocean Island. The non-commissioned officers and men are natives, the authorized strength being 61. The native Magistrate of each island is responsible for the supervision of the Island Police Force, whose total numerical strength in the Colony stands at 266.

Of the 61 non-commissioned officers and men in the Armed Constabulary, 45 are stationed at Ocean Island where regular beat, night patrol, and guard duties are carried out, and special constables are supplied as required to maintain discipline and order. The majority of the Police stationed at Ocean Island are Ellice Islanders who have proved themselves to be patient, good natured, and intelligent in handling the mixed races of the community. In addition they excel in handling boats through the surf when landing and embarking medical and customs officers, passengers, and mails.

An outbreak of beriberi occurred on Ocean Island during the period under review and while several constables recovered after treatment at the hospital, one died and several were discharged as being medically unfit for further service in the force. Recreation in the forms of cricket and football are encouraged, and these, together with physical training and bayonet drill, ensure fitness among the members of the force.

Gaols and Prisons Department.

Prior to 1934 the duties of warders at Ocean Island and District headquarters were performed by members of the Armed Constabulary, but consequent upon a reorganization of the force during the period under review, a permanent staff of seven warders was appointed to exercise supervision over the gaols and prisoners. A village warder and/or wardress are appointed on every island in the Colony to supervise the prisoners and they are also responsible for the cleanliness of the prisons under their charge.

There are five Colonial gaols in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, established at Ocean Island, Funafuti and Fanning Island, respectively, and two at Tarawa Island (i.e., Betio and Bairiki). To these gaols are usually sent prisoners who are undergoing sentences of over six months' imprisonment, while other prisoners sentenced by the Native Courts serve their term of imprisonment in Island prisons, of which there is one on every island in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups. Schedule C of the Gilbert and Ellice Gaol and Prison Ordinance, 1916, lays down that a Government Medical Officer shall, when in residence, visit the gaol at least three times a week and if practicable visit prisoners in solitary confinement daily. It is also his duty to examine every prisoner on his admission to the gaol and report to the Resident Commissioner any matter which requires attention in view of the medical or sanitary interest of the prisoners. He must render a full report on the death of any prisoner and carry out a post-mortem examination if he so deems it necessary. It is his duty, in addition, to attend the execution of every capital sentence and every infliction of corporal punishment within the prison.

During 1934 the health of prisoners incarcerated in Colonial gaols was uniformly good, although the outbreak of beriberi at Ocean Island caused the daily average of prisoners sick to rise to 4.5 during the month of October. One prisoner died in hospital at Betio during the month of December as a result of heart failure due to chronic asthma.

Prisoners in Colony gaols are, as far as possible, trained in some useful occupation during the period of their imprisonment. By being attached to station carpenters' shops and by being required to help in the construction of boats, houses, stores, etc., they acquire knowledge which they are able to turn to good account after their release from prison. It is a well-known fact locally that a native who has served one or more terms of imprisonment is the best man to employ as a domestic servant. The rations provided being slightly more abundant than a native is able to afford in his own home, and the discipline of work, food, and sleep being far more regular than those which he would ordinarily observe, he usually leaves prison a heavier and healthier man than he was at the time of his conviction.

Juvenile offenders.—A system of treatment, based on the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (22 Geo. 5, Ch. 12) has now been instituted in the Colony, although such are the social and moral codes of the natives and the general effect of educational and Mission influences that, on the few occasions that a juvenile comes before the Court, it is for some trivial offence, for which as a rule a warning by the Court or a whipping by the parents suffices.

Payment of fines.—The Court almost invariably gives an offender a reasonable time to pay a fine imposed, if satisfied that the fine cannot be paid immediately but will be paid if time is allowed. The time allowed varies according to the circumstances of the case and the nature of the offence. An offender who defaults and is imprisoned is released on payment of a proportion of the fine equivalent to the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following more important legislative acts were passed during the year 1934 :—

Ordinance No. 2.—Customs Duties Ordinance.

Ordinance No. 3.—British Phosphate Commissioners (Payment of Revenue) Ordinance.

Ordinance No. 5.—To regulate the Importation of Textiles.

Ordinance No. 2 of 1934 is designed to implement the spirit of the Ottawa Agreements by bringing into force a British preferential tariff for goods and merchandise entering the Colony.

Ordinance No. 5 of 1934 is also an enactment of considerable importance, designed to enable the Colony to co-operate with other parts of the Colonial Empire in dealing with foreign competition in cotton and artificial silk goods.

There is no factory legislation in the Colony, no legislation dealing with compensation for accidents, nor legislative provision for old age; but under section 40 of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1915 and paragraphs 13 to 15 of the Schedule to the Employees Control Ordinance No. 9 of 1929, provision is made for the treatment of sickness amongst labourers free of charge.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The totals of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the last seven years were as follows :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1927-28	...	...	71,964	16 1	45,632	9 6
1928-29	...	...	73,712	1 3	60,595	0 9
1929-30	...	...	87,105	11 7	59,324	3 5
1930-31	...	...	83,704	16 10	61,453	14 2
1931-32	...	...	49,110	10 9	53,946	11 10
1932-33	...	...	59,399	17 3	46,753	9 4
1933-34	...	...	45,358	16 6	53,299	1 4

Revenue.

The following are the details of revenue for the last three years :—

	1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs duties	19,285	19	11	22,985	2	11	18,253	15	1
Native taxes, etc.	5,248	14	10	6,205	8	11	3,307	1	4
Licences, etc.	10,548	17	8	11,046	3	3	8,522	10	6
Fees, reimbursements, etc.	4,243	18	8	4,391	1	10	4,499	16	3
Post Office... ..	475	7	7	463	14	11	394	10	6
Telegraphs	92	2	9	135	5	6	105	13	6
Royalties	3,043	9	0	5,700	15	0	4,880	2	0
Interest	4,836	19	5	4,372	4	9	3,583	17	10
Miscellaneous	772	10	11	3,350	0	2	873	19	6
Imperial Grant	562	10	0	750	0	0	937	10	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£49,110	10	9	£59,399	17	3	£45,358	16	6

A great decrease is apparent in the figures for the financial year under review as compared with those for the preceding year. The very low price of copra affected directly the receipts from native landowners' tax (paid in copra) which forms the bulk of the revenue under the second head above, and indirectly affected the receipts from export duty on copra, import duties, and store licences. Reduced exportation of phosphate from Ocean Island is shown by the decrease under "Royalties" and indirectly by decreases in import duties and, under the head of "Licences, etc.", in capitation tax on the non-natives employed in connexion with the phosphate industry. Rates of interest on fixed deposits in Australia and New Zealand were further reduced, thus causing a decrease under "Interest." The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was due to the fact that appreciation of the value of the stocks in which Colony funds are invested amounted to £376 5s. 11d. only, as against £2,639 13s. in the previous year.

An increase is shown in the amount of Imperial Grant received during 1933-34, but this is due to the crediting in the year under review of the instalment of the grant due in respect of the first quarter of the succeeding year.

Expenditure.

The following are the details of Expenditure for the last three years :—

	1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pensions and Gratuities ...	2,622	9	5	1,934	13	6	1,503	6	4
High Commissioner's Department.	2,297	6	4	2,356	17	5	2,497	19	2
Resident Commissioner's Department.	3,155	3	8	2,895	9	11	2,666	14	2
Treasury and Customs ...	2,364	10	11	1,842	15	6	1,853	18	7

Expenditure—cont.

	1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.		
District Administration ...	3,472	5	6	3,269	4	11	3,334	14	7
Police and Prisons ...	6,426	2	8	6,535	16	11	5,956	19	7
Defence Forces ...	15	10	0	18	8	4	55	17	0
Medical Department...	10,205	10	8	9,686	10	5	9,826	13	2
Transport ...	6,029	6	1	4,710	7	2	7,884	16	7
Post Office ...	520	5	7	510	13	9	505	2	2
Telegraph ...	1,028	13	1	1,184	1	6	1,240	5	4
Audit Department ...	255	0	0	407	15	8	300	3	2
Miscellaneous...	4,940	18	8	2,113	4	3	3,218	14	4
Education Department ...	4,602	10	5	4,655	0	0	4,383	13	10
Public Works Department ...	1,189	4	9	924	16	6	931	1	5
Public Works (Annually Re-current).	1,047	4	11	953	13	7	1,337	0	1
Public Works (Extraordinary)	648	5	4	300	2	11	1,974	0	7
Island Administration ...	3,126	4	4	2,453	17	1	3,828	1	3
	<hr/> £53,946 11 10			<hr/> £46,753 9 4			<hr/> £53,299 1 4		

Expenditure during the year under review, while greater than in the preceding year, was yet £3,000 less than the amount originally estimated. The principal savings on the estimates were effected under the heads of District Administration (salary of an Administrative Officer, etc.) and medical (rations and other supplies in the Gilbert Islands, etc.).

Expenditure on Pensions, etc., consisted only of regular pension payments since no gratuities on account of reduced pensions were paid during the year.

The decline in expenditure on Police and Prisons is due principally to the decrease in the number of prisoners in Tarawa gaol.

Purchase of ammunition was the cause of increased expenditure on the Ocean Island Defence Force.

Expenditure on the Government vessel (under the head of "Transport") was due to extensive repairs (by which H.M.C.S. *Nimanoa* was largely rebuilt), together with purchase of copper sheathing for the hull, and spare parts for the engines.

Miscellaneous expenditure shows an increase of over a thousand pounds, due in the main to the newly-established contribution to Empire Defence Services, and also to the initial printing of the Blue Book of the Colony, and to legal expenses in the Chief Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The principal item causing increased expenditure on Public Works (Extraordinary) was the construction of new quarters for the Administrative Officer at Funafuti. A number of minor works under this head were also carried out.

An increase is shown under Island Administration, but this is due to better communication with the outlying islands allowing arrears of expenditure incurred by the Native Governments to be brought to account.

Public Debt.

The Colony has no public debt.

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets and liabilities of the Colony as at the 30th June, 1934, were as follows :—

	<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand and at Bank ...	7,071	1	8			
On fixed deposit ...	101,150	0	0			
Drafts and remittances ...	3,371	14	6			
Deposits :—						
Estate of M. Shea, invested ...				450	0	0
Banaban Royalty Trust Fund, invested ...				31,976	19	4
Banaban Provident Fund, invested ...				27,294	12	10
Banaban Landowners' Fund (Mining Area), invested ...				22,500	0	0
Banaban Landowners' Fund (Non-mining Area), invested ...				342	19	0
Estates Trust Accounts ...				1,388	18	5
Deposits on trust... ..				2,384	19	6
Sundry deposits				12,419	7	2
Advances :—						
Joint Colonial Fund				6,000	0	0
Sundry advances	203	10	11			
Unallocated Stores	1,497	13	3			
Imprests	3,625	0	11			
Investments :—						
Colony (Crown Agents) ...	21,344	10	8			
Banaban Royalty Trust (with Crown Agents) ...	25,105	7	11			
Banaban Royalty Trust (fixed deposits) ...	6,871	11	5			
Banaban Provident Fund (with Crown Agents) ...	9,499	16	11			
Banaban Provident Fund (fixed deposits) ...	17,794	15	11			
Banaban Landowners' Fund (Mining Area), fixed deposits	22,500	0	0			
Banaban Landowners' Fund (Non-mining Area), Savings Bank	342	19	0			
Estate of M. Shea	450	0	0			
Excess of assets over liabilities ...				116,070	6	10
	£220,828	3	1	£220,828	3	1

Taxation.

Taxes, with the receipts therefrom in 1933-34, were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Import duties	17,245	11	9
(b) Export duty on copra, at 10s. per ton* ...	1,008	3	4
(c) Native land tax (assessed annually according to the productivity of each island, and paid in copra)	2,716	16	3
(d) Licences (principally store licences—£930, and ship licences—£921)... ..	2,473	7	6
(e) Capitation tax, at £10 a head on non-natives of the Pacific Islands (other than public officers, ministers of religion and certain others)	4,942	0	0
(f) Payments by Fanning Island, Ltd., Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd. (at Christmas Island) and Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., in commutation of taxation	1,030	0	0
(g) Royalty paid by Central Pacific Coconut Plantations, Ltd., on account of occupation of Christmas Island... ..	100	0	0
(h) Royalty on phosphate exported from Ocean Island, at 6d. per ton	4,780	2	0
	£34,296	0	10

* Duty *ad valorem* was imposed as from the 14th June, 1934.

Of the above taxes, (h) and by far the greater part of (e) are furnished by the phosphate industry of Ocean Island, and (b) and (c) by the native copra-growing industry of the Gilbert and Ellice groups of islands. Store licences are mainly dependent on copra : the greater part of the receipts from ship licences comes from the phosphate industry.

Customs Tariff.

A preferential Customs tariff in favour of British goods was established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1934 as from the 15th March, 1934. On most classes of imports the preferential duty is the same as the duty levied under the superseded tariff, while the general duty is, in most cases, double this rate.

Specific duties are as follows :—

				Preferential.	General.
Malt liquors	...	...	per gal.	3s.	6s.
Anchors and chains	...	...	per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.
Cards, playing	...	...	per pack	1s.	2s.
Cement	...	...	per cwt.	8d.	1s. 4d.
Cigarettes	...	...	per lb.	6s.	9s.
Cigars	...	...	per lb.	7s. 6d.	11s. 3d.
Dynamite, etc.	...	...	per lb.	6d.	1s.
Iron, black	...	...	per lb.	30s.	60s.
Iron, galvanised, and wire rope	...	...	per ton	60s.	120s.
Iron, pig or scrap	...	...	per ton	20s.	40s.
Petrol, etc., benzoline, etc., crude	...	...	per gal.	4d.	4d.
and Diesel oils	...	...	per gal.	4d.	4d.
Kerosene, according to closed flash test	...	...	per gal.	3d. or 6d.	3d. or 6d.
Mineral oils, other, in bulk	...	...	per gal.	6d.	6d.
Oils, non-mineral, in bulk	...	...	per gal.	6d.	1s.
Paints and colours	...	...	per cwt.	4s.	8s.
Putty	...	...	per cwt.	3s.	6s.
Spirits, methylated	...	...	per gal.	2s.	4s.
Spirits, other	...	...	per gal.	26s.	39s.
			(or proof gal. if applicable).		
Tanks, iron	...	...	each	10s.	20s.
Timber, dressed	...	...	per 100 ft. super.	2s.	4s.
Timber, undressed	...	...	100 ft. super.	1s. 6d.	3s.
Tobacco, manufactured, in packets or plugs.	...	...	per lb.	3s.	4s. 6d.
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	in tins	5s.	7s. 6d.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	per lb.	2s.	2s.
Wines, sparkling	...	...	per liquid gal.	10s.	15s.
Wines, still...	...	...	per liquid gal.	4s.	6s.

Duties *ad valorem* are in most cases $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general. Watches are at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whatever the country of origin. Bicycles and motor cycles, musical instruments and appliances and perfumery are at 15 per cent. and 30 per cent., respectively. Jewellery is at 20 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively. The preferential duty on machinery and parts thereof, and railway material, is 10 per cent., and the general 20 per cent.

The following goods, while exempt from duty if of British origin, are charged at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if foreign : copra sacks, Church materials and furnishings, medical goods for free distribution by Missions, cinema films, flour, infants' foods, fruits and vegetables, apparatus for printing religious and educational books, manures, milk, mosquito-netting, Rifle Club prizes and rifles, rice, sailcloth, school materials, furnishings and prizes, soap (plain), sugar, surgical instruments, uniforms for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

The following goods are unconditionally exempt from duty : animals and birds, articles by parcel post on which the duty would not exceed 6d., ships' ballast, coal and coke, coconuts, coin of the realm and currency notes, copra, cylinders for gas or ammonia,

flags, guano, Government medals, etc., oysters (living), pictures and photographs (unframed), printed matter, seeds, samples, postage stamps, official uniforms, vaccine lymph and other anti-toxins, passengers' baggage—personal effects, used tools of trade, and household effects not exceeding £100 value which have been in use for not less than one year.

The cost of packages is included in the dutiable value of goods.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

There are no Excise duties. The only stamp duty is that charged under the provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1917, i.e., 2d. on every receipt (other than receipts issued by or to Government) for sums exceeding forty shillings.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax. A capitation tax of £10 *per caput* per annum is levied upon non-natives of the Pacific Islands (with certain exceptions) and an annual tax, payable in copra, is levied upon landowners.

XVI.—MISSIONS.

There are two Missions established in the Colony, the London Missionary Society (Congregationalist) and the Sacred Heart Mission (Catholic).

The headquarters of the London Missionary Society in the Gilbert Islands are at Rongorongo, Beru, where a central training school for native pastors and a printing press are established. A European staff of three ministers and one lay helper assisted by their wives and two other ladies carry on the work of the Group. The living and housing conditions maintained at Rongorongo, both for natives and Europeans, reach a standard of comfort unequalled elsewhere in the Group.

The Ellice Islands come within the sphere of operations of the Samoan Branch of the London Missionary Society. There is no Catholic Mission in the Ellice Group.

The official headquarters of the Sacred Heart Mission are at present at Tarawa, but the Mission's printing press and central training school are situated in the neighbouring island of Abaiang. A staff of over fifty priests, sisters, and lay brothers is distributed over the Gilbert Group.

Approximately 43 per cent. of the natives of the Gilbert Group are adherents of the London Missionary Society and 35 per cent. are adherents of the Sacred Heart Mission, the remaining 22 per

cent. still retaining their ancient faiths. All the natives of the Ellice Group are adherents to the London Missionary Society.

Ocean Island, where most of the European population of the Colony is concentrated, is visited once a year by a Church of England minister from Australia, who remains in residence for about a month. The European missionary of the London Missionary Society who resides at Nauru also visits Ocean Island once a year and conducts services for Europeans during his stay on the island. During the period under review his Lordship the Bishop in Polynesia paid a brief visit to Ocean Island.

During the month of April Monseigneur J. M. Bach (Sacred Heart Mission) retired from his post of Bishop of the Gilbert Islands owing to continued ill-health and left the Colony for Australia. Another member of the Mission is acting as Vicar Apostolic pending the appointment of a new Bishop.

XVII.—LANDS.

The native method of land tenure may be described as a compromise between the communal and individual systems. In theory a landowner has only a life interest in the property, but in practice he is allowed by custom to exercise a reasonable initiative in the alienation of portions of his lands to relatives outside the immediate circle of his next-of-kin.

Most of the land in the Gilbert Group is needed for the support of the native population, but there is much spare coconut-producing land in the Ellice Islands, where many tons of copra are annually wasted. A real benefit would be conferred upon the native if these spare lands could be worked on behalf of the owners upon a profit-sharing basis.

Under existing legislation—Native Lands Ordinance No. 16 of 1917, and Ordinance No. 1 of 1928 containing amendments thereto—no sale of native lands to non-natives is permitted, and no lease may be granted for a longer period than 99 years, nor for any one parcel of land in any one island of greater extent than five acres, without the approval of the High Commissioner.

A Native Lands Commission was constituted by Ordinance No. 8 of 1922 to determine questions of ownership and to establish new land registers. As the Lands Commissioner acted on occasions as Resident Commissioner and was ultimately appointed to the latter position, Ordinance No. 2 of 1927 was enacted to provide for the transfer of the appellate jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

The Lands Commission adjudicated in disputed rights and questions of ownership, and established new land registers during its sessions on the islands of Banaba, Little Makin, Butaritari, Marakei and Abaiang. Some work was also carried out on the

southern part of Tarawa but the lands settlement of the northern part of the island was not completed.

Provision was made in the Colony Estimates for 1934-35 for the resumption of the work of the Lands Commission, and in view of the great divergence in lands customs obtaining in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, it was decided that two separate Lands Commissions should be instituted. In the Gilbert Islands an officer of the District Administration was seconded to perform the duties of Lands Commissioner, while the officer administering the Ellice Islands was appointed Lands Commissioner conjointly with his other duties.

The sessions of the Lands Commission in the Gilbert Islands were begun at Beru during the month of July, 1934, but the commencement in the Ellice Islands was delayed until 1935 owing to the Administrative Officer's absence on leave during the latter part of 1934.

The settlement of the native land problem cedes its place of primary importance to no other native matter in the Colony at the present time and great satisfaction has been evidenced by the native population at the resumption of the Lands Commission's work.

The purchase value of good coconut-bearing land in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, as between native and native, varies from about £5 to £10 per acre according to the wealth of the particular community, and according to the locality where it is situated. If, however, a European wishes to lease land and have the use of the produce of the trees, the rental rate is assessed at about £3 per acre on the basis of an average copra yield of eight cwt. per acre. On Ocean Island special values obtain as phosphate deposits are taken into consideration.

The lands on Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands are in the hands of private companies and are not at present available for lease or purchase in sub-divided areas.

XVIII.—NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The fortunes of the native co-operative societies during the period under review have been of a fluctuating nature, largely due to the world economic conditions, which have been much felt in these islands, where copra is the sole commodity produced by the natives. Native co-operative societies are not now required to pay a licence fee.

At present in the Colony there are two types of native trading societies :—

(a) Societies which have purchased or rent an existing trade store and buy from and sell to the general public.

These societies are purely trading concerns and not being regarded as proper co-operative societies, pay a yearly store licence at the same rate as individual traders.

(b) Native co-operative societies proper, who buy goods for, and purchase from, their members. These societies have a limited membership, an entrance fee, and all the transactions of the societies are with their own membership only.

Societies of this character do not pay any licence fee, transactions between the European firms and a given society being regarded in the same manner as transactions with a single individual.

While native co-operative societies have been formed in virtually every island in both the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, it is still too early to state whether or not the movement will prove an ultimate success, and along what lines it will develop in the future. These societies have recently passed through a very anxious and trying period due to the very low price of copra, the impossibility of selling their copra or buying any goods except from one of the two European trading firms, both of which maintain the same level of prices, and the lack of legislation for their guidance and control under governmental supervision. It is probable, however, that these times of economic stress are not without a valuable effect on the movement generally, for the inefficient and weaker societies have been wound up, and the better organised societies have gained much valuable experience of adverse economic conditions.

The lack of guiding legislation is probably the greatest handicap which the societies and those officers interested in supporting the movement have had to face, and draft legislation in this connexion is at present under consideration to regularize the organization of the societies and enable them to function more efficiently.

In general it may be stated that the movement is better organized in the Southern Gilberts district and the Ellice group than elsewhere in the Colony. This has been chiefly due to the able guidance and encouragement of the Administrative Officers posted in those districts, and freedom from competition with the large European companies which are established in the Northern and Central Gilberts.

XIX.—WEATHER REPORTS AND RAINFALL STATISTICS.

Modern meteorological instruments are installed at Ocean Island and supervised by an officer of the British Phosphate Commissioners, who specializes in this work and transmits daily weather reports to Suva. The meteorological station at the Ellice Islands school, Vaitupu, is now closed and the instruments have been transferred to District headquarters at Funafuti. Recordings are forwarded daily by wireless to Fiji and monthly meteorological reports are transmitted to the Air Ministry in London and to the harbour-master at Suva.

The annual rainfall statistics in inches for the islands of this Colony during the year 1934 were as follows:—

Ocean Island.—23·44

Gilbert Islands.

Butaritari...	107·98
Little Makin ...	82·64
Marakei ...	57·63
Abaiang ...	49·98
Tarawa ...	32·47
Maiana ...	22·55
Kuria ...	23·56
Aranuka ...	23·08

Abemama ...	19·93
Nonouti ...	18·67
Tabiteuea ...	16·03
Beru ...	25·27
Nukunau ...	15·66
Onotoa ...	20·63
Tamana ...	17·99
Arorae ...	23·08

Ellice Islands.

Nanumea ...	58·84
Nanumaga ...	34·87
Niutao ...	82·68
Nui ...	78·37
Vaitupu ...	85·96
Nukufetau ...	116·67
Funafuti ...	108·36
Nukulaelae ...	116·74
Fanning Island	49·92

The following rainfall figures for Ocean Island over a period of the past five years are of interest:—

1930 ...	128·31	1933 ...	39·29
1931 ...	89·57	1934 ...	23·44
1932 ...	66·30		

This remarkable decrease in the annual rainfall at Ocean Island culminated in a serious drought during the year under review. The food-producing trees on the island practically ceased to bear fruit, and an outbreak of beriberi, together with the lack of fresh food-stuffs, caused a number of deaths among the native population. The steady decrease in the rainfall during recent years may be attributed almost wholly to the absence of the westerly rain-bearing winds during the months from October to April.

Drought conditions of a milder nature occurred in the Gilbert Islands, and the coconut crop has suffered accordingly. Heavy rainfall will be necessary before prospects for the present year can be described as normally satisfactory.

XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sowani Puamau, First Native Medical Practitioner, was awarded the distinction of M.B.E. (Civil Division) in the King's Birthday Honours List for 1934. The Badge was presented to Sowani at Suva by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, on the 1st February, 1935.

During the month of September Sowani was offered and accepted the post of Assistant Provincial Commissioner, Lau District, Fiji, and on his departure for Fiji terminated a period of over twenty-nine years' service in the Medical Department of this Colony.

The appointment of Dr. D. M. Young, Senior Medical Officer, terminated during the year under review and he left the Colony on the 27th July *en route* for the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

* "Narrative of the United States Expedition, 1838-1842", by Charles Wilkes. 5 vols. 1845. (Out of print.)

"Ethnologische Erfahrungen und Belegstücke aus der Südsee", Dritte Abtheilung; Mikronesien (West Oceanien), 1893, by D. O. Finsch. (Out of print.)

* "Funafuti, or three months on a Coral Island", by Mrs. Edgeworth David. 1898. (Out of print.)

"Les Isles Blanches des Mers du Sud", Histoire du Vicariat Apostolique des Archipels Gilbert et Ellice, by Le Père Fernand Hartzler. 1900. (Out of print.)

"Hawaii, Ostmikronesien und Samoa", by Professor Dr. Augustin Kramer. 1906. (Out of print.)

* "Western Pacific—Report on a visit to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1909", by Arthur Mahaffy. Cd. 4992. London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1910. 1d.

"British Possessions in Oceania." Handbooks prepared under the direction of the Foreign Office—No. 144. London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1920. 3s. 6d.

* "Health Survey of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, with special reference to Hookworm Infection", by Dr. S. M. Lambert. Suva Government Printing Office, 1924.

* "Land Travel and Seafaring", by H. R. McClure. London. Hutchinson and Co., 1925. 18s.

* "Field Notes on the Culture of Vaitupu, Ellice Islands", Wellington, N.Z., by D. G. Kennedy. The Polynesian Society, 1932. 15s.

* The Pacific Islands Yearbook, 1932. Sydney Pacific Islands Publications, Ltd. 2s. 6d.

* Medical and Sanitary Reports. Published annually. Government Printing Office (or Crown Agents for the Colonies, London).

* Gilbert and Ellice Islands Blue Book. Published annually. Government Printing Office (or Crown Agents for the Colonies, London).

* "In the South Seas", by Robert Louis Stevenson. Various editions available.

† Several of Louis Beckes' works contain articles and short stories on islands in the Gilbert and Ellice Groups.

Articles on the ethnology of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands frequently appear in the "Journal of the Polynesian Society". Wellington, N.Z. The Polynesian Society. Quarterly, £1 per annum.

* Copies of these publications may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

† Some of these books may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

MAP OF GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

GOVERNMENT STATIONS.

Headquarters - Ocean Island.

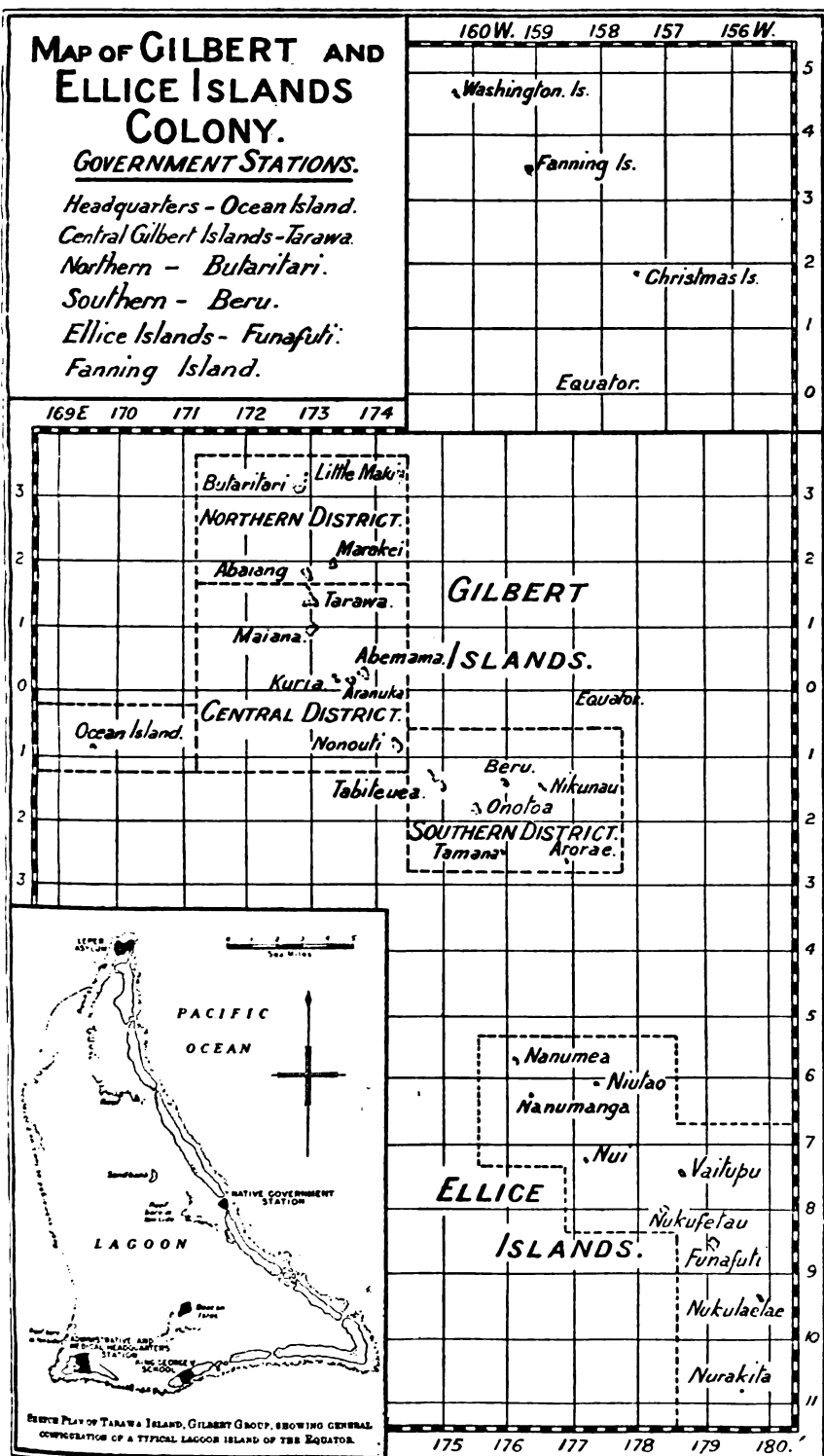
Central Gilbert Islands - Tarawa.

Northern - Butaritari.

Southern - Beru.

Ellice Islands - Funafuti.

Fanning Island.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1728

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BRITISH GUIANA, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1644 and 1692
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastal House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. od. Net

38-1728

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1728

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BRITISH GUIANA, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1644 and 1692
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. od. Net

58-1728

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH GUIANA FOR THE YEAR 1934

CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY... ..	2
II. GOVERNMENT	4
III. POPULATION	7
IV. HEALTH	8
V. HOUSING	11
VI. PRODUCTION	11
VII. COMMERCE	18
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	22
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	22
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	24
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	27
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	28
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	30
XIV. LEGISLATION	35
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	36
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	41
XVII. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS	42
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of British Guiana, which, it is interesting to note, is the only British possession on the South American Continent, lies between the first and ninth degrees of North latitude and the fifty-seventh and sixty-first degrees of West longitude, and has a sea-board of roughly 270 miles, extending from near the mouth of the Orinoco River on the west to the Corentyne River on the east. The Colony is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and south-west by Brazil, on the east by the Dutch colony of Surinam, and on the west by Venezuela, and is divided into the three counties of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. It has an area of approximately 90,000 square miles, of which only 198 square miles along the coast and up the rivers are cultivated, and only 4,178 square miles have been alienated under firm title.

The climate is a naturally healthy one for the tropics. On the coastal region there are two wet and two dry seasons in the year. The long wet season usually commences about the middle of April and lasts until the middle of August. This is followed by the long dry season, which extends to the middle of November. From the middle of November to the end of January there is a short wet season, while a short dry season follows from the beginning of February to the middle of April. In the forest region of the interior the usual contrast between the wet and dry seasons is less marked than on the coast. In the savannah region in the far interior the rainfall is less than that registered in either of the other two. The mean temperature in the shade ranges in the coastal regions from 79° F. to 82° F., the mean maximum registering from 83° F. to 87° F., and the mean minimum from 74·5° F. to 76·5° F. Fresh sea-breezes blow steadily, almost without intermission in the day time, during the greater part of the year. During the months of January, February, and March, they continue both day and night, and make life pleasant for the European. The general direction of the wind is north-east, east-north-east, or east. Occasionally, however, during the wet months of the year, a land-breeze is experienced from the south-east, south, or south-west, and with this wind the heaviest falls of rain occur. The wind varies from "gentle" to "fresh" and gales are exceedingly rare. During 1934 the mean shade temperature as recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Georgetown, was 80·2° F., which is lower than the average from 1846-1933, and 79·1° F. at the Forest Station, Mazaruni River. At Georgetown the absolute maximum was 89·0° F. and the absolute minimum 70·0° F. The total rainfall for the year was 81·04 inches. The mean rainfall in 1934 for the coastlands was 79·44 inches, as compared with 89·62 inches at the Forest Station, Mazaruni, and 92·26 inches at stations situated more than 15 miles from the coast.

The principal languages spoken in the Colony are English and different Indian languages.

The Colony was first partly settled between 1616 and 1621 by the Dutch West India Company, who erected a fort and depot at Fort Kyk-over-al in the present county of Essequibo. In 1624 a settlement was founded on the Berbice River by Van Peere, a Flushing merchant, under licence from the Company. The first English attempt at settlement was made by Captain Leigh on the O'apock River (now in French Guiana) in 1604. The effort, though followed up by Robert Harcourt in 1613 and 1627, failed to establish a permanent settlement. Lord Willoughby, famous in the early history of Barbados, also turned his attention to Guiana and founded a settlement in Surinam in 1663, which was captured by the Dutch in 1667 and ceded to them at the Peace of Breda in exchange for New York. The Dutch retained their hold on the three colonies with more or less firmness, now yielding to England, now to France or Portugal, till 1796, when during the war of the French Revolution

they were captured by a British fleet sailing from Barbados. The territory was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but was retaken by Great Britain in the following year, and finally ceded to her in 1814.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution, as it existed up to 1891, may be summed up very briefly. It consisted of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly were performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which were dealt with by the Combined Court composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy together with six financial representatives. The laws of the Colony were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, with the exception of the annual Tax and Customs Duties Ordinances which were enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Combined Court. Towards the end of the 18th century when British Guiana still belonged to the Dutch, there were two sets of taxes and two separate treasuries or chests. These taxes were :—the Capitation Tax, which, together with the import, produce, and tonnage dues, went into the Dutch West India Company's (now the King's) chest ; and the Ongeld, an additional head tax, which belonged to the Colony chest. The abolition of slavery in 1834 rendered it necessary to alter the system of taxation to suit the new social conditions obtaining, and the King's taxes and the Colonial taxes were abolished, and the ways and means necessary for carrying on the Government were raised by increasing the import duties. The two chests were merged into one—the revenue of the King's chest was surrendered to the Combined Court as a part of the ways and means in return for, and during the term of, a Civil List. In 1842, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, it was declared that during continuation of the Civil List the King's chest should continue to be abolished. The Civil List has continued to be renewed from time to time as necessary.

During 1891 an Act of Parliament was passed, which came into force in 1892, effecting a considerable change in the Constitution. By this Act the administrative functions of the Court of Policy were transferred to an Executive Council, and the duties of the former became purely legislative. The Court of Policy then consisted of the Governor, seven official members, and eight elected members, and together with six financial representatives formed the Combined Court.

A Parliamentary Commission was appointed in October, 1926, “ to consider and report on the economic condition of the Colony, the causes which have hitherto retarded and the measures which could be taken to promote development, and any facts which they

may consider to have a bearing on the above matters," and in their Report* they recommended that it was essential, on the ground both of immediate financial exigencies and of future development, that the existing Constitution should be altered so as to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State for the Colonies consider essential for the well-being of the Colony. On their recommendation a local commission was appointed to advise on the precise nature of the constitutional modification required to secure such control, and generally upon any other improvements such as those suggested by the Commission which might be effected in the Constitution. As a result of these reports an Act to make provision for the government of the Colony of British Guiana was passed by Parliament in 1928, and by Proclamation issued by the Governor in Executive Council and published in the Official Gazette as provided by Article 3 of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the Court of Policy and Combined Court then subsisting were determined on 18th July, 1928, and a Legislative Council substituted therefor.

The Legislative Council as now constituted consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, eight nominated official members, five nominated unofficial members, and fourteen elected members.

In accordance with the provisions of the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1928, the first Legislative Council was dissolved two years after its constitution, and a general election was held in September, 1930. The Council is dissolved at the expiration of every five years if it has not been dissolved earlier. A general election must be held within two months of the date of dissolution.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor, two *ex officio* members, four nominated official members, two nominated unofficial members, and three elected members, all of whom are members of the Legislative Council.

Local Government.

There are two Municipalities—one in respect of the city of Georgetown in the county of Demerara, and one in respect of the town of New Amsterdam in the county of Berbice.

The city of Georgetown is governed by a Mayor and Town Council, and for administrative purposes is divided into nine wards for each of which a Councillor is elected. In addition to these elected Councillors there are three Councillors nominated by the Governor in Council. The revenue of the Council is derived from a tax on the appraised valuation of lands and houses within the municipal boundaries, and from market fees, water-rates, etc. A Medical

* Cmd. 2841.

Officer of Health is responsible for the hygiene of the city, a City Engineer for the roads, drainage works, etc. The area of the city is 1,612 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1934 was \$718,236·07 or £149,632 10s. 3½d., and the expenditure \$715,103·71 or £148,979 18s. 9½d.

The town of New Amsterdam is administered by a Mayor and Town Council. Six Councillors are elected by the rate-payers and three nominated by Government. The revenue is raised from sources similar to those of the city of Georgetown. The area of the town is 669 acres. The revenue received from all sources during 1934 was \$97,574·82 or £20,328 1s. 9d., and the expenditure \$93,007·39 or £19,376 10s. 9½d.

The Colony's rural population is resident in villages scattered along the coastlands and for some distance up the principal rivers. Here the freed negro slaves settled after emancipation. Forming themselves into companies, they bought with their savings, accumulated during slavery and the apprenticeship period, the estates of those of their former masters who were anxious to quit the Colony, or they purchased the front lands of plantations, the proprietors of which were eager to establish a resident population.

These rural communities range in importance from the hamlet with a population of 100 to the large village with 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. Several of these areas, it must be noted, while called villages are really potential towns from the point of view of both area and population.

The history of these village communities is a record, firstly of the unsuccessful efforts of the villagers, left to their own devices, to manage their affairs and later, of the endeavours of the Government to provide an efficient system of village organization.

Numerous legislative enactments aiming at providing and perfecting the machinery needed for efficient village administration have from time to time been passed.

The affairs of these rural districts, i.e., communities declared to be either "Village" or "Country" districts under the Local Government Ordinance, are under the immediate direction of Local Authorities. In the case of village districts the Village Council consists of elected and appointed Councillors; in the case of country districts membership is wholly appointed; appointment in both instances being made by the central authority—the Local Government Board. Both these Local Authorities have powers of voting funds and levying rates, of appointing officers and constructing village works, etc. There are 25 village districts and 70 country districts.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of village districts was \$104,015·01 or £21,669 15s. 10½d., and the amount expended on all works was \$98,732·89 or £20,569 7s. 0½d.

The revenue received from all sources in respect of country districts was \$82,055.80 or £17,094 19s. 2d., and the amount expended on all works was \$74,416.01 or £15,503 6s. 8½d.

District Administration.

On 1st January, 1932, a system of District Administration was introduced. This system has decentralized the work of three Departments, viz., Local Government Board, Commissary's Department, and the Immigration Department. District Commissioners and staffs were appointed for the administrative areas of Berbice, East Coast Demerara, Georgetown and East Bank Demerara, West Demerara, Essequibo, North-West and Rupununi Districts. This system of administration is working satisfactorily.

III.—POPULATION.

Births.—The birth- and death-rates noted below have been calculated on the Registrar-General's estimate of population of the Colony at 31st December, 1934, which was 323,171 or 161,718 males and 161,453 females enumerated as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	1,147	892	2,039
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	3,950	4,596	8,546
East Indians ...	72,111	63,893	136,004
Chinese ...	1,785	1,314	3,099
Aborigines ...	4,177	4,424	8,601
Blacks ...	60,841	66,460	127,301
Mixed ...	17,552	19,726	37,278
Other races and races not stated ...	155	148	303
Totals ...	161,718	161,453	323,171

During the year 9,301 births, i.e., 4,727 boys and 4,574 girls, were registered. In 1933 the number was 10,461 (5,339 boys and 5,122 girls). The birth-rate was 28.8 per 1,000 of the population; that for 1933 was 32.6, and for 1932, 34.1. The numbers and birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of each of the several races representing the community were as follows:—

<i>Races.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per thousand.</i>
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	23	11.3
Europeans (Portuguese) ...	152	17.8
East Indians ...	4,244	31.2
Chinese ...	61	19.7
Aborigines ...	304	35.3
Blacks ...	3,221	25.3
Mixed races ...	1,296	34.8

Of the births registered, 4,700 or 50·5 per cent. were legitimate, and 4,601 or 49·5 per cent. illegitimate.

Deaths.—The deaths registered were 7,980—4,159 males and 3,821 females. In the previous year the figures were 7,848—4,236 males and 3,612 females. The death-rate was 24·7 of the population. In 1933, it was 24·4 and in 1932, 21·1. The death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of the various races was as follows :—

<i>Races.</i>						
Europeans (other than Portuguese) ...	...	...	...	...	16·2	} 20·6
Europeans (Portuguese)...	...	...	...	...	21·6	
East Indians ...	...	...	...	...	27·4	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	12·3	
Aborigines...	...	...	...	...	30·2	
Blacks ...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
Mixed races ...	...	...	...	...	15·2	

Marriages.—1,563 marriages were registered. In 1933 there were 1,579. The marriage-rate per 1,000 was 9·7 as against 9·8 in 1933.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of children who died under one year of age was 1,567 or 168 per 1,000 births, as compared with 1,613, or 154 per 1,000 in 1933. The following table shows the proportion of deaths of the children under one year of age of each race to every 1,000 births of each such race for the past ten years in the whole Colony :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Whole</i>	<i>East</i>					
	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Portuguese.</i>	<i>Indian.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
1925 ...	155	—	102	168	115	160	123
1926 ...	159	51	123	132	59	191	163
1927 ...	158	—	104	153	26	163	139
1928 ...	185	—	154	209	63	177	137
1929 ...	146	—	116	136	62	169	123
1930 ...	146	100	44	155	70	150	114
1931 ...	139	—	95	140	66	146	129
1932 ...	139	33	134	142	88	131	145
1933 ...	154	37	127	172	68	153	110
1934 ...	168	—	158	174	66	183	123

IV.—HEALTH.

There are six public hospitals situated in different districts in the Colony, the largest being that in Georgetown which has accommodation for 578 in-patients. This hospital has up-to-date provision for bacteriological, X-ray, and electrical investigation and treatment ; venereal diseases clinics are regularly conducted, and eye work is supervised by a Government Ophthalmologist. A special feature of this hospital is the Lady Thomson Ward, probably one of the most modern and well-equipped of paying wards in the West Indies.

The nursing staffs of the larger hospitals are supervised by European Divisional Sisters under a Nurse Superintendent resident in the Georgetown Hospital.

In the country districts some fourteen Government Medical Officers serve the needs of the people, attend at estate hospitals, and engage in ante-natal and infant welfare work in the villages. Medical staffs supervise the Mental Hospital, Berbice, the Leprosy Hospital on the East Coast, Demerara, and the Alms House in Georgetown.

A new Public Health Ordinance (No. 15 of 1934) was passed during the year and proclaimed law in November, 1934. This law repealed the sanitary clauses contained in the Local Government Ordinance (Cap. 84) and incorporated several minor ordinances dealing directly or indirectly with public health, and provided also for the establishment of a Central Board of Health, which is responsible for the control of Health and Sanitation throughout the Colony.

The Government Public Health Department acting as the executive of the Central Board supervises the sanitary activities of Local Sanitary Authorities, in village, country and rural areas. Twenty-eight Government Sanitary Inspectors are stationed in districts of the Colony. One Sanitary Inspector carries out the duties in connection with the Port of Georgetown, and the services of another are utilized in the laboratory of the Department for the examination of films, stools, etc., and the analysis of water.

Lectures for the local certificate in hygiene and sanitation and for the examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute are regularly held. A course of lectures in hygiene is also given to the pupil teachers of the Teachers' Training Centre of the Education Department.

The total number of deaths registered as directly due to fever (malarial and unqualified) was 1,203 as against 1,140 in 1933, the death-rate being 3.7 as against 3.5 in 1933. Malaria remains the chief disease of the Colony but the incidence is higher in country districts than in the town. The prevalent form of this disease along the coastlands of the Colony is the simple or benign tertian malaria, the sub-tertian form being more prevalent up the rivers and in remoter areas.

There was an increase in the number of notified cases of enteric fever, 315 cases being notified in 1934 as against 246 in 1933, the number of deaths being 83 and 68 respectively. The majority of these cases and deaths occur in more or less localized areas in the country districts.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1934 was 317 compared with 385 in 1933; the number of deaths being 269 and 289 respectively.

The British Guiana Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis has continued its activities throughout the year.

These consist in the work of the Health Visitors who help to bring patients to the dispensary and to keep in touch with these patients in their homes by regular visits ; dispensary work which is carried out by honorary visiting physicians ; and the treatment and care of early and convalescent cases at the Tuberculosis Hospital on the west bank of the Demerara River.

No quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox) occurred during the year. The last epidemic of any of these diseases occurred in 1904 (smallpox), while the last epidemic of any importance of yellow fever occurred as far back as 1881. Cholera and plague have not been known to have occurred in the Colony.

No special outbreak of epidemic disease was reported during the year, with the exception of an incidence of beri-beri in the Rupununi district. Twenty cases and 13 cases of suspected beri-beri occurred among the members of the British Guiana-Brazil Boundary Commission, with 3 deaths. As the number of cases appeared to be increasing, evacuation was effected during the last quarter of the year.

Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Supervision.

Ante-natal and infant welfare work under the auspices of the Infant Welfare and Maternity League has been well maintained both in the villages and on the sugar estates.

In some of the districts the want of suitable accommodation for the working of the clinics is a distinct drawback. Funds at present do not admit of more than the purchase of the simplest furniture and equipment, the clinic being held either in the office of the local Village Council or in one of the school rooms.

Anti-Mosquito Measures.

The bonification of the lands adjacent to and to the north of the City of Georgetown has been continued. The utilization of this land after completion of the work by recreational clubs has considerably added to the amenities of the city apart from the marked reduction generally in the mosquito incidence which has resulted from the clearing of the bush and the levelling and grading of the land. The addition of two powerful pumps by means of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund has materially improved the drainage.

Estate authorities are still being encouraged to undertake anti-malarial measures, as it is being realized more and more that the annual recurrent hospital and out-patient expenditure for the treatment of malarial fever is uneconomic, as contrasted with expenditure on permanent preventive measures.

V.—HOUSING.

With the passing into law of the new Public Health Ordinance the measures directed towards improving housing conditions in village and country areas will be more fully enforced. More particular attention is being paid to "town planning" and the proper laying-out of the land and its preparation for building purposes before the erection of the dwelling-house is undertaken.

Enforcement of the building by-laws made under the old ordinance is being maintained until regulations under the new ordinance have been drafted. In remoter areas along the coastland and isolated portions on the outskirts of village and country districts the simplest form of dwelling-house is prevalent, consisting of "wattle and daub" troolie or trash-roofed buildings of one or two-roomed capacity. These dwellings are no longer permitted to be built flush with the ground as formerly, but otherwise, owing to the prevailing economic depression, little more is demanded.

In the villages throughout the coastlands a distinct improvement in the type of dwellings is noticeable; the average villager instead of being content with living in thatched cottages built of flimsy material, now aims at shingle and board residence and, with the help and guidance of the Government Public Health Department, a proper means of disposal of excreta is provided and the compounds or "lots" occupied by these cottages are kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

Sugar estates authorities continued the policy of the erection of one- or two-family cottages. These cottages, it is hoped, will gradually replace the large ten-roomed ranges which were built flush with the ground and without adequate light and ventilation. Further progress has also been made in the provision of five- or six-roomed trough closets, with septic tank systems of disposal, these replacing the less satisfactory over-trench latrines. In a few instances where less expensive accommodation has been necessitated the model multiple-roomed dry pit system as recommended by the Government Public Health Department has been installed.

In Georgetown the discomfort from mosquito infestation is comparatively small. Mosquito-proofed dwellings are practically non-existent as they are conducive to too great warmth. All the dwelling houses are raised on pillars to a distance varying from four to twelve feet above the ground.

The activities of building societies are at present chiefly restricted to existing buildings.

VI.—PRODUCTION.**Mining.**

The mineral production of British Guiana is at present confined to gold, diamonds, and bauxite.

The records of gold production date back to 1884 and the aggregate amount produced from then to the end of 1934 was 2,767,965

ounces, valued at £10,172,960. With the exception of an aggregate of about 284,665 ounces won by organized enterprise by underground mining, dredging, and hydraulicing, the whole of this was obtained by native miners using simple hand methods. There are no mines in existence at present and no hydraulicing is being carried on, but a small amount of dredging is being done by a local concern. The highest production in any one year was 138,528 ounces in 1893, valued at £505,049 and the lowest 6,083 ounces valued at £22,633 in 1928. The output of gold was adversely affected after 1915 by the attraction of local miners to the diamond industry; but subsequently the fall in the world's market price of diamonds and the increase in the price of gold revived interest in the latter and the output for 1934 rose to 27,691 ounces valued at £135,283—an increase of 2,252 ounces on the previous year.

Diamonds were first discovered in 1890, but, though of first-rate quality, failed to obtain a good market until 1916, from which year production rose steadily to a peak output in 1923 of 214,474 carats valued at £1,033,014. Owing to the gradual decline in prices and to increased activity in the gold industry, the production has steadily fallen to 44,820 carats in 1934, valued at £101,592, an average of £2 5s. 4d. a carat as compared with £5 0s. 10d. a carat in 1922. The aggregate production from 1901 to the end of 1934 was 1,981,642 carats valued at £7,692,176. Practically the whole output has been won from alluvial workings by local miners using simple hand methods; but of recent years concentrating pans, both hand and power driven, manufactured by a local firm of engineers, have been increasingly used with considerable success.

Contingent on attractive finds being made, the diamond and gold industries provide congenial employment for an average of from five to ten thousand men. The actual miners are mostly of the negro race, as the open air life, freedom from restraint, and element of chance appeals to them, and they are better fitted physically to stand conditions in the interior. They depend practically entirely for supplies on shops established by traders in the various districts and on the whole foodstuffs, such as rice, flour, peas, salt-beef, salt-pork, salt-fish, etc., which form their staple diet, are sold at reasonable prices and fair values paid for the gold and diamonds. Drink and other luxuries are proportionately higher in cost.

Valuable and extensive deposits of bauxite of high grade exist in easily accessible localities. Mining operations on a large scale have been carried on in the Demerara River, since 1914, where a plant and buildings costing approximately £1,000,000 have been erected by the Demerara Bauxite Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada. The number of regular employees averages about 800 normally, but owing to restriction of output due to world marketing conditions, has been temporarily reduced to about 300, the actual labour force being almost entirely native and the staff 97 per cent. British. A well-equipped hospital

and dispensary—open to local residents as well as employees—is maintained, and a resident medical officer is employed together with adequate nursing staff. The labourers are housed under model conditions in mosquito-proofed dwellings and sanitary services of a high order are provided by the Company. Additional bauxite deposits in the same locality have been leased to the British and Colonial Bauxite Company of London—a Company formed and controlled by the British Aluminium Company and other British and Colonial manufacturing concerns of high standing—but mining operations have not yet commenced. Deposits have been located in several other localities, but not yet taken up. The aggregate output to the end of 1934 was 1,650,340 tons, the output for that year being 64,889 tons. All the bauxite is exported to America and Canada after being washed and kiln dried, there being no local utilization.

Agriculture.

The sugar crop of the Colony for 1934 was 132,240 tons as compared with 141,956 tons in 1933. Of the total of 61,567 English acres allocated to cane in 1934, 52,194 were reaped on the estates. The yield amounted to 130,118 tons of sugar, an average of 2.49 tons per acre. In addition the estates manufactured 2,122 tons of sugar from farmers' canes, of which 1,772 acres were reaped. The general average yield, including farmers canes, was 2.45 tons of sugar per acre. It will be noted that the total output, as well as the average yield per acre, are lower than in 1932 or 1933. These decreases are the direct results of the disastrous floods of December, 1933—January, 1934, and of the severe drought which followed.

Generally speaking, the Berbice estates produce more sugar per acre than those situated in other parts of the Colony with the exception of the Diamond group of Estates on the east bank of the Demerara River. There is no reason to suppose that the clay soils of Berbice differ greatly in fertility from those of other parts of the Colony, but in this county there is little or no pegasse land planted to cane, and as a rule, the pegasse is less fertile. In regard to climatic conditions the rainfall in Berbice is lower than that experienced in other parts of the Colony, but the estates possess an assured water-supply from the Canje Creek for irrigation and flood-fallowing.

The area occupied by rice during 1934 was 62,227 English acres but, including the second or spring crop, the area actually reaped was 70,951 acres. The yield was returned at 881,785 bags of 140 lb. padi, which is equivalent to 55,122 tons of padi. The amount of rice exported was 14,799, with a value of £117,310 8s. 4d., as against 29,120, with a value of £221,347 18s. 4d., for 1933. This enormous decrease in the total amount of rice exported during the year was due to the heavy losses caused by the floods and to the fact that exports were temporarily suspended early in the year

as a precaution to ensure sufficient supplies locally. The setback experienced during 1934 was the result of abnormal weather conditions. The floods that destroyed about 30 per cent. of the 1933 Autumn crop—which would normally be exported in 1934—were followed by drought conditions which caused a reduction in area of the usual mid-year sowings. The rice industry of British Guiana occupies the second position among the Colony's agricultural industries, the value of the export trade alone, even at the existing low prices, being well above the million-dollar figure in 1933. In addition, the domestic trade is of considerable importance since rice is a staple article of local diet. This setback, therefore, although only of a temporary nature it is hoped, has been severely felt. A regulated water-supply is essential to successful rice cultivation, and where this is unobtainable owing to seasonal and other factors, yields and acreages are subject to considerable variation. In some districts an appreciable percentage of the spring crop is not re-sown but merely allowed to grow from volunteer padi (i.e., shattered padi which falls from the ripened heads before and during reaping operations of the previous crop).

The area under coconuts in 1934 was 22,600 acres. The exports for 1934 were as follows:—coconuts 2,487,402, valued at £6,866 13s. 4d.; coconut oil 12,662 gallons, valued at £1,157 1s. 8d., and copra 700 tons, valued at £4,893 2s. 6d. There has been a considerable decrease in the exports of copra and coconut oil—700 tons and 12,662 gallons were exported in 1934, as compared with 921 tons and 20,198 gallons, respectively, in 1933. Prices have also continued to decline and this especially so in regard to copra, which fell from \$84 per ton in 1929 to \$44.56 per ton in 1933 and \$33.55 in 1934. On many acres occupied by this crop the soil is unsuitable; on the other hand, there are areas where crops could be grown which are not so utilized. Capital for empoldering and drainage is the limiting factor, while it should be emphasized that there is a great deal of neglect even in those areas where the crop is already established.

The area under coffee in 1934 was 4,217 acres. The exports were 317 tons of cured coffee, valued at £9,841 5s., as against 510 tons, valued at £16,582 1s. 8d. in 1933. The exports in 1933 were the highest recorded and the 1934 exports, although lower, were higher than the average of any period prior to 1929. The Liberian species is the chief type now cultivated throughout the Colony, although records indicate that Arabian or "Creole" was once extensively planted. The crop continues to prove the most satisfactory on the acid, pegasse areas of the Colony.

The area under citrus and other fruit was 335 acres and that under limes 541 acres. The exports of concentrated lime juice for the year were 10,468 gallons, valued at £419 7s. 6d. and 892 gallons of essential oil of limes, valued at £6,868 2s. 6d., as compared with 1,166 gallons, valued at £13,544 11s. 8d. in 1933—the record year

for exports of this commodity. The high prices ruling in recent years for essential oils have provided some stimulus to this minor industry, but as the areas suited to the commercial cultivation of this crop are limited, and with the synthetic production of citric acid from waste sugars, no great increase in area may be looked for. Plantings of grapefruit and oranges to meet local demand continue to increase.

The cultivation of all crops in the Colony is carried out by the East Indian and West Indian population. On the sugar estates the supervision of the work is conducted mostly by European staffs. There is no indentured immigration; labourers are free to come and go as they choose.

The annual exports and values of the principal agricultural commodities during the last five years are as follows:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Sugar—</i>					
Tons ...	114,542	119,346	137,078	127,083	129,913
£ ...	1,128,934	1,109,532	1,342,190	1,196,906	1,160,094
<i>Molasses—</i>					
Gal. ...	3,851,337	7,106,997	7,554,520	8,137,233	5,384,834
£ ...	41,345	76,945	80,790	87,855	57,990
<i>Rum—</i>					
Pf. gal. ...	846,319	722,076	645,511	883,019	1,120,090
£ ...	75,619	70,759	59,742	79,846	101,339
<i>Rice—</i>					
Tons ...	22,480	23,632	28,541	29,120	14,700
£ ...	227,164	220,904	247,473	221,347	121,477
<i>Copra—</i>					
Lb. ...	4,503,099	3,093,440	1,673,680	2,063,040	1,568,000
£ ...	29,880	12,214	10,195	8,551	4,893
<i>Balata—</i>					
Lb. ...	995,459	765,475	638,316	479,584	248,542
£ ...	81,311	54,138	31,082	26,568	14,646

The following is a brief resumé of activities carried out during the year with assistance from Imperial Funds:—

Sugar.—In 1932 a free grant of £900 for one year was provided from the Empire Marketing Board for the assistance of sugar research in British Guiana. This grant expired on 30th June, 1933. As a result of representations made, the Colonial Development Advisory Committee sanctioned a capital grant of £150 per annum and a maintenance grant not exceeding £750 per annum for a further period of two years for the continuance of sugar research in British Guiana. These grants are conditional on a sum not less than \$16,000 (£3,333 6s. 8d.) being provided annually by the sugar industry of the Colony.

In 1931, a free grant of £2,475 was provided from the Colonial Development Fund for three years to enable special moth-borer investigations to be undertaken. The Government Entomologist was seconded for this work. An additional free grant of £775 from the Colonial Development Fund was sanctioned to enable researches

into the moth-borer pests of sugar-cane to be extended for a further period of nine months from 9th July, 1934, until 9th April, 1935. At the time of writing this report a further grant of £700 had been received from the Colonial Development Fund.

Live Stock.

The floods took a heavy toll of all classes of stock in the coastal areas. The old system of management, with its attendant risks from over-stocking the limited pastures and semi-starvation in periods of drought and floods, no doubt accentuated, and was a contributory factor to, the losses sustained. The intensive system of management practised on the Government farm has been advocated for some years but is viewed with disfavour by cattle owners, doubtless due to the low prices paid for milk. As it is useless to attempt improvements of pasture without an assured drainage, the only practical improvement of conditions for coast cattle lies in the direction of limiting the number stocked in intensively cultivated areas. The prolonged drought which followed the floods caused farmers to cease cultivation and good agricultural lands were turned into grazing areas. As a result of this, coastal cattle were in a better condition in 1934 than at any other period within the last six years. Their emaciated condition in normal years is mainly due to starvation caused by insufficiency of pasturage. Unless steps are taken during 1935, when these agricultural lands will again be cultivated, to procure grazing farther afield, it is feared that the cattle will revert to their usual deplorable condition. Progress has been made with dairy cattle, pigs and poultry, but in regard to beef cattle the same cannot be recorded. This industry is in the hands of a more substantial class and it seems a pity that they have not been able to undertake the systematic improvement of their animals by co-operating in the importation and use of improved sires.

The numbers of live stock in the Colony for 1934 are returned as follows :—horned cattle 149,662 (including 60,660 on the Hinterland Savannahs); horses 2,888; mules 1,612; asses 6,127; buffaloes 82; sheep 17,809; goats 8,980 and swine 14,110.

The following table gives the exports of livestock during 1934 :—

<i>Class of Stock.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value in dollars.</i> (£1=4s. 2d.)	<i>Destination.</i>
Asses	14	95	British West Indies.
"	1	10	Dutch Guiana.
Horned Cattle	831	10,129	British West Indies,
"	85	1,700	Dutch Guiana.
Horses	16	500	British West Indies.
"	1	68	Dutch Guiana.
Sheep	3	6	British West Indies.
Swine	520	2,201	British West Indies.
"	453	1,360	Dutch Guiana.

Forestry.

A reconnaissance survey of the forests in the Mahaicony District was carried out with particular reference to the quantity of determa (*Ocotea rubra*) obtainable there. It was found that there is not sufficient of this useful timber to warrant attempts to secure an export market for it.

The grant of \$25,000 from Unemployment Relief Funds was used as a revolving fund to continue the work of sawing and seasoning local lumber started in 1933, and an additional grant of \$5,000 was received for this purpose. During the year, 32,517 feet b.m. of crabwood and 63,925 feet b.m. of determa were sawn and stacked for seasoning. Small quantities of other kinds of timbers were sawn experimentally. 104,045 feet b.m. of boards of various kinds, but mainly determa and crabwood, were sold and realized an average price of 6½ cents per foot b.m.

The formation and tending of experimental plantations was continued, the species treated including teak, Honduras and Spanish mahoganies, cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*), locust and tonka bean.

During the year a total of 167,381 cubic feet of greenheart was inspected, branded and certified by officers of the Forest Department and Department of Lands and Mines.

The total amount of timber produced from licensed Crown lands during the year was 645,165 cubic feet of which 79·2 per cent. was greenheart.

Fisheries.

There are three two-masted schooners engaged in fishing. The local demand for fish is amply met, and should it increase, additional schooners would be forthcoming. There seems little prospect, however, of development to any appreciable extent. During the year 79,616 snapper valued at \$25,795 (£5,373 19s. 2d.) and 3,037 grouper valued at \$2,608 (£543 6s. 8d.) were caught.

A fair supply of sea-fish is generally kept in cold storage at an ice manufacturing establishment in Georgetown. Salt cod, herrings, and mackerel are imported in quantity.

The angler may enjoy good sport with tarpon (or cuffum) as well as with several other fish which are more agreeable to the palate. The river fishing in the interior is good.

Fish glue from the gilbakker to the amount of 6,886 lb. valued at \$688 (£143 6s. 8d.) was exported during the year.

Crustaceans, such as crabs and prawns, add much to the food supply in the country districts.

Manufactures.

There are four local manufactures worthy of mention, viz., matches, boots and shoes, edible oil, and cigarettes. The matches produced find a ready market locally and an export trade to the West Indies is being developed. The oil which is manufactured

from coconuts and registered trade-marked as “Fryol” compares favourably with imported cooking oils. In 1931, 187,062 gallons of edible oils were imported, in 1932, 144,350 gallons, 1933 140,701 gallons, and in 1934, 39,296 gallons.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of the trade of British Guiana (including bullion and coin) during each of the past three years is shown hereunder :—

	1932	1933	1934
	£	£	£
Imports	1,690,891	1,801,666	1,750,006
Exports (including re-exports)	2,208,901	2,077,690	1,894,131
Total	<u>£3,899,792</u>	<u>£3,879,356</u>	<u>£3,644,137</u>

The value of goods in transit to other countries transhipped direct in Colony ports was £67,925, as compared with £84,385 in 1933 and £84,434 in 1932. Domestic produce to the value of £1,850,430 was exported during 1934, £2,018,551 during 1933 and £2,156,237 during 1932. An improvement in prices is noted in respect of rice, firewood and shingles, but there was a marked decline in the prices of lime juice, sugar, bauxite, copra and timber. The 1934 exports of sugar totalled 129,913 tons and were the third largest on record. The quantity fell short of that shipped in the record year 1932, by 7,165 tons, and of that in 1887 by 4,961 tons.

The total quantity of rum exported in 1934 was 1,120,090 proof gallons, the largest in any year since 1928, when 1,269,923 proof gallons were shipped. Export quantities in 1933 and 1932 were 883,019 proof gallons and 645,511 proof gallons, respectively.

A considerable falling-off is noted in the exports of molasses, the figures for 1934 being 5,384,834 gallons, as compared with 8,137,233 gallons in 1933 and 7,554,520 gallons in 1932.

Exports of rice in 1934 totalled 14,700 tons, or approximately one-half of the quantity shipped in 1933 (29,120 tons). It was the smallest quantity shipped in any year since 1929, when 14,091 tons were exported. This industry suffered a severe set-back as a result of the heavy floods of December-January (1933-34), and also of the short drought period later.

The total quantity of gold exported in 1934 was 28,797 ounces, made up of 26,216 ounces of newly-won ore and 2,581 ounces obtained from melted jewellery. The quantity of raw gold exported exceeded that of the previous year by 987 ounces and was more than five times as much as the quantity shipped in 1930.

Exports of diamonds in 1934, which totalled 44,423 carats, showed a further decline: the quantity shipped was less by 6,481 carats than that which was exported in the previous year.

There was an improvement in the exports of bauxite. The quantity shipped in 1934 was 50,605 tons, while the exports of 1933 totalled only 35,916 tons.

The United Kingdom was again the largest customer for the Colony's products, purchasing £1,016,413, or 55 per cent. of the total exports, while Canada came next with purchases amounting to £479,362 (26 per cent.). The value of the exports to these two countries in 1933 in the order named was £1,204,736 and £378,472 and in 1932, £1,003,738 and £575,921.

The principal products purchased by the United Kingdom were :—

					<i>Value.</i>	
					£	
Sugar	tons	77,746	711,964
Gold	oz.	28,438	139,414
Rum	gallons	725,311	75,598
Molasses	"	3,251,624	33,870
Diamonds	carats	8,522	18,731
Timber	cu. ft.	100,716	11,048
Balata	lb.	184,905	10,946

The principal exports to the Dominion of Canada were :—

						<i>Value.</i>
						£
Sugar	...	...	...	tons	52,085	447,129
Molasses	...	...	...	gallons	2,052,083	22,440

The British West Indies took 9,273 tons of rice valued at £77,509, which represented 63 per cent. of the total exports of that commodity.

The principal products finding a market with the United States of America were :—

					<i>Value.</i>	
					£	
Bauxite	tons	47,955	62,365
Essential oil of limes	gallons	248	2,134

The total exports of coffee declined from 1,143,170 lb. in 1933 to 709,065 lb. in 1934. Holland, which had given place to Canada in 1933, was again, as in earlier years, the principal purchaser. Exports to Holland in the year under review totalled 221,600 lb (31 per cent.), while those to Canada were 187,416 lb. (26 per cent.).

Forty-two per cent. of the diamonds exported went to Belgium, 37 per cent. to Holland, and 19 per cent. to the United Kingdom. In 1933, the ratio of the exports to those countries in the order named was 53 : 1 : 45.

The total quantity of copra exported was 700 tons, all of which was shipped to the United Kingdom. The quantity shipped in 1933 totalled 921 tons, of which 917 tons were sent to the mother country and 4 tons to the British West Indies.

Canada was again the largest customer for coconuts, taking 1,784,287 nuts, or 72 per cent. of the exports, while the British West Indies followed with 621,099 (25 per cent.). The corresponding figures for these two countries in 1933 were 1,058,246 nuts (60 per cent.) and 622,804 nuts (36 per cent.), respectively.

A comparison of values per unit of quantity of the Colony's exports for the period 1932-1934 is as follows; the figures noted are f.o.b. and are as declared by the exporters on export specifications:—

Article.	Unit of Quantity.	1932			1933			1934		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Raw gold ...	oz.	3	19	7	4	17	5½	4	17	8½
Diamonds...	carat	1	19	6½	2	5	2	2	5	4
Bauxite ...	ton	1	12	0½	1	10	7½	1	6	2½
Sugar ...	ton	9	15	10	9	8	4½	8	18	7
Rum ...	pf. gal.	1	10		1	9½		1	9½	
Molasses ...	gal.		2½			2½			2½	
Rice ...	ton	8	13	4	7	12	0½	8	5	3½
Coffee, raw	lb.		3			3½			3½	
Coconuts ...	1,000	2	5	10	2	16	3	2	15	2½
Copra ...	ton	13	9	4	9	5	8½	6	19	9½
Balata ...	lb.		11½		1	1½		1	2	
Lumber ...	sup. ft.		4			3½			3½	
Timber ...	cu. ft.	2	9½		2	9		2	3½	

Eighty per cent. of the total import trade, i.e., £1,408,078, was with Empire countries, £985,007, or 56 per cent., being with the United Kingdom (as usual, the Colony's largest supplier), and £228,907, or 13 per cent., with Canada, while British India and the British West Indies supplied 4 per cent. each. Of foreign countries the value of imports from the United States was £129,119, or 8 per cent. of the total, followed by Japan, whose share was 4 per cent.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were:—

	Quantity.	Value £
Cotton piece-goods ... linear yds.	6,135,416	100,612
Flour, wheaten ... bags	119,107	87,171
Metals and manufactures of ... value	—	70,912
Manures ... tons	6,691	43,887
Sugar machinery ... value	—	36,838
Boots and shoes ... doz. prs.	11,334	30,624

The main supplies from Canada were:—

	Quantity.	Value. £
Flour, wheaten ... bags	73,727	70,427
Fresh vegetables ... value	—	18,567
Motor-cars ... No.	124	15,620

The chief imports from the United States of America were:—

	Quantity.	Value. £
Pickled meat ... barrels	4,932	12,555
Electrical apparatus ... value	—	10,018

Principal changes in the Colony's import trade which affected Empire countries are noted in respect of the following articles, apparent variations due to the fact that imports were credited to countries of origin in 1934 and to countries of consignment in 1933 and earlier years, being also considered:—

Flour, wheaten.—Imports of flour from the United Kingdom have increased from 17 bags in 1927 to 119,107 bags (or 61 per

cent. of the total quantity imported) in 1934. Supplies from Canada have, on the other hand, declined from 156,601 bags (99 per cent.) to 73,727 bags (38 per cent.) during the same period. The only other source of supply in 1934 was France, with 2,941 bags, or slightly more than 1 per cent.

Meats, salted and pickled.—Trade with the United Kingdom in pickled meats, which had declined from 4,677 barrels in 1932 to 3,763 barrels in 1933, fell further to 2,503 barrels in 1934, while the United States of America, which supplied all the Colony's needs in pre-preference years, showed a recovery over the same period, imports in barrels from that source for the three years being, respectively, 3,255, 4,561 and 4,932.

Meats—other kinds.—Of the total imports of 68,378 lb. consigned from the United Kingdom in 1933, approximately 36 per cent. was of foreign origin; the quantity of British origin imported from that country was therefore in the neighbourhood of 43,800 lb., as compared with 28,343 lb. in 1934. Imports from Canada fell from 35,582 lb. in 1933 to 8,235 lb. in 1934, while those from the United States increased from 58,120 lb. to 106,926 lb.

Tea.—The total imports of 85,224 lb. in 1934 were supplied mainly by British India (59,232 lb.) and Ceylon (25,200 lb.). Nearly all of the tea imported into the Colony in recent years was grown in these two countries, but as most of it was consigned from Canada and the United Kingdom, where the blending was done, imports were credited to those two countries prior to 1934.

Bags and Sacks.—Practically all of the bags and sacks imported into the Colony are of East Indian manufacture. Imports consigned from the United Kingdom in 1933 were 53,700 dozen bags and from British West Indies 17,555 dozens, but in 1934, when imports were credited to the country of origin, imports from British India amounted to 188,676 dozens, or over 99 per cent. of the total.

Artificial silk piece-goods.—Imports from the United Kingdom of artificial silk piece-goods increased from 198,797 linear yards in 1933 to 484,939 linear yards (448,745 sq. yds.) in 1934, while imports from Japan declined from 1,858,915 linear yards to 409,916 linear yards (364,100 sq. yds.). This falling-off in Japanese trade was due to the effect of the quota restrictions which were placed on cotton and artificial silk piece-goods of foreign origin as from 7th May, 1934.

Motor vehicles.—Canada regained in 1934 part of the trade which she had been losing to the United Kingdom within recent years. The value of cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1934 was £21,003, or 56 per cent. of the total value,

as compared with £25,778 (82 per cent.) in 1933 and £20,647 (87 per cent.) in 1932. Imports from Canada in these years were valued at £15,620, £5,356 and £3,201, respectively.

Cement.—Imports of cement from the United Kingdom increased from 14,624 barrels, or 65 per cent. in 1933, to 40,372 (82 per cent. in 1934), while a percentage decrease is noted in regard to Canadian trade. Imports from foreign countries, principally Belgium, which accounted for 45 per cent. of the total in 1930, have now practically ceased.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The economic depression which still prevails and has adversely affected wages of skilled tradesmen and agricultural labourers has not allowed any increase in wages. The average wages per day of eight and a half hours paid during 1934 were as follows :—

					s.	d.		s.	d.
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	5	0	to	6	6
Fitters, Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	6	0	"	7	0
Painters	...	...	...	...	4	2	"	6	6
Masons	...	...	...	...	4	2	"	6	6
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	6	8	"	7	6
Labourers (men)	...	...	...	...	2	6	"	4	2
Labourers (women and children over 14 years)	...	...	...	...	1	2	"	1	6

Persons in domestic service such as cooks, housemaids and butlers receive monthly wages ranging from £1 to £2 10s. The principal articles of diet are rice and locally grown vegetables. The average price per gallon of rice was 8d. Retail prices of other staple articles of diet were :—wheaten flour 1½d. to 2d. per lb., pickled beef 6d. per lb., pickled pork 7d. per lb., salted fish 6d. to 8d. per lb. East Indian agricultural labourers worked an average of 4½ days at wages ranging from 6s. 8½d. to 7s. 4d. The staple article of food of the East Indian labourer is rice.

The wages of railway labourers vary from 3s. to 4s. 2d. per day of eight hours according to the nature of the work performed. These rates apply to railway workers in Government employment and correspond closely to the average paid by commercial concerns for similar work.

Labourers on sugar plantations are usually housed free. Rents in the towns and villages range from 5s. per month for one tenement room to £1 13s. 4d. for a cottage containing two or three rooms. It is enacted that each room shall contain not less than 300 cubic feet of space for each person above 12 years of age, and 150 cubic feet for each person under 12 years of age.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

A state-aided system of elementary education was established by Ordinance No. 3 of 1876 (now Cap. 196). With four exceptions, the elementary schools are denominational. The central administration is vested in a Director of Education and an Advisory Education

Committee, and the local control in school managers, who are usually ministers of religion.

The number of schools which received grants in 1934 was 230 with an enrolment of 47,738, and the grants-in-aid amounted to £68,016.

Provision is made for the higher education of boys by a Government college in Georgetown, in which the course of instruction is similar to that of a public school or first-grade grammar school in England.

Two secondary schools for girls, and one for boys, conducted by the religious denominations, receive grants-in-aid from the Government. The Government also awards annually one scholarship of the total value of £900 open to boys and girls and tenable at a university or college within the British Empire. Twelve scholarships, entitling the holders to free education for five years at the Government college or at other approved secondary schools, are granted to candidates from the elementary schools. In 1924-25 the whole system of education in the Colony was investigated by a Commission. Important changes were recommended and these are being made as opportunity arises.

A teachers' training centre was established in 1928. Five woodwork centres have been established in the following localities:—Georgetown, New Amsterdam, East Coast, West Coast, Demerara; and two domestic science centres, one in Georgetown and one in New Amsterdam.

A trades centre for boys and youths was opened in Georgetown during the latter part of 1931. It is run on the lines of a junior technical school and provides a course in woodwork and technical drawing. Apprentices and journeymen in the building and other trades attending evening classes at the centre and men teachers from the elementary schools have also received instruction which will enable them to become instructors at the various woodwork centres which it is the intention of the Government to establish throughout the Colony.

A trade centre for women and girls was opened in Georgetown in 1933 to provide practical training for women and girls in domestic subjects and local crafts. Funds for the purpose were provided by the Carnegie Corporation, United States of America, supplemented by a grant from the Imperial Government.

A new Government elementary school in Georgetown was opened in June, 1932. This project was part of Government's policy of reorganization adopted in accordance with the report of 1925, but could not be carried into effect earlier on account of the economic depression. The school has now been erected from a grant made by the Imperial Government, and is used as a demonstration and practising school in connexion with the teachers' training centre. This should have an important effect in raising the general standard of efficiency in the elementary schools throughout the Colony.

With regard to welfare institutions, orphans are housed and educated in two Roman Catholic institutions, viz., the Ursuline Convent in Georgetown for girls and the Convent of Mercy at Plaisance for boys. There are now no Government orphanages, but there is a Government industrial school at Onderneeming in Essequibo for the education and industrial training of wayward boys.

There is no State insurance for accident, sickness or old age.

There is a philanthropic fund called the Trotman Fund, founded in 1887, from which destitute sugar planters and destitute widows and orphans receive financial assistance through the Committee of the Trotman Trust Fund.

There is also the De Saffon Trust Fund which is administered by Trustees and provides for the maintenance and education of orphan children.

For the general community recreation is encouraged by several sports clubs which cater for the different social classes. The secondary schools provide playgrounds and the pupils take part in cricket and football competitions. Music is taught principally in girls' secondary schools and by private persons. Examinations are held annually by examiners who visit the Colony under the aegis of the Trinity College of Music and the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music. An examination of the St. John Ambulance Association was held during 1934. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and similar institutions provide, in addition to outdoor recreation, literary classes.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Roads, with an aggregate length of 272 miles and a fair motoring surface extend along the coastlands from Skeldon on the Corentyne River to Charity on the Pomeroon River, and also along the lower reaches of the principal rivers for short distances, but do not penetrate inland. Communication beyond these limits is, generally speaking, by water, but there are also roads and paths in the interior. These are as follows :—

In the North-West District, between Arakaka on Barima River and Towakaima on the Barima River, a distance of 29 miles, with a branch line to Five Stars, a distance of 17 miles ; and from the Barima River opposite Morawhanna to Waniaana Creek, a distance of 11 miles, 8 of which are suitable for motor traffic. The latter road passes over the Mabaruma hills, on which are situated the Government offices for the administration of the district, a public hospital, etc.

In the Potaro District, between Tumatumari and St. Mary, Konawaruk, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and Potaro Landing and Minnehaha, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with connecting trail from the six-mile post on the

former road to the ten-mile post on the latter (known as the Tiger Creek Line) a distance of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a trail from the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile post on the Potaro-North Fork road to Kangaruma on the right bank of the River Potaro, a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

In the Essequibo District, between Lower Camaria and Upper Camaria on the Cuyuni River, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A cattle trail is being maintained by the Government between Takama on the Berbice River and Annai on the Rupununi River, a distance of 182 miles, with a branch line to Arakwa, a place approximately opposite Wismar on the Demerara River.

Railways.

There are two lines of single-track railway in the Colony which were acquired by the Government from the late Demerara Railway Company, and are operated under the control of the Transport and Harbours Department. One of the lines runs from Georgetown along the east coast of Demerara for a distance of $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Rosignol on the left bank of the Berbice River and diagonally opposite New Amsterdam. The other runs along the west coast of Demerara for a distance of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, starting at Vreed-en-Hoop on the left bank of the Demerara River and ending at Parika, a point on the coast immediately opposite the island of Leguan in the estuary of the Essequibo River.

Government steamer and other inland services.

The Transport and Harbours Department also operates steamers on the following routes :—

Ferries across the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo Rivers.

A steamer service from Georgetown to Morawhanna and Mabaruma on the Barima and Aruka Rivers, North-West District.

Georgetown to Adventure on the Essequibo coast.

Georgetown to Bartica at the junction of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni Rivers.

Georgetown to Pickersgill and other stations on upper reaches of the Pomeroon River.

Parika to Adventure and Bartica.

New Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Berbice River, to Paradise, 110 miles up that river.

Launch services are also run as follows :—

Charity on the Pomeroon River, up and down the river, and also to Acquero on the Moruka River.

New Amsterdam to Ilkuruwa up the Canje Creek.

A lorry service operates on the Bartica-Potaro road, branching from (a) Garraway Stream (100 miles) to Minehaha Gold Dredging Company (112 miles), and (b) from Garraway Stream (100 miles)

to Kangaruma (107 miles), the terminus *en route* to Kaieteur Waterfall. This lorry service connects at Bartica with the steamer and railway services to and from Georgetown.

Postal.

(Including Telephones, Telegraphs and Wireless.)

The Postal Service embraces the whole of the coastlands and extends up the principal rivers. The General Post Office is situated in Georgetown and there are 40 branch post offices at which all classes of postal work are transacted, including savings bank, money order, and postal order business. The postal agencies are 35 in number, at 24 of which postal orders may be obtained, and the number of travelling post offices are now ten, at three of which postal orders are obtainable. A separate branch of the Post Office controls the inland telegraph, telephone and radio systems. There are 48 telegraph offices connected by 313 miles of wire. There are telephone systems in Georgetown and New Amsterdam to which are connected 1,025 and 125 subscribers, respectively, both exchanges giving a continuous service. During June, 1928, a Strowger automatic exchange was opened at Georgetown to which are connected 100 subscribers. In addition, there are ten country sub-exchanges, two of which were converted in October, 1927, one in December, 1928, and one in October, 1933, to a semi-automatic continuous service. A separate police and railway service is operated.

The Georgetown Wireless Station (handed over to the Pacific Cable Board in 1934) maintains communication with ships at sea and neighbouring points, and a direction-finding station is also maintained. Six stations are also maintained in the interior of the Colony.

Shipping.

Regular steamship communication is maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America, the West Indies, and the Dutch and French Guianas. The principal lines calling here are Bookers Line, the Harrison Direct Line, the Royal Netherlands West India Mail, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the Canadian National Steamships, the Ocean Dominion Steamships, the Aluminium Line, the Furness-Bermuda Line, the Scantic Steamship Line, British Molasses Steamships, and the Dutch Government steamers from Surinam.

Airways.

A weekly air mail service between Miami, Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, the West Indian Islands, Georgetown, and Dutch and French Guianas, Brazil and Argentine is operated by Pan-American Airways, Incorporated.

XL—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Currency.**

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. British sterling and United States gold coin are legal tender.

On 16th August, 1915, the Combined Court approved of the issue of Government currency notes of the face value of \$1 = 4s. 2d. and \$2 = 8s. 4d. The first notes were issued in January, 1917, and on 31st December, 1934, there were notes in circulation to the face value of £104,166 13s. 4d. or \$500,000.

The Government Note Issue is fully backed by a Note Guarantee Fund, one-third of which is retained in coin. The investments held in respect of the Fund must have a disposal value of not less than 110 per cent. of the note circulation not covered by actual coin.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) and the Royal Bank of Canada have establishments at Georgetown, with branches at New Amsterdam. The note circulation in the Colony of the former bank was \$444,670 or £92,639 11s. 8d., and of the latter \$300,160 or £62,533 6s. 8d. at the 31st December, 1934. Both of these banks carry on savings bank business.

The first Government Savings Banks were established at Georgetown and at New Amsterdam in the year 1836, and the first Post Office Savings Banks in December, 1889. In November, 1910, the Combined Court passed a resolution approving of the amalgamation of these banks, and authorising the transfer of the Government Savings Bank to the Post Office as from 1st July, 1911.

Savings bank business is conducted at 41 post offices throughout the colony.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 40,657 depositors with a total of £430,683 2s. 6d. at credit in the banks. The investments on the same date were £440,092 10s. from which an interest income of £14,967 2s. 10d. was received.

Co-operative Credit Banks.

Provision was first made for the establishment of credit Banks in this Colony in the year 1914 by the enactment of Ordinance No. 9 of 1914, which formed Part VII of Chapter 84, Local Government Ordinance.

Under Ordinance No. 28 of 1933, enacted for the better management and control of the banks, the Government has appointed a Co-operative Credit Banks' Board with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman, and a Registrar of Banks who is also Secretary to the Board. The Ordinance also contains :—

- (a) Rules for the registration and cancellation of a bank ;
- (b) Definition of the powers and functions of the Board ;
- (c) The mode of operation of banks ;

(d) Provisions for the dissolution and winding-up of a bank

(e) Provisions relating to offences, penalties and legal proceedings.

Designed primarily to provide credit for peasant-farming, raising crops of rice, cane and ground provisions, and to inculcate thrift the banks have also given assistance to many other forms of industry.

The annual audit of the banks has not been completed and details of investments, loans made, etc., are not yet available.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use in the Colony.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Facilities for prospecting and other works in the interior, such as constructing roads, the clearing of creeks, the making of bridle-paths and trails, and the maintenance of portages around the falls in the various rivers, were maintained.

Roads.—The Bartica-Potaro road, 104 miles in length, constructed by means of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of opening up the interior of the Colony, is now connected to the Potaro Landing—Konawaruk road, the Potaro River being spanned by a suspension bridge of 360 feet span.

Tumatumari is connected to this road at 91½ miles by a branch road 4 miles long.

A branch road from 75 miles on the Bartica-Potaro road to Tiboku on the Mazaruni River was under construction at the end of the year ; 30½ miles were completed and opened for traffic.

Approximately 96 miles of burnt earth roads throughout the Colony were re-sheeted and one mile macadamized and oiled during the year from the Imperial loan-in-aid as Unemployment and Flood Relief Works.

Sea Defences.—In addition to the general maintenance on all districts, permanent works were carried out on the east and west coasts ; that on the west coast being a continuation of the programme of work in extending the sea wall and construction of new groynes started in 1931.

On the east coast, the erosion which set in during 1933 continued, and early in the year a somewhat serious breach occurred at Nog Eens which necessitated the retirement of the line of the sea wall and the construction of approximately two miles of new walling.

The throwing-up of temporary earthen dams prevented inconvenience being suffered by those engaged in the usual agricultural pursuits of the district or by the general public ; and despite severe handicaps, owing to heavy seas and the usual constructional

difficulties in work of this nature, the bulk of the work was completed at the end of the year and all breaches safely closed. The money expended was approximately \$500,000, which was provided from Loan Funds.

Buildings.—The erection of the new Agricultural Offices in Georgetown, commenced late in 1933, was completed during the year.

A new Physical Laboratory at Queen's College, Georgetown, and new Police Quarters at Vigilance, East Coast, Demerara, were also constructed during the year.

Extensive repairs were carried out to the following buildings :—

- (a) Alms House—"D" Block ;
- (b) Public Hospital—7 and 8 Wards ;
- (c) Colonial Bond.

Artesian Wells.—During the year one artesian well at Brittanica, West Coast, Berbice, was sunk to the water sand 610–643 feet, producing a flow of 14,400 gallons per day. Owing to partial drought cutting off boiler-water supplies, operations had to be suspended. The supply obtained is inadequate and the well will be completed to the deeper sands.

Drilling operations were in hand at Parika well, East Bank, Essequibo.

Three wells were sunk on the following privately-owned estates :—Plantations Diamond, Providence and Wales.

Eight Government wells were reconditioned and fitted with Naval brass and Everite Screens, thus bringing the total to 16. Reconditioning operations were in hand on one Government well at Rosignol, West Coast, Berbice, and on one privately owned well at Plantation Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice, at the end of the year.

Pipe-lines, 20.5 miles in length, were laid, bringing the total mileage of pipes laid along the coastlands to 37.

The system of distribution puts a pure water supply within easy reach of approximately 17,500 villagers and is proving a very great boon to the people.

Improvement of Town and Country Areas.—The following improvement works were carried out from the Imperial loan-in-aid for Unemployment and Flood Relief :—

- (1) Bonification of—
 - (a) Thomas Lands ;
 - (b) District Commissioner's Compound, East Coast, Demerara.
- (2) Albuoystown Drainage.
- (3) Tapacooma Conservancy Extension.
- (4) Capoey Lake.
- (5) Clearing Banks, Mahaica Creek.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.****THE SUPREME COURT.**

The Supreme Court consists of not less than two, but may consist of three or more Judges. The Court is duly constituted during and notwithstanding any vacancy in the office or absence from the Colony of any Judge. During 1934 there were only two Judges—the Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

A single Judge may, subject to the Rules of Court, exercise in Court or Chambers all or any part of the jurisdiction vested in the Court.

CIVIL ACTIONS, CAUSES AND MATTERS.

General.—The Judges sit to hear matters in the original civil jurisdiction of the Court throughout the year except during the statutory vacation of the Court, that is to say, in the months of July and August. The jurisdiction in such matters is exercised by any one of the Judges of the Court.

In 1934 the Court sat by one or more of its Judges on 221 days. Four hundred and four actions, causes, and matters were instituted during the year 1934, and there were 225 pending at the end of 1933, making a total of 629. Of these, 430 were disposed of, withdrawn, or abandoned.

The numbers for the years 1932 and 1933 were as follows :—

		<i>Instituted.</i>	<i>Pending at end of preceding year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending at end of year.</i>
1932	...	404	160	564	432	131
1933	...	443	131	574	336	208

The Court usually sits in Georgetown in the county of Demerara where cases from the counties of Berbice and Essequibo also are generally heard, but any civil cases required by the Rules of Court to be heard in the county of Berbice are, as a rule, taken by the Judge at the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions held in that county in February, June and October in each year. The Court never sits in the county of Essequibo to hear any matters other than criminal.

A Judge sits on every Monday in what is commonly known as the Bail Court to deal with specially indorsed writs and motions whether in actions or otherwise. Summonses are taken in Chambers on Mondays.

Appellate Jurisdiction.—The full Court, that is say, a bench composed of two or more Judges, sits on Fridays in Georgetown to hear : (1) appeals from decisions of a single Judge ; and (2) appeals from decisions of Magistrates.

No Judge sits in the Full Court on the hearing of an appeal from a judgment or order given or made by him. Sections 89 and 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribe the matters in which there is an appeal to the Full Court from the decision of a single Judge, namely, (a) a judgment or order in an action where the amount claimed or the value of the property in respect of which the action is brought does not exceed \$250; (b) a judgment or order in an application for prohibition; (c) a judgment or order in an application for mandamus; and (d) generally speaking, interlocutory judgments or orders. Leave to appeal under (a) is necessary. Leave to appeal from all interlocutory judgments or orders is required except in the following cases:— (a) where the liberty of the subject or custody of infants is concerned; (b) cases of the granting or refusing an injunction or appointment of a receiver; and (c) any decision determining the claim of any creditor, or liability of any contributory, or liability of any director or other officer, under the Companies (Consolidation) Ordinance, Chapter 178, in respect of misfeasance or otherwise.

In 1934 the total number of appeals disposed of was 29, as compared with 20 in 1932 and 27 in 1933.

No appeal lies from the decision of the Full Court.

Matrimonial Causes.—In 1934 the Court dealt with 14 cases of this kind, as compared with 13 cases in 1932 and 8 in 1933.

Admiralty Actions.—Actions of this kind are few in number. In 1934 there was one action. In 1932 there were three, and in 1933 there was one.

Wills.—Actions for probate of wills in solemn form of law are not frequent. In 1934 there were 309 applications for probate of wills in common form as against 346 in 1933 and 275 in 1932.

Letters of Administration.—Letters of Administration were granted in 1934 as follows:—

By a Judge (usually the Chief Justice) of a Court (estates over \$250)	64
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

By the Registrar (estates not exceeding \$250)	61
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

The figures for the years 1932 and 1933 were as follows:—

	1932	1933
By a Judge	63	62
By the Registrar	45	65

Petitions.—These are required by the Rules of the Court to be addressed to the Supreme Court of British Guiana and are dealt with by the Chief Justice. Some of them are of a formal nature, e.g., petitions for leave to levy on immovable property pursuant to a Magistrate's Court judgment. Some of the matters formerly brought by way of petition are now brought by way of originating summons.

In 1934 there were 103 petitions filed, 97 orders on petitions were made including 25 *Fiat Executio* orders, i.e., orders for leave to levy on immovable property. In 1933 the figures were :—98 petitions filed, 94 orders made, including 17 *Fiat Executio* orders, while in 1932 there were 126 petitions filed, 117 orders made, including 41 *Fiat Executio* orders.

Parate Execution and Proceedings.—These are relics of the Roman-Dutch practice, in which the Judge without a trial makes a summary order for the recovery of debts due to the Colony and of town taxes, village rates, etc. A 'summation' calling on the debtor to pay within a certain time is the first step. On failure to pay within the time stated, the summation is laid before a Judge for his 'fiat' and when this is granted, the marshal levies on, and later, after advertisement, sells the property of the debtor. Proceedings of this kind may be either *in personam* or *in rem*, the latter form being more common. In 1934, fiats were granted as follows :—town taxes, 753 ; village rates, 1,730 ; other matters, 29.

The figures for the years 1932 and 1933 were :—

				1932	1933
Town taxes	...	...	...	452	450
Village rates	...	...	...	1,414	1,901
Other matters	...	...	...	40	90

Insolvency Matters.—These are heard in Georgetown by a Judge in the Bail Court on Mondays. The Insolvency Ordinance, Chapter 180, is based on the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

In 1934, the Court dealt with eight petitions for Receiving Orders, five being by creditors and three by the debtors themselves, the number of petitions in 1933 being twelve (eight by creditors and four by the debtors themselves), while in 1932 there were six petitions (two by creditors and four by the debtors themselves). No Administration Orders were made in 1934 as against eight in 1933, and two in 1932, and applications for discharge from insolvency were made and granted in those years as follows :—1934, two ; 1933, three ; 1932, none.

Criminal Cases.—Statutory provision is made for sittings of the Court, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, in every year in each of the three counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, as follows :—in Demerara in the months of January, April, June and October ; in Essequibo in February, May and October ; and in Berbice in February, June and October. Power is given to the Governor to suspend or postpone any such sittings by proclamation. No sitting is now held in Essequibo in October. Cases which would have been committed for that Session are committed for trial in Demerara in October. The former practice was for two Judges, the Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge, to sit concurrently in Demerara, but since 1927 the Chief Justice alone has sat in Demerara. Only one Judge attends the sittings in Berbice and Essequibo.

In 1934, the criminal cases for trial included ten for murder, five for manslaughter, and 75 for other offences; these resulted in four conviction for murder, eight for manslaughter, and 52 for other offences. The figures for the years 1932 and 1933 are as follows:—

1932—					Cases.	Convictions.
Murder	...	...	...	...	6	4
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	1	2
Other offences	...	...	...	...	51	42
1933—						
Murder	...	...	...	...	3	1
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	4	2
Other offences	...	...	...	...	61	54

A case may be stated by a Judge on a question of law which has arisen on the trial, and which has been reserved by him, for the consideration of the West Indian Court of Appeal.

West Indian Court of Appeal.—Section 94 of the Supreme Court of Judicature Ordinance, Chapter 10, prescribed the matters in which there is no appeal to the West Indian Court of Appeal. The following appeals, among others, lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal (a) from all final judgments or orders, and from all orders refusing unconditional leave to defend, except in matters where the amount claimed or the value of the property in respect of which the action is brought does not exceed \$250; (b) from any order on a special case stated under the Arbitration Ordinance, Chapter 24; (c) from a decree *nisi* in a matrimonial cause; and (d) from a judgment or order in an Admiralty action determining liability.

The Chief Justice functions as one of the Judges of the West Indian Court of Appeal, and in that capacity is required to attend sittings of that Court outside the Colony from time to time. In 1934 he attended a sitting of the Court in Trinidad. In that year there was one sitting of the Court in this Colony which occupied two days.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force, exclusive of the Fire Brigade, has been very considerably reduced in the last few years and now consists of 17 Officers, 2 warrant officers and 640 other ranks, of whom 45 are mounted. The annual vote has also been reduced by \$84,597. Instruction in first-aid to the injured became part of the regular routine training in 1928, and rapid progress has been made in this important branch of police duty. Classes are instructed by the Police Surgeon and by specially-selected non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff at the Training Depot who have specialized in this subject, with the result that on 31st December, 1934, the following awards had been made by the St. John's Ambulance Association:—Labels, 65; Medallions, 45; Vouchers, 302; Certificates, 457.

The impetus thus given by the Force to training in first-aid has resulted in other classes being trained under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. This movement is of immense value to the community and the Colony.

Crimes reported to or known to the police during the year numbered 9,070. They comprise 23 homicides, 1,092 reports of other offences against the person, 89 cases of praedial larceny, 3,828 reports of other offences against property, and 4,038 of other crimes. The number of persons proceeded against in connexion with the foregoing figures were 35 for homicides, 1,065 for other offences against the person, 93 for praedial larceny, 1,354 for other offences against property, and 5,590 for other crimes.

Prisons.

The prisons of the Colony of British Guiana comprise two main prisons and three small ones; the latter are situated in remote and sparsely populated districts, viz.:—Mabaruma Prison in the North-West District, and Kamakusa and Annai Prisons in the Mazaruni and Rupununi Districts, respectively. They are supervised by the police stationed in those Districts and are administered and maintained by the Prisons Department.

The two principal prisons are as follows:—

(a) Georgetown Prison, situated in the county of Demerara, containing 186 cells for male prisoners, three large association wards, one hospital ward, three observation cells, and two rooms for debtors. Convicted female prisoners are sent to New Amsterdam Prison but there are three cells for remanded females.

(b) New Amsterdam Prison, situated in the county of Berbice, containing 60 cells for male and 16 cells for female prisoners, with two hospital wards for male and female prisoners, respectively.

The Inspector-General of Police was appointed ex-officio Inspector of Prisons by the Secretary of State on 10th July, 1933. The prison staff is composed of 12 superior officers, including prison surgeons and chaplains, 44 subordinate officers, and 1 matron. Casual or temporary matrons are employed when necessary.

Prisoners are employed at various trades, viz.:—mat-making, carpentry, simple printing, book-binding, tailoring, shoemaking, tinning, mail-bag making, etc. in supplying the internal requirements of the Prisons and on public works and on the prison farms. The mark system is in force and is applicable to all prisoners sentenced to 12 months and upwards. All prisoners are worked in association but the principle that each cell should contain one occupant only is strictly observed except in the case of patients in hospital or association wards.

As far as possible first offenders are kept separate from habitual criminals, and female prisoners are confined in separate buildings in such a manner as to prevent their seeing or holding any intercourse with the men.

There is no provision in the prisons of the Colony of British Guiana for juvenile offenders. Male juvenile offenders are sent to the Government industrial school at Onderneeming which is a separate establishment.

The health of the prisoners during the year 1934 was uniformly good as evidenced by the daily average in hospital which was 4.18; deaths from natural causes were two. The sick incidence was due mainly to influenza, malarial fever and minor injuries.

The number of prisoners committed to the different prisons during the year 1934 was—males, 1,697; females, 172; total 1,869.

Prisoners convicted of certain offences are allowed, at the discretion of the Magistrate, time to pay their fines.

There are no rules or regulations of the prisons in this Colony in connexion with the 'Probation System.' All persons put on 'probation' by the Court are subject, however, to the conditions imposed by the laws of the Colony, the offender being placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

There were 33 public ordinances passed during the year of which the following are the more important :—

1. *The Food Prices Regulation Ordinance, 1934 (No. 1)* gives full power to Government to deal with the control of prices and stocks of food or of any article used as fuel and to restrict, if necessary, the removal of any article of food from any place or district. At the beginning of the year there were heavy rains and floods which occasioned considerable damage to stocks of padi, rice and provisions, to crops, and to animals used for food, with the result that there was a certain amount of profiteering in articles of food. The prices of wood fuel and charcoal rose unduly. Government, therefore, considered the prices of these articles should be controlled.

2. *The Foodstuffs (Export Regulation) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 2)* amends the Foodstuffs (Export Regulation) Ordinance, Chapter 264, by including in the definition of "food" or "foodstuffs" in that Ordinance any animal used as food for man. This legislation was necessary as a measure of precaution, a large number of animals used for human food having been drowned by the heavy rains and floods at the beginning of the year.

3. *The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1934 (No. 7)* provides for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment.

4. *The Loan (Repayment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 8)* authorizes the raising in London of a loan not exceeding £60,000 for the purpose of completing the repayment of the British Guiana Government 3 per cent. stock, 1923-45.

5. *The Public Health Ordinance, 1934 (No. 15)* consolidates and brings up to date the law relating to public health and sanitation. There is established a Central Board of Health the duty of which is to advise the Governor on the health of the Colony, to take all measures conducive to public health and to supervise and control local sanitary authorities.

6. *The Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 25)* extends the operation of the Rice (Export Trade) Ordinance, 1932, as amended, until 31st December, 1935.

7. *The Board of Agriculture Ordinance, 1932 (No. 26)* abolishes the old Board of Agriculture established by Chapter 150, and provides for a Board with duties of an advisory nature.

8. *The Estate Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 30)* provides for the aggregation of all property passing on death for the purpose of determining the rate of estate duty. Where estate duty is payable in respect of any property situate in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession, a sum equal to the amount of that duty shall be deducted from the duty payable in the Colony in respect of the same property, and in the case of a foreign country, from the value of the property.

9. *The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 32)* makes provision for the fixing of quotas with respect to the importation of textile goods from foreign countries. By means of a system of licensing the quantity of goods which may be imported is restricted.

10. *The Expiring Laws Continuance Ordinance, 1934 (No. 33)* provides for the continuance in force of—

(a) The Sugar (Temporary) Excise Duty Ordinance, 1932 (No. 2), and

(b) The Bill of Entry Tax Ordinance, 1932 (No. 8).

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue.

The total Colony revenue for the year amounted to £1,147,439. Excluding the extraordinary general revenue receipts of £89,310, the year's return from normal revenue heads was £1,058,129, thereby exceeding the 1933 collection by £24,806 and the estimate of the year by £59,758. In 1933 extraordinary general revenue receipts totalled £35,185.

Expenditure.

The total Colony expenditure was £1,080,864, being £30,489 more than the expenditure for 1933. Included in the Estimates of the year were extraordinary appropriations of £20,181, the actual ordinary expenditure exclusive of these items being £1,060,620.

Special receipts from the undermentioned sources and the related expenditure not included in the revenue and expenditure totals above are as follows:—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
Colonial Development Fund approved Schemes ...	52,922	52,922
Unemployment Relief Works (Grant from Imperial Government)	7,212	7,212
Unemployment and Flood Relief. (Loan-in-aid from Imperial Government)	64,429	64,429
	<hr/> £124,563	<hr/> £124,563

The revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as under :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1930	1,013,282	1,039,304
1931	1,319,862 from all sources	1,251,732
1932	1,179,615 „ „	1,137,789
1933	1,147,453 „ „	1,129,319
1934	1,272,002 „ „	1,205,427

Financial Position.

	£	£
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account at 1st January, 1934		18,133
The colony revenue of the year was	1,147,439	
The appropriations to revenue during the year from Colonial Development Fund, loans, &c. Unemployment Relief grants, and loan-in-aid, Unemployment and Flood Relief Works	124,563	
	<hr/>	1,272,002
		1,290,135
The colony expenditure amounted to	1,080,864	
The expenditure on works financed from Colonial Development Fund and Unemployment Relief Schemes	124,563	
	<hr/>	1,205,427
Surplus at 31st December, 1934		£84,708

Assets and Liabilities.

The balance sheet discloses the following position at the close of the year :—

	£	£
Balance held on Loan Account		7,878
<i>Surplus and Reserves—</i>		
Balance on Surplus and Deficit Account		84,708
<i>Borrowings—</i>		
Imperial Government—Advance for fixed working capital	100,000	
Crown Agents' Joint Colonial Fund—Advances pending the raising of a loan	127,000	
	<hr/>	227,000
<i>Disposal—</i>		£319,536
Cash Balances	103,774	
Barclays Bank deposits against loan interest payments due on 1st January, 1935	27,596	
Unallocated Stores	44,827	
Advances pending the raising of a Loan	98,208	
Advances in excess of deposits	45,181	
	<hr/>	319,586

Public Debt.

	£	£
At 31st December, 1933, the Colony's Funded Debt amounted to		4,622,404
Redemptions effected during the year amounted to		450,750
		<hr/>
		4,171,654
Stock issued by Crown Agents in London during the year was		220,414
		<hr/>
making a total Funded Debt outstanding of ...		4,392,068
Loans from Colonial Development Fund at 31st December, 1933, amounted to	72,027	
Loans received during the year	46,620	
	<hr/>	118,647
		<hr/>
Making a total Public Debt liability of		£4,510,715
Exclusive of the liability in respect of outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of £17,579.		
The Sinking Fund held for redemption of the Public Debt totalled £619,509 with a mean market value of £671,666 at 31st December, 1933.		

Main Heads of Taxation.

The following were the main heads of taxation during 1934 and the yield from each :—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	547,668	6	10
Excise and Licences	205,736	0	7
Stamp Duties	7,415	3	11
Estate Duty	14,159	18	9
Acreage Tax	3,914	2	8½
Duty on Transports and Mortgages	2,115	5	11½
Income Tax	61,597	6	1½

Customs Tariff.

The duties of Customs on all dutiable goods the produce or manufacture of the British Empire are, subject to certain exceptions, fixed at 50 per cent. of the duties on similar goods produced in foreign countries. Among the exceptions are apples, butter, cement, cheese, cocoa, cordage, fish, jams, lard and lard compounds, and milk, which receive a preference of 66⅔ per cent. ; pickled beef, and pork, which receive 75 per cent. ; ammonia, bags, chemicals, manure, and printing paper, 60 per cent. ; cornmeal and flour about 28 per cent. ; beer and stout about 20 per cent. ; while the difference in the duty rates on spirits, tobacco, and wines is small.

The rates of duty payable on most of the articles coming under the *ad valorem* schedule is 16⅔ per cent. preferential and 33⅓ per cent. general.

Cotton piece-goods of a yardage value not exceeding 1s. and hats pay 15 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. general, while cotton hosiery pay 10 per cent. preferential and 10 per cent. plus 12 cents per pair or 30 per cent. (whichever is greater) under the general tariff. Boots and shoes of rubber pay 16⅔ per cent. preferential and 50 per cent. plus 24 cents per pair, general ; while boots and shoes of all other kinds are admitted at 10 per cent. preferential and 30 per cent. plus 48 cents per pair, general.

Duty at the preferential rate on all apparel is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the general rate being fixed at 30 per cent. plus :—in the case of shirts, 24 cents each ; men's under-pants and combination underwear, neckties, cravats and scarves, 18 cents each ; collars, 4 cents each, and other kinds (except men's singlets and under-vests), 36 cents each.

On dutiable articles bearing an advertising device there is a duty at the rate of 8⅓ per cent. preferential and 16⅔ per cent. general. Paints pay 6 per cent. preferential and 12 per cent. general. On

motor vehicles and plated ware the duty is 20 per cent. preferential and 40 per cent. general. Confectionery is rated at 20 per cent. preferential and 60 per cent. general. Machinery of British origin is duty free, of foreign $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Apples are admitted at 50 cents preferential and \$1.50 general, per 160 lb.

Advertising matter of no commercial value is free of duty regardless of origin, but is subject to 3 per cent. Bill of Entry Tax. Samples are admitted free subject to regulations.

Excise Duties.

Excise duty is levied in respect of rum and other spirits manufactured in the Colony. On every gallon of rum of the strength of proof there is collected the sum of \$4.50, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.

Rum taken out of bond for the purpose of being used exclusively in any laboratory, or for the preservation of specimens of natural history for any public museum in the Colony is exempt from duty.

Upon all compounds manufactured by a compounder under the provisions of the Bitters and Cordials Ordinance—except upon medicinal preparations made from or containing spirits which pay a duty equal to the duty for the time being imposed under the British Preferential Tariff upon like articles imported into the Colony—there is collected a duty of \$4.50 per proof gallon.

Liquor made from fruit and sugar, or from fruit mixed with any other material which has undergone a process of fermentation and contains more than 4 and less than 26 per cent. of spirits, pays duty at the rate of 25 cents per liquid gallon, while denatured alcohol, motor fuel, and methylated spirits, are not subject to excise duty.

Other spirits manufactured in the Colony are liable to duty at the rate of \$4.50 per proof gallon except that upon all bay rum, lime rum, and other toilet preparations so manufactured, not over proof, and not potable, there is a duty of \$3.00 the liquid gallon. There is also a distillery tax at the rate of one-half of one cent per proof gallon of rum manufactured in the Colony.

Matches manufactured in the Colony pay an excise duty at the rate of \$2.50 per case containing ten gross of boxes of not more than one hundred matches in each, and at a corresponding rate on any number of matches greater than or less than 144,000 if not packed, or however packed or put together. Provision is, however, made for repayment of drawback of the amount of duty paid on exportation of such matches.

Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are imposed upon certain Instruments, e.g., Affidavits (1s. 6d.), Agreements (1s.), Appointment of Trustee (10s. 5d.), Articles of Clerkship in order to be admitted as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court (£79 3s. 4d.), Awards of Arbitrators in disputes involving sums not exceeding £5 4s. 2d. to £1,041 13s. 4d. (2d. to £2), Bills of Exchange for sums not exceeding £5 to sums not exceeding £100 (2d. to 2s.), Conveyance or transfer on sale of any bond, debenture, scrip, stock, or share (one-quarter of one per cent. of face value), Deeds or Notarial Acts (1s. to £2).

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The floods which occurred at the end of 1933, caused by abnormal rainfall, continued during the month of January, 1934, and after they had subsided it was ascertained that considerable damage had been done to dams and other property. Much relief work in distressed areas was accomplished, however, by means of loan funds from the Imperial Government.

Visits to the Colony.

Dr. P. J. Kelly, C.B.E., medical investigation on behalf of the Colonial Office.

G. O. Case, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Sea Defences.

J. C. Britton, Esq., Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, Trinidad.

Dr. A. M. Walcott, of the Rockefeller Foundation International Health Division.

J. T. Trippe, Esq., President of the Pan-American Airways, Inc.

Dr. R. G. Cochrane, on behalf of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

Messrs. N. A. Sanderson and V. C. Dunlay, Representatives of the United Fruit Company.

Fergus Grant, Esq., Gazette Printing Company, Ltd., Montreal.

Stewart Egan, Esq., Ford Motor Company, Inspection of motor vehicles, Bartica-Potaro Road.

Captain H. F. Howe, F.R.G.S., Consulting Engineer, Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Company, Ltd.

Brigadier J. A. D. Langhorne, D.S.O., Inspector-General of the West Indies Forces, visited the Colony in May, 1934, and inspected the Police and Militia Forces.

The following ships of war visited the Colony :—

H.M.S. *Dragon*, U.S.S. *Cuttlefish*, French Despatch Boat *Dentrecasteaux*.

XVII.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following publications of the British Guiana Government are on sale at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at the prices indicated :—

Handbook of the Colony	...	...	...	...	1s. each
Agricultural Journal of British Guiana...	...	...	...	...	6d. each
"Rubber and Balata in British Guiana"	...	...	...	...	6d. each
"Timbers of British Guiana"	...	...	...	...	5s. each
Memorandum of terms on which Crown land can be bought	...	...	...	...	2d. each
Annual Reports of :—					
Transport and Harbours Department	...	}	½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s. each.		
Colonial Treasurer	...				
Comptroller of Customs	...				
Commissioner of Lands and Mines	...				
Conservator of Forests	...				
Director of Education	...				
Director of Agriculture	...				
Director of Public Works	...				
Director of Widows' and Orphans' Fund	...				
District Administration	...				
Official Receiver and Public Trustee	...				
Postmaster-General	...				
Registrar-General	...				
And any others likely to be of interest	...				
Copies of British Guiana Ordinances likely to be of interest to persons outside the Colony.			2d. per page with maximum charge of 2s. per Ordinance		
Regulations passed under these Ordinances			2d. per page with maximum charge of 2s.		
Volumes of revised edition of Laws of British Guiana to 1929.			6 guineas per set (cloth)		
Blue Book	...		5 guineas per set (stiff paper)		
Legislative Council papers likely to be of interest to persons outside the Colony.			£1.		
Copies of Railway tariffs and time tables			½d. per page with maximum charge of 1s.		
			Free of charge.		

The following publications relating to the Colony can be obtained from the publishers and at the prices stated opposite them :—

Centenary History and Handbook of British Guiana, by A. R. F. Webber, F.R.G.S. (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	...	5s. each
Through British Guiana to the Summit of Mount Roraima, by Mrs. (now Lady) Clementi. (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	...	5s. each
Travels in Guiana and on the Orinoco, by R. H. Schomburgk. (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	...	10s. 5d. each
Travels in British Guiana, by R. H. Schomburgk (in two volumes). (Argosy Company, Limited)	...	...	£1 0s. 10d. for both volumes	
The Year Book of the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras and British West Indies, 1932, by Sir Algernon Aspinall. (Wm. Fogarty, Limited)	...	...	...	9s. each

MAP OF BRITISH GUIANA

Compiled from surveys in the Department of Lands
and Mines, and revised to date - 1929

Miles 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Scale

REFERENCE

Motorable Roads - - - 340 Miles
Paths & Trails - - - - -
Railways - - - - - 98 Miles
Cattle Trail - - - - - 232 " "
Indian Reservations - - - -
International Boundaries - - - -

NOTES

Coastal Savannahs 2,500 Sq. Mls.
Intermediate - 3,000 - -
Wetland - 6,000 - -
Total - Colony 89,460 - -
Population 1901 - Census 310,903:
Communication by Boat - Internal
Georgetown to Mabaruma, North
Western Dist. 177 Naut. Miles
Georgetown to Adventure, Essequibo
Dist. 44 Naut. Miles
Georgetown to Bartica, Essequibo
Dist. 67 Naut. Miles
Georgetown to Wimar, Demerara
Dist. 65 Naut. Miles
Georgetown to Paradise, Berbice
Dist. 103 Naut. Miles
External
Georgetown to Liverpool 3,500 N. Mls.
to New York 2,200 - -
to Halifax 2,500 - -

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1729



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1645 and 1670
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. 6d. Net

58-1729

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1729

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

UGANDA PROTECTORATE 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1645 and 1670
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. 6d. Net

58-1729

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1934

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	7
IV. HEALTH	11
V. HOUSING	17
VI. PRODUCTION... ..	18
VII. COMMERCE	29
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	33
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	34
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	40
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	44
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	46
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	47
XIV. LEGISLATION	53
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	56
XVI. GAME	62
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE	64
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile (Bahr el Jebel) at Nimule. On the east its boundary extends from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence runs along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

Until a survey of the whole country has been completed only provisional statistics of area can be furnished, but for all practical purposes the Protectorate may be taken to cover an area of approximately 94,204 square miles, of which 13,616 square miles are water. The whole of this area is at a considerable height above sea-level, the altitude of the greater part being between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform throughout the Protectorate, but, with the exceptions mentioned below, the temperature is moderate and varies slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold, with perpetual snow, while it is also cold on the higher slopes of Elgon.

The highest "absolute maximum" registered was 100° F. at Budini, and the lowest "absolute minimum" 41.1° F. at Kabale. The annual and daily range at four representative stations in the Protectorate is illustrated in the following table:—

		<i>January.</i>		<i>July.</i>	
		Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.	Absolute Max.	Absolute Min.
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
Entebbe	...	85.3	57.7	80.3	57.0
Mbale	...	98.0	51.9	85.0	56.0
Kabale	...	85.0	41.1	81.8	42.0
Hoima	...	90.0	52.0	83.0	57.0

The mean daily range of temperature in each month at these same stations is:—

		<i>Entebbe.</i>	<i>Mbale.</i>	<i>Kabale.</i>	<i>Hoima.</i>
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
January	...	17.1	30.5	26.8	25.7
February	...	16.3	27.9	25.8	24.8
March	...	15.0	24.5	23.7	21.9
April	...	13.9	22.6	23.8	20.2
May	...	12.6	18.7	20.9	18.5
June	...	13.8	20.7	26.5	19.4
July	...	14.4	18.9	27.0	17.0
August	...	15.1	18.9	27.0	18.4
September	...	15.9	21.2	25.5	19.5
October	...	16.4	24.0	24.1	19.8
November	...	16.8	25.2	24.8	21.3
December	...	16.0	26.9	24.5	22.6

The total rainfall for the year was 6 per cent. below normal, January, February, March and September being unusually dry.

In the north the total rainfall was generally above normal; Arua was 15 per cent., Gulu 17 per cent. and Ngetta 4 per cent. above normal; Mubende, due to heavy rains during the last three months of the year, was 14 per cent. above normal. With few exceptions the total rainfall for the remainder of the Protectorate was below normal; Kampala was 3 per cent., Entebbe 14 per cent., Masaka 6 per cent., Jinja 13 per cent., Mbarara 35 per cent. and Kabale 16 per cent. below normal.

The highest fall for the year was 70.41 ins. at Kalangala, the lowest 29.41 ins. at Mwirasandu. The greatest fall recorded in 24 hours was 4.35 ins. on the 30th April at Moroto.

History.

The peoples of Uganda make their earliest appearance in authentic history in the latter part of the nineteenth century when European explorers first arrived in the country. Uganda appears to have been untouched by outside influences prior to the penetration of Arab traders to the southern end of Lake Victoria in the early nineteenth century; and even the slave trade had hardly affected it when the first Europeans, Speke and Grant, reached it in 1862 from the south in their search for the sources of the Nile. In response to the famous appeal for missionaries launched by H. M. Stanley (who visited Buganda in 1875), English missionaries came to Uganda in 1877 and were soon followed by French Roman Catholics. Both denominations, as well as proselytizing Arab Moslems, had gained many adherents by the time of the death of Mutesa (the "Kabaka" or native King of Buganda) and the accession of his son, Mwanga, in 1884.

The murder, by Mwanga's orders, of Bishop Hannington, who in defiance of native superstition attempted to enter the country from the east, precipitated a systematic persecution of all the new religions, and reprisals, which involved the country in "religious" wars for the next seven years.

For a time it was uncertain whether Uganda would come under the British or German sphere of influence in Africa, but in 1886 Germany renounced her claims, and Captain Lugard (now the Right Honourable Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.), on behalf of the Imperial British East Africa Company, concluded a treaty in 1890 with Mwanga, giving the British the right to intervention in the internal affairs of Buganda. Captain Lugard succeeded, not without having to overcome the gravest difficulties, in pacifying the country, but in 1892 the Company found themselves unable to bear the expense of administering Uganda any longer. Sir Gerald Portal, sent by the British Government to report on the advisability of establishing a Protectorate, hoisted the British flag in Kampala in March, 1893, but had to leave the country shortly afterwards on account of ill health. A British Protectorate was declared on 27th August, 1894. Three years later Mwanga instigated a rebellion, and when this was suppressed he fled the country, being succeeded by his infant son Daudi Chwa (the present Kabaka) under the guidance of three Regents. Soon afterwards a discontented section of the Sudanese troops maintained in Uganda mutinied and were joined by Mwanga and Kabarega, Mukama (hereditary paramount chief) of Bunyoro, who had consistently hindered British administration. After a year's campaigning they were defeated and deported, and since 1899 the country has been peaceful. Its political organization is dealt with in the next chapter.

The year 1901 saw the completion of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, without which the subsequent development of the Protectorate would never have been possible. The growing of cotton, now the staple industry, was started in 1903; and the Busoga and the Port Bell Railways and a great part of the country's present fine system of motor roads were constructed to provide cheap transport for this product. Sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis) ravaged the islands and shores of Lake Victoria from 1902 onwards, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths and necessitating the removal of the population from the affected areas. The islands have since been repopulated, and as a result of the precautions taken the disease has not recurred on the Lake. Some 191,600 of the people of Uganda served in the Great War, five battalions of the 4th King's African Rifles being raised in the Protectorate, while 117,819 men were recruited to maintain the personnel of the Carrier Corps.

After the Armistice, and the succeeding economic difficulties, the country made rapid progress, despite the famine, rinderpest, and influenza visitations of 1919 and the dislocation of trade consequent upon the change of currency necessitated in 1920 by the fluctuations of the Indian exchange.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived in Uganda they found among the Bantu races, and notably among the Baganda, developed political organizations of a sort above the average of African indigenous civilizations. There existed within the principal Bantu tribes a central monarchy and government machinery of a nature superficially resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, upon the pacification of the country following the capture of Mwanga and Kabarega, it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Her Majesty's Special Commissioner, to make arrangements which defined the functions of the Native Governments of Buganda, Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to this effect were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902, while a similar agreement with the Native Government of Bunyoro was concluded during 1933.

From the time of the earlier agreements the work of extending British administration over the more primitive peoples of the Protectorate went steadily ahead, and was made easier, in the Eastern Province, by the enterprise and co-operation of Baganda chiefs and agents. Apart from the murder of the British Sub-Commissioner in Ankole in 1905, which rendered necessary the suspension of the Ankole Agreement for a time, the years of administrative expansion were without any serious incident, and the population has continued to acquiesce in European rule.

From its establishment the Protectorate was administered by a Commissioner until 1907, when Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter containing nominated non-official members among a majority of official members.

Since 1926, when the Rudolf Province was formally transferred to Kenya Colony, the Protectorate has been divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern. The Buganda Province is on an entirely different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the Uganda Agreement of 1900, the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his own nationals “to whom he shall administer justice through the Lukiko, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty’s Government.” The Lukiko is constituted as follows:—

The Kabaka’s three Ministers (Katikiro or Prime Minister, Omulamuzi or Chief Justice, and Omuwanika or Treasurer);

The twenty county chiefs or their lieutenants;

Three notables from each county, selected by the Kabaka; and six other persons of importance in the country, appointed by the Kabaka.

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka and his Ministers with the approval of His Majesty’s representative, and the Kabaka and his Lukiko, with the consent of the Governor, have the power to make laws governing his nationals in Buganda.

In the other three Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized which are constituted to a greater or lesser degree, in accordance with the degree of advancement attained by the tribes concerned, on the model of Buganda. A Native Administration exists in each district or tribal area of the Eastern, Western, and Northern Provinces, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs who may for routine purposes be represented by their subordinate chiefs. In these Provinces the Paramount Chief, where such an office exists, is controlled and advised in the exercise of his authority by the Provincial Administration. The Councils have no legislative powers except the power, subject to the Governor’s pleasure, to alter by resolution Native Law and to fix penalties for its breach. Except in regard to the judicial functions of Native Courts and to routine matters of administration, the Native Administrations in these Provinces are, in fact, advisory bodies only. They are permanently in session for the purpose of dealing with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or the Paramount Chief, if any, from time to time, their views on such subjects as:—

(a) Proposed alterations to tribal customary law;

(b) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;

(c) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;

(d) food crops and famine;

(e) other matters affecting the tribe upon which they may from time to time be consulted by the District Commissioner.

As regards finance, estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval. The totals of the Native Administration Estimates for the year under review are given below, together with a comparison with the totals of the Protectorate Estimates:—

	<i>Native Administration Estimates, 1934.</i>	<i>Protectorate Estimates, 1934.</i>	<i>Native Administration Estimates as per- centage of Protectorate Estimates.</i>
	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	
	£	£	
Revenue ...	326,366	1,362,960	23.95
Expenditure ...	352,161	1,360,394	25.89

The main items of native administration revenue are poll tax rebate; refund of "busulu" (a tax levied in lieu of tribal obligation, formerly exacted by chiefs and in most districts collected with the poll tax for the sake of convenience); luwalo commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of unpaid compulsory labour on native public works); together with the fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor. The Native Administrations themselves contribute a certain sum annually from their funds towards the cost of audit.

III.—POPULATION.

Racial Distribution.

The African peoples of the Protectorate, numbering 3,536,267 according to the census of 1931, are divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections of tribes who inhabit all that part of the country south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the unclassified Lugbara and Madi; the Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important units among the Hamitic tribes; the others are scattered over a wide area in that part of the Protectorate adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied tribes of the Western Province. From the former are derived the ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole.

Vital Statistics.**GENERAL NATIVE POPULATION.**

The birth, death, still-birth, infantile and maternal mortality rates are set out in Table A.

The population has been calculated from the census figure of 1931 with the addition of births and subtraction of deaths in each subsequent year. As no satisfactory estimate of migration can be made available, this factor has been disregarded. Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, and it is considered that these returns now attain a fair degree of accuracy. The population of Karamoja in the Eastern Province has been omitted, as no returns are rendered from that district.

Yearly increase or decrease of Provincial Population Totals per thousand People.

			1929.	1930.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Buganda Province	...	...	+34	+ 4	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	+3.1
Eastern Province	...	...	+47	-14	+11.5	+12	+3.5
Western Province	...	...	+47	+54	+10.6	+11	+8.6
Northern Province	...	...	+65	+11	+15.4	+15	+8.2

Births and deaths.—For the whole Protectorate the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 19,456, and the population increased by 5.4 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 35,249 and 10.0.

Still-births.—Fewer still-births were registered in 1934 than in the previous years, but it is probable that not all were recorded.

Infantile Mortality.—For the Protectorate this was 188 per thousand live births. In the Gulu, Chua, and the West Nile districts very high rates were recorded, and it is probable that a number of deaths in children over one year are included in the returns. In Buganda, except for a small rise in 1933, the rate has been gradually falling, and in 1934 it was at the satisfactory figure of 90.92 per thousand.

Maternal Mortality.—Partly owing to a rise from 35.27 to 50.40 per thousand births in the West Nile district, the rate has increased from 11.81 to 13.48. There can be little doubt that in many of the more backward districts the ebolic drug so frequently administered to women in child-birth is responsible for a large number both of maternal deaths and of still-births. This custom is said to be on the decline in Buganda, and it is significant that in that Province the maternal mortality rate is as low as 7.81.

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC POPULATION.

The estimated population is: Europeans, 1,959; Asiatics, 14,086.

The following were the causes of death :—

Europeans.

Blackwater fever	...	5	Nephritis	...	...	5
Cancer	...	2	Infantile diarrhoea	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	2	Accident	...	...	3
Accident	...	1	Premature birth	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	1	Bright's disease	...	...	1
Typhus	...	1	Bronchitis	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis	...	1	Convulsions	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	1	Gangrene	...	...	1
Senility	...	1	Malnutrition	...	...	1
Myocarditis	...	1	Meningitis	...	...	1
Unknown	...	1	Pleurisy	...	...	1
		—	Septic gingivitis	...	...	1
		17	Stomach disorder	...	...	1
		—	Stomatitis	...	...	1
			Venereal disease	...	...	1
			Asthma	...	...	1
			Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	1
			Heart disease	...	...	1
			Intestinal obstruction	...	...	1
			Natural causes	...	...	1
			Senility	...	...	1
						—
						136
						—

Asiatics.

Blackwater fever	...	28
Pneumonia	...	26
Malaria	...	17
Heart failure	...	10
Child-birth	...	9
Tuberculosis	...	9
Anaemia	...	5

Table "A."

RETURN OF BIRTH, DEATH, STILL-BIRTH, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR THE AFRICAN POPULATION OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Province—						
Buganda	19.78	19.70	19.70	19.25	20.23	20.67
Eastern	26.44	30.28	31.17	30.66	32.20	26.47
Western	38.28	34.55	33.95	27.92	26.13	26.33
Northern	32.12	33.97	32.73	34.58	33.83	31.25
Uganda Protec- torate.	28.13	29.19	29.18	28.11	28.39	26.05

	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 Population.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Province—</i>						
Buganda... ..	18·47	20·77	19·46	18·84	18·62	17·51
Eastern	—	24·26	23·62	19·27	20·22	22·94
Western	—	21·69	21·87	17·41	15·18	17·77
Northern	—	20·49	21·37	19·32	18·49	23·10
Uganda Protec- torate.	—	22·06	21·75	18·30	18·43	20·58

	<i>Stillbirth rate per 1,000 Births and Stillbirths.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Province—</i>						
Buganda	6·65	3·45	4·29	5·37	3·87	3·61
Eastern	—	4·24	4·77	4·96	4·76	4·81
Western	—	0·37	3·83	2·95	2·79	2·68
Northern	—	4·83	5·04	4·26	4·19	4·57
Uganda Protec- torate.	—	4·06	4·53	4·46	4·09	4·08

	<i>Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 Births.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Province—</i>						
Buganda... ..	112·86	128·16	118·21	99·60	105·59	90·92
Eastern	264·72	223·55	198·13	158·96	163·33	191·54
Western	290·57	256·57	243·08	194·81	143·88	170·01
Northern	220·28	259·22	258·54	223·33	206·14	271·89
Uganda Protec- torate.	232·75	223·65	209·71	173·19	160·64	188·53

	<i>Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Births and Stillbirths.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>Province—</i>						
Buganda ...	—	10·23	9·07	9·23	9·75	7·81
Eastern ...	—	15·33	13·38	12·28	11·91	12·81
Western ...	—	14·83	12·35	9·15	8·12	12·51
Northern ...	—	20·74	22·39	13·87	15·66	19·26
Uganda Protec- torate.	—	15·74	14·60	11·56	11·81	13·48

IV.—HEALTH.

The following table compares the year under review with previous years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
New cases ...	642,349	661,658	684,835	743,719	831,240
Cases admitted as in-patients to hospitals and dispen- saries.	29,063	28,525	24,072	30,185	33,200
Total attendances ...	2,762,948	2,842,769	3,016,851	3,045,074	3,209,315
Surgical operations ...	2,799	3,850	3,514	4,908	4,796

The above figures include non-Africans, who represent 1·3 per cent. of the new cases and 3·7 per cent. of the in-patients.

The following table shows the number of cases (including examinations) seen at station hospitals and at dispensaries :—

	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Re-attendances.</i>
Hospitals ...	368,149	774,187
Dispensaries ...	613,006	1,453,973

Total attendances 3,209,315.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years were :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Total deaths in Hospital ...	1,313	1,236	1,264	1,357	1,550
Deaths from :—					
Pneumonia ...	313	274	279	285	356
Accidents ...	137	116	115	133	143
Plague ...	50	19	40	52	29
Synpilis ...	69	48	41	48	55
Dysentery ...	21	37	26	25	28
Malaria ...	80	81	50	57	107
Tuberculosis ...	44	56	66	66	89
Cancer ...	6	13	4	8	17
Child-birth ...	40	44	28	66	67

Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases.—This group accounted for 28 per cent. of the total number of new cases, and for 32 per cent. of all the deaths occurring in hospital. Patients suffering from malaria formed 25·8 per cent. of this group and 7·2 per cent. of all new cases, while the rate of those who sought treatment for this condition was 16·8 per thousand population.

Blackwater fever.—There were 144 cases with 39 deaths, including nine Africans with three deaths.

Trypanosomiasis.—The incidence and mortality from trypanosomiasis for the past nine years was as follows:—

Year.	New cases		
	Reported deaths.	proved microscopically.	Suspected.
1926	123	372	—
1927	79	283	213
1928	67	656	368
1929	78	1,572	1,777
1930	51	638	89
1931	117	471	42
1932	85	512	24
1933	109	648	45
1934	127	714	59

The distribution of new cases in 1933 and 1934 was:—

	1933.	1934.
West Nile	495	615
Gulu	9	22
Madi	22	21
Chua	23	24
Lake Edward-George area	130	81
Lake Victoria area	4	—
Kigezi	—	1
Source of infection uncertain	10	9

All cases were of the *T. gambiense* type. Of the 127 deaths, 115 occurred in the districts (85 in the West Nile). The correctness of this number must be accepted with reserve as the cause of death rests on the opinion of the chiefs.

The continued occurrence of fresh cases in the West Nile caused some anxiety, and investigations were undertaken, as a result of which certain measures to reduce the incidence of fly and the contact between fly and man were instituted.

Plague.—977 cases with 937 deaths were reported, compared with 858 cases and 833 deaths in 1933. 346 cases occurred in the Eastern Province, 399 in Buganda, and 232 in the Lango district of the Northern Province. The remainder of the Northern and the whole of the Western Province were free of the disease.

Typhus.—103 cases were reported from Kigezi. In April it was made compulsory to use a disinfector which had been invented to kill lice, the vector of the disease, harboured by the skins which are the principal clothing of the people of this district. Subsequent to the use of this apparatus becoming general, only fifteen cases occurred. If the population continues to use this disinfector regularly, it is believed that typhus will die out and that the risk of its spread to other parts of the Protectorate will be eliminated.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—743 cases with 289 deaths were reported, mainly from Ankole and Kigezi. The epidemic appeared to be dying out at the end of the year.

Dysentery.—3,617 cases were treated. The number of cases of amoebic dysentery, principally reported from Lango and Gulu, was more than double that of last year, and it is probable that this disease is much more widespread than has hitherto been realized.

Influenza.—13,666 with 28 deaths in hospital were reported. There was a severe epidemic in Teso and mild epidemics in the West Nile, Bugwere, and Bombo.

Leprosy.—While 1,577 cases attended Government hospitals, lepers came for treatment so irregularly that it was considered that improvement in their condition could not be expected. Leper colonies have been instituted by the Church Missionary Society and the Franciscan Sisters, and it is probable that the best method of dealing with this disease lies in the extension of these colonies.

Typhoid fever.—Fifty-five Africans, sixteen of whom died, were diagnosed as suffering from typhoid fever. Forty-two cases were treated in Kampala, and it is probable that a number of them were infected in the township. Until a more satisfactory conservancy method than that of the bucket system is instituted, typhoid may be expected to occur.

Tuberculosis.—While the number of cases of tuberculosis, principally laryngeal and pulmonary, shows an increase every year, there is no reason to suppose that the disease is increasing in frequency. The standard of knowledge of the African in charge of out-patients is rising and he is now better able to recognize the symptoms of this disease and to bring suspicious cases to the notice of the visiting medical officer for diagnosis.

Syphilis and Yaws.—While the number of cases of each of these two diseases increased, the incidence, compared with other ailments, fell slightly, the respective figures for 1933 and 1934 being 16.4 per cent. and 15.8 per cent. 131,197 cases were treated, but it was reported generally by medical officers that few sufferers persevere with treatment to the standard of cure.

Anthrax.—Sixty-five cases due to the eating of infected meat were treated in the Masaka and Ankole districts.

Helminthic diseases.—Antylostomiasis is almost universal and is the greatest factor in causing the anaemia and debility which is so common in Uganda. Ascaris and tape-worm also occur with great frequency, the latter particularly in Ankole and Toro. Cases of dracontiasis and schistosomiasis, the former only in the Northern Province, were also treated.

General diseases.—There were 62,870 cases in this group compared with 51,470 in the previous year. 149 cases of cancer were diagnosed.

Affections of the nervous system and organs of sense.—71,416 cases compared with 65,714 cases were reported. This number includes 42,663 sufferers from some form of eye disease, which is common in the Protectorate and often leads to disastrous results.

Affections of the circulatory system.—4,923 cases with 38 deaths were recorded.

Affections of the respiratory system.—98,269 cases received treatment compared with 93,314 in 1933. There were 374 deaths as against 312. Pneumonia alone, a most fatal disease among Africans, accounts for 356 deaths or 22·9 per cent. of all deaths in hospital.

Disease of the digestive system.—The number increased from 93,866 to 104,379.

Disease of the genito-urinary system.—There were 3,911 cases, of whom 1,706 were women.

Puerperal state and diseases of infancy.—The table below shows the number of cases in the last five years:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Women who attended for ante-natal supervision.	2,753	3,760	7,254	12,110	12,828
No. of attendances for anti-natal supervision.	—	—	—	—	33,107
Women who attended for conditions connected with the puerperal state.	997	993	1,356	2,050	2,064
Women admitted to hospital for childbirth.	472	620	786	853	1,101
Babies born in hospital	472	591	758	822	979
Post-natal supervision and diseases of infancy excluding still-births.	841	878	1,390	2,206	3,029

Considerable extension of maternity and child welfare work took place during 1934, and in many districts clinics devoted to ante-natal and post natal treatment were in being. The increase in the number of healthy babies attending these clinics shows that mothers are beginning to realize the importance of the general supervision and care of infants. There can be little doubt that infant welfare work will before long reduce the heavy infant mortality.

Affections of the skin and cellular tissues.—There were 127,257 cases, compared with 111,413 during the previous year. Scabies accounted for 41,795 and ulcers for 49,996 of this total. It is hoped that as a result of the campaign in favour of better housing and greater personal cleanliness the incidence of scabies will decline, and that the liability of the underfed African to ulcerating sores will diminish as a more balanced diet becomes customary.

Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.—There were 3,839 cases—an increase of 656.

Malformations.—Eleven cases were recorded.

Diseases of old age.—Sixty-four cases of senility were seen.

Affections produced by external causes.—There were 98,971 cases treated, as against 88,572 in 1933. Of these, nearly 3,000 were due to the bites, kicks, etc., by animals. The majority of these were in Lango.

Non-Native Population.

Treatment at Government hospitals was sought by 3,135 Europeans and 7,783 Asiatics chiefly for malaria, respiratory infections and injuries.

Provision for Treatment.

In the Protectorate there are four Government hospitals for Europeans with a total capacity of thirty-four beds, nine hospitals for Asiatics with fifty-six beds, and twenty-three for Africans with 1,250 beds. There were 87 sub-dispensaries, many of which provide beds to which serious cases can be admitted.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asiatics, and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal, and Kigezi, and a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso district. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala), and an African hospital at Nkokonjeru in Mengo district. Both Missions provide leper colonies and hospitals in the Protectorate. Those maintained by the Church Missionary Society are at Ngora and Lake Bunyoni, whilst the Mill Hill Mission maintain one leper hospital and colony at Nyenga and a second colony at Buluba in Busoga district.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

As already mentioned, ante-natal and post-natal welfare is considered to be of great importance to the future of the Protectorate, and attention is paid to the rising generation, not only to infants but also to children of school age. At the schools, children are medically examined and their ailments treated, while an effort has been made to improve the insanitary conditions too often obtaining in the buildings and latrines.

As in past years, the Church Missionary Society maintained the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and its dependent centres, whilst the Mill Hill Mission maintained the Nsambya Maternity Training School and a number of centres scattered throughout the Protectorate. During the year, thirteen girls from these two training establishments obtained the certificates of the Midwives Board.

The number of women admitted for child-birth to the various institutions is given below :—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and Centres	...	...	...	...	...	1,452
Nsambya Maternity Training School and Centres						1,264
Government Hospitals and Centres	...	...				1,101
						<hr/> 3,817 <hr/>

This figure represents 4.1 per cent. of the total births recorded in the Protectorate during the year.

Medical examination of 965 school boys and girls was carried out.

Preventive Measures.

Malaria.—A considerable new area of anti-malarial swamp planting with eucalyptus and cassia trees was successfully undertaken, and routine anti-mosquito measures were enforced in all townships.

Yellow fever.—As a case of this disease occurred in the Sudan comparatively near the Uganda border, measures directed towards the elimination of *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito which carries the disease, were introduced for the greater control of the breeding of this species in townships.

Smallpox.—There were 83,464 vaccinations performed during the year, and no cases of smallpox occurred.

Plague.—Efforts were made during the year towards the improvement of rural sanitation which is considered to be the most important factor in the eventual eradication of plague, and addresses were frequently given on this subject, while posters dealing with rats and fleas were put up in dispensaries, and in saza and gom-bolola headquarters. It is believed that in the not very distant future the slow but sure improvement of housing conditions of the people, together with the provision of rat-proof granaries and cleaner compounds, will result in severe outbreaks of plague becoming of rare occurrence.

INFANT WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The first exhibition of this kind in Uganda was held in Kampala from 28th to 30th May, and was highly successful. More than 75,000 persons visited the various sections, which contrasted present

conditions of housing, butchery, food storage, and wells with model methods. In addition there were exhibits of diseased meat, tsetse fly and mosquito control, prevention of plague, and display of native foods with their food values, and of helminths, their life history, control and treatment. For the Infant Welfare Exhibition, Uganda secured second place in the competition for the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield.

V.—HOUSING.

Among the native population the type of dwelling varies with the district and directly with the affluence of the occupier. The local peasant and labouring classes are usually content with mud and wattle, grass-roofed huts, generally of the round, dome-shaped type. These huts may last from two to six years and in some districts even longer, with occasional repairs and re-thatching. The interior is often divided into two or more rooms, either with partition walls or bark-cloth curtains. Windows are rare and the means of ventilation is usually the single door, although sometimes an air space is left between the top of the walls and the roof.

Those natives who have some education or position, e.g., chiefs, clerks, and others who find employment in more or less skilled occupations, and certain of the more advanced cattle-owners and agriculturists, usually live in well-built mud and wattle houses of the rectangular, ridge-pole, type, containing two or three, or even more rooms. These are in the main grass-roofed, but more and more natives are now using corrugated iron sheeting for roofs. This type of hut is becoming more common, and natives are encouraged to adopt it by the Provincial Administration and Native Administrations; in the Busoga district, for example, the dome-shaped hut is rarely seen. The type of hut now finding favour is constructed with windows and at least one door, and the kitchen is commonly in a separate building. Some of the wealthier natives employ brick or dressed stone for the walls and proper timbering for the roof.

Except in Nilotic areas native dwellings are not usually clustered together in villages, and where a village occurs the huts are usually widely scattered over a considerable area, being divided one from the other by cultivated plots. Ordinarily the dwellings are dispersed throughout the fertile parts of a district in groups of a few huts.

Immediately surrounding each hut is a clear space, usually kept clean by sweeping and weeding, in which are situated such out-houses and stores as are maintained. In many districts pit-latrines are dug at a little distance from the principal dwelling. Under the Township Rules, natives living within township boundaries are obliged to maintain an adequate standard of sanitation in their dwellings and compounds.

On the whole, African housing remains unsatisfactory and only years of practical example and precept, together with improved economic conditions, can be expected to effect any improvement.

During the year type plans of buildings for housing Government African staff were re-examined and new ones were prepared. Accommodation built during the year conformed to these plans and it is intended that, as funds become available, the unsatisfactory houses erected in the past should be replaced. Particular attention was paid to the question of ventilation which has usually been dependent on the diffusion of fresh air through the roof thatch.

Under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, all employers of labour, whether Government or not, must house their labour satisfactorily and also see that sanitary arrangements are adequate, unless the labourers have their own homes, or are able to obtain proper lodging, near by.

Towards the end of the year a schedule of instructions, together with plans of buildings and lay-outs approved by the Medical Department, requiring that housing provided for labour should conform to a certain minimum standard was issued by the Administration to all ginnery owners. By the close of the year, there was evidence that the ginners were making an effort to comply with the standards laid down.

The Railway houses its permanent labour in "landies" generally constructed of concrete blocks with cement floors. These "landies" consist of a varying number of units and have verandahs running the whole length of the building, but there are partitions between each unit.

Government labour working at headquarters of districts is, where necessary, housed in labour camps, the buildings of which are of a temporary nature. Apart from some township camps for Government labourers, there has been no attempt to house African Government employees apart from those employed in institutions.

In all Government stations the housing for European and Asiatic employees is reasonably good.

The Asiatic bazaars still require constant supervision. One of the main evils is congestion due to overcrowding and overbuilding of plots, and these conditions are aggravated by lack of suitable drainage schemes and regulations, and by the absence in most places of an adequate and convenient water-supply. As a result of constant supervision there was some improvement in the general cleanliness of the bazaars.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence in the Protectorate of a wide range of minerals including tin ore, gold, salt, iron, copper,

silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, bismuth, manganese, rare earth minerals and petroleum. Of these, tin ore and gold alone have, so far, been found in quantities justifying organized production and export.

Conditions, in particular the climate and the necessity for close supervision in the interests of native cultivators, render Uganda more generally suitable for exploitation by substantial companies and syndicates, but during 1934 there was some addition to the number of small workers engaged in the development of mineral resources.

The quantity of tin ore produced showed an increase over the figure for 1933 with a somewhat higher value owing to a further improvement in the world price of the metal.

Exports in long tons were as follows :—

					<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1933	...	...	...	...	389	57,981
1934	...	...	...	...	437	72,234

Of the latter quantity some 301 tons were the produce of the Mwirasandu Mine.

The search for gold was stimulated by the high price obtaining, and investigation of promising indications in Ankole, Budama, Kigezi and Chua districts proceeded with some activity, the more productive alluvial deposits being met with in Ankole and Kigezi. Exports and values were as follows :—

	<i>Unrefined gold. Troy ozs.</i>	<i>Yielding Fine gold. Troy ozs.</i>	<i>ascertained Fine silver. Troy ozs.</i>	<i>Ascertained value. Gold. Silver. £ £</i>
1933 ...	1,261	1,167	55	7,361 4
1934 ...	6,373	5,842	383	40,126 35

Work on the copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) was continued. The world copper position however offers little inducement for expediting a commencement of production.

Labour employed on prospecting and mining usually operates on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work for only a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. The untreated salt is not palatable to Europeans but is much appreciated by the natives.

Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibiro hot springs are in charge of the Native Governments of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. Distribution from Katwe, which is by far the largest source of supply, is greatly facilitated by the joining up of Katwe to the Protectorate road system by a motorable road.

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by native iron-workers. Brick-clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements, and limestone is available in certain areas.

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over 80 per cent. of the value of the total exports from the Protectorate, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of the native cultivators. Non-native agriculture mainly centres round the production of coffee, tea, and sugar.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Economic Crops.

Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro district of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production during the last few years are given below :—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Production. (Bales of 400 lb.)</i>	<i>Value at port of shipment, Mombasa. £</i>
1927-28	533,004	138,486	2,475,327
1928-29	699,107	204,057	3,312,667
1929-30	663,157	129,122	1,555,344
1930-31	739,690	188,920	1,503,307
1931-32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932-33	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933-34	1,090,502	285,642	2,927,796
1934-35	1,171,453	240,000*	—

* Estimated.

The crop is peasant-produced and is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced and tested with a view to subsequent introduction into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries in the Protectorate and numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

With the extension of railway facilities within the Protectorate, the economic zone for the export of cotton seed has been widened. In 1934, however, prices fell and exports declined considerably.

Exports of cotton seed during recent years are as under :—

				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
1929	...	...	...	67,523	424,000
1930	...	...	...	33,578	137,387
1931	...	...	...	45,435	149,224
1932	...	...	...	56,311	168,366
1933	...	...	...	81,271	262,539
1934	...	...	...	35,689	85,947

Dry weather conditions during the 1934-35 season hindered the sowing of the crop, but in spite of the difficult planting season, occasioned by long spells of dry conditions in most areas, the total acreage was 1,171,453 acres as compared with a total of 1,090,502 acres for the previous season. The acreage in respect of the Buganda Province was computed on a new basis, and the total figures do not necessarily indicate an actual increase in plantings. The total acreage was probably the same as that of the two previous seasons.

Heavy rains in August were followed by exceptionally dry weather in September, October and November. The excessive August rains caused some damage, and the drought following was favourable to the increase in numbers of sucking insects, and of these, *Lygus* caused considerable damage in most areas. Apart from *Lygus* the crop is comparatively free from insect pests and disease.

Good rains fell in December and crop prospects in some areas improved slightly. In others cloudy weather and sub-normal temperatures effected no improvement. In January dry conditions were again experienced, and the crop in the Eastern Province suffered a slight set-back.

Owing to the adverse growing conditions, the crop condition was below average, and it is expected that total production will be below that of last season. Total production is not expected to exceed 240,000 bales of 400 lb. each net.

Coffee.—Both arabica and robusta are grown in areas climatically suited to the particular species. In Bugishu district some 4,013 acres are under arabica, grown in small plots by peasants. The steps taken in 1931 in this district to organize and control the marketing of the crops, with the object, in time, of encouraging the formation amongst growers of a co-operative selling society, have been amply justified. The carefully organized buying and factory arrangements developed under the measures taken have been reflected in the comparatively high prices received for the coffee marketed. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native coffee-growers shows no signs of any lessening of interest in this crop.

Arabica coffee is also produced in Ankole district, where it is estimated that there are approximately 3,250 acres under the crop. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators. The crop in this district is still in the early stages of development, but the demand for plants continues. It is estimated that approximately 773 acres were planted in 1934. A small amount of arabica is also grown by the natives of the Toro district. Robusta is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro. It is considered that the total acreage under coffee comprises 19,000 acres under robusta and 11,000 under arabica.

In all areas where coffee is grown, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee from the Protectorate (including non-native production) during 1934 amounted to 154,298 cwt. valued at £293,313, compared with 87,077 cwt. valued at £223,162 for 1932 and with 100,444 cwt. valued at £210,638 during 1933.

It will be seen that there continues to be a notable increase of coffee exports, and this must be largely attributed to native production.

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern Province and in the Lango district of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown as food crops but, as a result of the endeavour to widen the range of economic production, a greater interest has been shown in cultivation for export, particularly with regard to groundnuts. Government has been seriously engaged in endeavouring to formulate measures to increase production of such crops. To this end, an important step was taken during 1932 by the passing of the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932. The object of this Ordinance is to arrange for adequate and proper market facilities, to ensure that the produce is marketed and exported under the best available conditions, and to see that the native growers receive the best possible price for their produce. The following table gives the estimated quantities exported during the last two years:—

1933.				1934.			
<i>Exports.</i>			<i>Value.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>			<i>Value.</i>
			£				£
Groundnuts	...	...	325 Tons.	3,096	288 Tons.	...	2,583
Simsim seeds	...	...	2,669 "	30,382	4,375 "	...	14,264
" oil	...	...	2,049 Imp. gal.	219	3,938 Imp. gal.	...	385

Tobacco.—In Bunyoro district the growing of tobacco by natives is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop throughout all stages of growth, from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf.

The main proportion of the crop is purchased for local manufacture. Increasing quantities are being exported overseas and every endeavour is being made to build up an export market.

The total Bunyoro crop produced during 1934 amounted to 656 tons for which the growers received £15,319.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile district, and in 1934 production amounted to 140,000 lb.

Exports during 1933 and 1934, including non-native produced tobacco were :—

	1933.		1934.	
	Lb.	Value. £	Lb.	Value. £
Tobacco manufactured ...	10,385	1,412	10,057	1,309
Tobacco unmanufactured ...	469,750	16,338	912,346	26,307
Cigarettes ...	49,890	13,378	64,848	11,737

FOOD CROPS.

The various tribes in the Protectorate fall into two main groups as regards their staple articles of diet, viz., grain eaters and plantain eaters.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*Eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal food granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually to these granaries a small proportion of his crop. A reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and when this has been done a proportion of the old grain is each year replaced by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed for all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administration under the supervision of Government.

Non-native Agriculture.

LAND TENURE.

Freehold is not now granted, but Crown land may be leased for agricultural purposes, the normal term being 99 years at a rental of Sh.1/- per acre revisable after the thirty-third and sixty-sixth years. Such leases are arranged by private treaty and are subject to a condition that not less than three-tenths of the area leased shall be brought under proper cultivation within three years of the commencement of the term. Prior to 1916 a limited area was granted in freehold and parcels may occasionally be purchased in the open market. Extensive areas are held by natives under the terms of various treaties, and occasionally leases of small areas to non-natives are effected, but such leases are subject to strict control.

MARKETS AND PRODUCE.

Non-native planters have in the main confined themselves to crops for export overseas. The local sugar factories, however, are able to supply all local demands and with increasing production have larger surpluses for export. Tea is produced mainly for local consumption but small quantities are exported also.

All produce for export is transported over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to the port of Mombasa, and thence by steamship to final destination.

LABOUR.

Labour is voluntary and is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. Up to 1923, the local labour supply was generally sufficient without recourse to foreign labour. It has, however, often been necessary to recruit labour from one district to another, usually from outlying districts where it has not yet been possible to establish economic crops. From 1923 to 1927 a shortage of labour was experienced and a considerable amount of foreign labour was admitted, mainly from Belgian Ruanda. The labour supply is usually adequate for present needs. There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

European planting was first begun seriously a few years prior to the outbreak of the War, and was confined entirely to the production of coffee and para rubber. Individual planters opened up estates and were followed by a number of small companies. In the slump of 1921 the whole of the industry was seriously affected by low prices and the companies suffered more severely. Many estates were either abandoned or closed down, but with the return of better prices for primary products some of these were reopened. Latterly there has been a tendency in some cases for the grouping of estates under one management. During 1926-27 there was an influx of a number of new planters taking up land for coffee planting in the Toro district. The present economic depression has seriously affected the planting industry and again many estates have been closed, more particularly those under the cultivation of rubber. There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase materially and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro district in 1926-27, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1934, there were 181 estates recorded by the Agricultural Department having 21,796 acres under cultivation.

Although, as stated, European planters at the beginning confined themselves almost entirely to coffee and rubber, latterly they have

begun to devote their attention to tea and tobacco also. The arabica type of coffee was favoured in the earlier years, but recently the robusta type, with its high-yielding qualities and resistance to disease, has found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under coffee cultivation by Europeans were estimated in 1934 at 6,400 acres coffee arabica (2,379 in the Toro district) and 6,701 acres coffee robusta (5,632 in Buganda Province). Exports have already been shown under the paragraph headed "Coffee".

A fairly large acreage was originally put under para rubber but, owing to the low prices, very little tapping has taken place for the last three years. In 1934 the acreage is recorded at 9,490. Many planters have closed their rubber areas and no attention is being given to the maintenance of cultivation, but many of these areas could be reopened should tapping again become economic. The exports in 1930 were 6,270 centals valued at £16,814, but declined in 1931 to 1,334 centals valued at £2,291, and in 1932 were nil. In 1933, 356 centals were exported valued at £268, and in 1934, 3,269 centals valued at £7,111.

The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase.

A few planters have experimented with tea production in the Mubende district, and 1931 saw the crop extended to the Mengo district where 634 acres are now planted. The total acreage in 1934 was estimated at 1,220.

A number of planters have successfully grown tobacco for export, but the acreage is small and the quantity produced is not very important.

ASIATIC AGRICULTURE.

Speaking generally, Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the earlier freehold titles have thus changed hands. A notable exception was the enterprise of an important Indian firm in founding and developing a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo district. The factory has a distillery for the production of alcohol. The same firm has started a new venture with sisal in the Bunyoro district, on a leasehold area of 5,000 acres; 4,800 acres have been planted. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga district. The production of white sugar in 1934 was 21,497 tons.

The areas under coffee and rubber are mainly those taken over from previous European owners and in 1934 were estimated at :—

						<i>Acres.</i>
Coffee arabica	...	...	...	...	...	45
Coffee robusta	...	...	...	...	...	245
Para rubber	...	...	...	...	...	1,180

There are records of 35 Indian estates with a total area under cultivation of 17,477 acres.

Live Stock.

The live stock of the Protectorate is almost entirely owned by natives, although there are a few European firms which do dairying on a small scale, and also some settlers who keep a few head for their own personal requirements. The stock of the country is of local native breeds and although from time to time grade and pure-bred stock of European breeds have been introduced as experimental animals it cannot be claimed that definite success has been attained. The adverse climatic and disease conditions have been the principal cause of lack of success, and it is probable that selection of native types and cross breeding is most likely to give satisfactory results at this stage of development of the Protectorate.

The cattle are of two main types, the short-horned zebu humped type and the long-horned humpless Ankole type, with gradations and variations between the two.

The sheep of the country are of the fat tailed haired type and the goats are of the type peculiar to east central Africa with a skin covered with hair of varying lengths. Both the adult sheep and goats kill out at weights ranging from 20-30 lb. of meat. Census figures of stock for 1934 are :—cattle 2,223,517; sheep 1,215,907; goats 2,290,481.

For various reasons, including the cost of obtaining and maintaining them, horses have not been kept in Uganda to any extent in the past, but a few have recently been imported from Kenya by Europeans, Indians and natives, and on the whole they have done well. Horses have been kept successfully at Mbarara, Masaka, Entebbe, Kampala, Kawolo and Tororo—to mention a few places where conditions are dissimilar.

The importation of poultry from Europe has definitely justified itself and increase has been so satisfactory that it was possible to distribute progeny from the Kojia Stock Farm to smaller stock farms, which again have also been able to distribute sittings of eggs and pens of poultry.

Pig-keeping is not yet an industry, although a few missions and settlers keep pigs on a small scale and a few natives are now following their example. In the larger stations there is a definite

demand for pork, and provided that the animals are kept in suitable buildings and under hygienic conditions pig-keeping should prove profitable.

The year 1934 has resulted in a good deal of prosperity for cattle owners as a whole. Disease control operated satisfactorily, and measures taken to suppress outbreaks were generally supported with enthusiasm by stock owners. The major epizootic, rinderpest, which was for a long time considered as enzootic throughout almost the whole of the Eastern Province, was reported only from Bugishu where it had been introduced early in the year by illicit movement from the neighbouring territory. The outbreak was quickly suppressed and the Province remained free from infection until some months later when a similar position arose with a spread of disease into Bugwere district. The outbreaks remaining in Ankole at the end of 1933 were all cleared up during the year, as well as those in Kigezi, which had also become infected. Other diseases, including contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and black-quarter, were reported during the year, but the sum total of deaths is an inconsiderable figure and losses of individual owners were slight, except in one instance where an owner of approximately four hundred cattle lost sixty head from anthrax.

The campaign initiated several years ago of castrating surplus bulls has had good results, and it is unusual to see many entires among stock brought to Kampala market from the Eastern Province for sale for slaughter. Unfortunately the reverse is the case with stock brought from the Western Province, where the large cattle owners are semi-nomadic pastoralists and slaughter many of their male calves. For many years previously the Western Province, and Ankole in particular, was the principal source of the beef supply to Buganda, but cattle traders are now obtaining their requirements more from the Eastern Province, where the cattle show a smaller infestation with cysticercus and tuberculosis infection. The Karamoja district has again this year supplied a large number of cattle for the Kampala and Jinja abattoirs and it is estimated that no less than £8,300 has been put into circulation in that district from the sale of stock. The sum of Sh. 1/- per head, the fee payable for inspection at the places of quarantine in Karamoja, was allocated to the Native Administration of Karamoja and has greatly helped the poor state of its funds. The export of stock from the West Nile district to the Belgian Congo has not developed as it was hoped and totalled only 136 head during the year. Owing to its isolated position and distance by road from the main markets the West Nile is almost without a market, except for a very small demand in Bunyoro, which is now fed mainly from the more accessible district of Lango. During the year, a large number of the Market Masters from the larger native markets in Buganda have been given a course of training in meat inspection and have shown great promise in the

work. The number of animals slaughtered yearly, throughout the whole Protectorate, is estimated at approximately 100,000 head of cattle and 300,000 sheep and goats. This represents a turnover of no less than £500,000 in either cash or kind.

There is, strictly speaking, no dairying industry. The milk supply to the larger towns is in the hands of native owners of cattle, except in Kampala where three European firms operate. Some of the smaller stations obtain their milk supply from stock farms, maintained either from British or Native Government funds. At a Public Health Exhibition held in Kampala in May the Veterinary Department staged an exhibit showing correct methods of milking and the correct utensils for storing and for carrying milk. There is no doubt but that the milk brought to the larger towns now arrives in more suitable receptacles than formerly and progress in that direction is real. Several demonstration posts for the production of butter and ghee have been maintained on the foothills of Elgon and in Teso district, by means of funds obtained from the Native Administration, and good butter and ghee has been prepared in them. The balance between revenue and expenditure shows a slight debit, but on the whole the continuation of these posts is justified and as soon as the cost of primary produce rises it will be possible to show a profit and to increase the number of posts. Posts have been established only in those areas where there is a fairly dense concentration of cattle within a short radius. The value of the experiment lies in the demonstration to the peasant owner that a cow while in milk is a daily money producer, at very little trouble to himself. The importance of an ample milk dietary for children and for calves is constantly borne in mind.

The hide and skin trade progresses slowly. Prices have generally been low, but buying by grades has been maintained in the larger towns and it is hoped that the practice will spread to the villages where hides and skins are purchased by itinerant traders. In several markets outside large towns demonstrations have been given of the difference in quality of hides, higher prices being paid for those of better quality. The market reports throughout the year showed that there was little demand for "Mombasa's," a term which includes all hides shipped from that port, whether from Kenya or from Uganda, but some improvement in markets during 1935 is expected. The prices of goat skins remained low and there was no sale for sheep skins in Uganda.

Fisheries.

Throughout the Protectorate, fisheries are mainly in native hands, and there is a certain amount of local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. There are restrictions upon fishing in sleeping sickness areas, upon the type of vessel which may be employed, and upon

the mesh of the nets used, but otherwise the industry is not controlled. The control and development of economic fisheries has now been added to the functions of the Game Department.

The chief statistics relating to native fisheries for the year 1934 are given below :—

260 cwt. of fishing-nets valued at £10,000 were imported from overseas;

6,122 fishermen were licensed on Lake Victoria;

49 tons of dried fish were landed, at the Uganda mainland ports from the Sese Islands and Kome, by the Railway steamers;

no dried fish was exported by railway;

6 $\frac{3}{10}$ tons of dried fish were exported to the Belgian Congo from Lake Albert;

113 tons of dried fish were imported by Railway steamers from Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory.

Comprehensive statistics of catches have been collected at most of the main landings along the Lake Victoria coast, and local conditions in the Lake Victoria coastal zone, in Lake Nabugabo, at the River Kagera mouth, and in Lake Bunyonyi have been investigated, and much experimental netting undertaken.

Tilapia nigra introduced from Lake Naivasha (Kenya) into Lake Bunyonyi at the end of 1932 were found to have thrived and multiplied exceedingly, and stock was transferred to Lakes Mutanda and Mureyhe in Kigezi, and to Lake Nakivali in Ankole.

In 1932 brown trout were introduced into some of the rivers on the eastern slopes of the Ruwenzori range. Recent investigations have given negative results. If any of the introduced stock survive they are likely to be found only in the more or less inaccessible regions at the 10,000 ft. level.

A non-native company, Lake Albert Resources, Limited, which has not enjoyed a particularly successful year, is gradually developing an organized industry on Lake Albert.

An exclusive permit to operate for a specified period in a sleeping sickness area has been granted another non-native company, Lake Edward, Limited, to exploit the richly-stocked waters of Lake Edward, all native interests being adequately safe-guarded.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Uganda alone is, therefore, a matter of considerable difficulty,

more particularly as virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. As a result, the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the "f.o.b. Mombasa" value in the case of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As, however, the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, every endeavour is made to determine the imports into Uganda with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards the country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers. Succeding paragraphs under the headings of "Imports" and "Exports" deal briefly with the information so obtained.

There was a general improvement in trade throughout the East African territories during the year, Uganda in particular witnessing a marked revival of commercial activity. The advance in cotton prices was the main factor lending support to the trading position, which was also assisted by an increase in the output of the coffee and tobacco industries. The higher level of exports achieved in the preceding year—which had shown an increase of about 56 per cent. on the figure for 1932—was more than maintained, and two successive seasons marked by comparatively prosperous conditions in the field of production gave a distinct stimulus to import business. Despite a tendency to over-stocking at the close of the year, the general tone of business remained satisfactory.

Imports.

The total value of imports into Uganda for consumption in the Protectorate was £1,751,051 as compared with £1,367,049 in 1933, an increase in value of £384,002.

For the reasons given in the first paragraph in this chapter, import figures are of necessity quoted in terms of "ex-ship Mombasa", the cost of freight and handling through Kenya to Uganda not being included.

Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to constitute the main item of imports into Uganda and imports during the last two years were valued as follows:—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	289,429	365,138
Cotton blankets	36,205	44,001
Cotton yarns and manufactures...	12,237	14,060
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£337,871	£423,199
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Tobacco.—The value of imports under cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco, was £97,044, as compared with £85,569 during 1933, manufactured tobacco and cigarettes to the value of £65,790 originating in Tanganyika Territory as against a value of £29,537 in 1933.

Other imports.—The following show increases: cement, galvanized sheets, jute sacking, artificial silk tissues, cycles, motor vehicles, tyres and tubes, iron and steel manufactures, industrial and agricultural machinery, and motor spirit. The value of Kenya produce imported for consumption in the Protectorate during the year amounted to £151,648, as compared with £121,291 in 1933, the principal commodities being wheat meal and flour £27,145, maize meal and flour £16,717, tea £18,352, soap (common) £21,622.

Exports.

The total value of the domestic exports of Uganda during 1934 in terms of "f.o.b. value Mombasa" was £3,773,766 as against £3,464,610 in respect of the previous year, representing an increase of £309,156 or 8·92 per cent.

Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with cotton seed, 80 per cent. of the total value of the exports of Uganda produce.

Shipment of lint cotton during 1934 totalled 1,142,568 centals valued at £2,927,796, as compared with 1,179,315 centals in 1933 of a value of £2,682,210, a decrease of 36,747 centals in weight and an increase of £245,586 in value.

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 11s. 3d. as against £2 5s. 6d. in 1933 and £1 18s. 3d. in 1932.

India continues to be the main market for raw cotton, 792,904 centals, valued at £2,066,062, being consigned to that country in 1934, representing 70·57 per cent. of the total value of this commodity exported.

Cotton seed.—During 1934, 35,689 tons valued at £85,947 were shipped, compared with 81,274 tons valued at £262,539 in 1933, a decrease of 45,585 tons in quantity and £176,592 in value. The whole consignment was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Coffee.—During 1934, 154,298 cwt. of a value of £293,313 were exported, compared with 100,444 cwt. valued at £210,638 in the previous year, an increase of 53,854 cwt. in quantity and an increase in value of £82,675.

Sugar.—Exports of this commodity show an increase from 144,229 cwt., value £128,802 in 1933 to 294,685 cwt., value £240,593 in 1934. There were 240,630 cwt. shipped to the United Kingdom and 52,884 to Tanganyika Territory.

Other produce.—Exports of tobacco, hides and skins, tin ore and gold bullion show an increase. Exports of cigarettes show an increase in quantity but a decrease in value; groundnuts and ivory have decreased.

The principal Empire countries to which the exports of the Protectorate were consigned are shown below :—

Country.				Article.				Quantity.		Value.
										£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	Coffee	...	...	...	cwt.	11,661	23,46
				Sugar	...	...	...	"	240,630	182,47
				Tobacco (manufactured)	...	...	...	lb.	79,681	3,94
				Tin ore	...	...	...	tons	17	2,50
				Cotton (raw)	...	...	...	centals	88,668	208,58
				Cotton seed	...	...	...	tons	35,689	85,94
				Hides	...	...	...	cwt.	7,890	12,19
				Gold bullion	...	...	...	oz. troy	6,621	36,61
Other goods				...	...	value	—	23,71		
										£579,44
Aden	...	...	...	Coffee	...	...	...	cwt.	1,918	3,85
				Sesame seed	...	...	...	tons	20	19
										£4,05
India	...	...	...	Cotton (raw)	...	...	...	centals	792,904	2,066,06
				Ivory (elephant)	...	...	...	cwt.	154	4,08
				Other goods	...	...	...	value	—	13
										£2,070,28
Union of South Africa...				Coffee	...	...	...	cwt.	22,888	40,92
				Groundnuts	...	...	...	tons	107	94
				Other goods	...	...	...	value	—	
										£41,86
Zanzibar	...	...		Coffee	...	...	...	cwt.	234	40
				Cigarettes	...	...	...	lb.	785	17
				Sesame seed	...	...	...	tons	117	1,17
				Ivory (elephant)	...	...	...	cwt.	112	3,13
				Other goods	...	...	...	value	—	8
										£4,98
Canada	...	...	...	Coffee	...	...	...	cwt.	17,518	£33,87
				Other goods	...	...	...	value	—	14
										£34,02
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan				Coffee	...	...	...	cwt.	13,612	25,40
				Other goods	...	...	...	value	—	
										£25,40

Country.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Tanganyika	Mandated	Sugar (refined) cwt.	56,917
Territory.		Cigarettes lb.	11,143
		Tobacco (manufactured)	1,304
		„ (unmanufactured)	22,339
		Other goods value	4,908
			<hr/> £96,611
		Empire total	<hr/> £2,873,861

Empire percentage of total domestic exports (£3,773,766)=76·15 per cent.

(Note:—The foregoing figures relate to “country of consignment” and do not purport to reflect the countries of “ultimate destination”. For example, much of the cotton shipped to India is re-exported to Japan, coffee for the United Kingdom is shipped to America, and cotton seed for the United Kingdom to the Continent.)

For more detailed information in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Natives.

Exclusive of agricultural labour the average monthly total of persons in employment amounted to 48,756, showing a decrease of 929 as compared with the previous year. This decrease is accounted for by reduced employment in the manufacturing and industrial trades. Ginneries employed (for 4 to 6 months) an average of 14,418, mines 4,890, coffee estates 5,000 approximately, sugar estates 4,850, and a sisal estate 700.

Many thousands of immigrants from the adjacent territories continue to obtain employment as agricultural labourers to native employers in Buganda and they also supply most of the labour required in the ginneries in Buganda Province. The West Nile district continued to supply the majority of contract labour, and permits to recruit 13,085 were issued during the year. The minimum wage for such labour is Shs. 8/- per month, with a daily ration consisting of 1½ lb. of maize meal or 2 lb. of flour, 4 oz. beans, 2 oz. groundnuts, and a weekly issue of salt.

The wages of unskilled labour ranged from Shs. 4/- to Shs. 20/- a month, the minimum wage being normally augmented by an issue of free rations. Semi-skilled and skilled labour ranged from Shs. 16/- to Shs. 150/- per month.

The cost of food remained the same at last year, the average cost in the Protectorate for the staple foods being :—bananas 40 cents per bunch; sweet potatoes 1½ cents per lb.; maize 1½ cents per kob; wimbi, beans, and matama about 8½ cents per lb.; simsim 11 cents

per lb.; cattle £2 12s. 4d. per head; sheep and goats Shs. 7/50 per head; eggs 3 cents each; chickens 42 cents each; and salt 12 cents per lb.

Hours of work vary considerably with different occupations. Government employees average a 46-hour week, industrial labourers about a 48-hour week, and employees in ginneries a 60-hour week. Agricultural labourers are normally employed on task work and their hours of work are approximately 38 to 42 hours a week.

Non-Natives.

Salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 per annum. The 10 to 15 per cent. cut in salaries which was in operation in 1932 and 1933 has been discontinued by most firms. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and occasionally dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging at hotels remained steady at Shs. 12/- to Shs. 15/- per day. The cost of petrol at Shs. 2/75 per gallon, and of clothing at about 50 to 75 per cent. above London prices, remained approximately the same as in the previous year.

Asiatics engage in commercial and industrial work, the majority being petty shop-keepers, and employees in ginnery factories. There is no wage standard generally applicable to them, and their cost of living is low.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

European education.—European residents in Uganda are encouraged to send their children to be educated in Kenya, and the only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten school in Kampala, which some 25 children attend.

Indian education is supervised by an Indian Advisory Council presided over by the Director of Education. A Government school was started in Kampala in 1932 taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University Junior Examination; a similar school at Jinja was opened in January, 1933, and the new school building was completed in December. There are, in addition, a number of schools in the Protectorate owned by the Indian community and assisted from public funds.

Goan education.—There are two grant-aided kindergarten schools, one in Entebbe and one in Kampala. Older children are generally sent to India for their education, but an arrangement has been made at the Government Indian School, Kampala, to accept Goan pupils from Standard V to the Cambridge University Junior Examination standard.

African education.—The course of education for boys advances through certain definite grades.

The system has its beginning in sub-grade schools, after which, in order, come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools, and, finally Makerere College, a Government institution for a higher type of education which is mostly vocational.

In the elementary schools in all areas the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in the Buganda Province and the Busoga district of the Eastern Province, where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools, giving a four years' course in the three R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by the district boards, which represent all local interests, and are assisted by the Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, survey and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Matriculation classes (three years) have been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. This course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

There are also central schools to which those boys who are not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to go. These schools cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to middle standard, and culminates in two mission-built colleges which will provide a finishing education adapted to local needs for daughters of the better classes. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

Agricultural Education.

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, nature study and its relations to the everyday life of the village necessarily

form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary school. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction for elementary teachers are held periodically at the Government experimental stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room.

Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably : a number of small holdings have been established at the Government plantations, the course of training lasting for two years.

Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society (in Buganda) and the Verona Fathers Mission (in the Northern Province). Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

Fees.

The scales of fees payable by natives vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under :—

Day Schools.

Sub-grade schools : usually no charge. Elementary schools : from 12s. to £2 per annum. Central Schools : from 12s. to £1 16s. per annum. Lower middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum. Upper middle schools : from 12s. to £2 8s. per annum.

Boarding Schools.

Lower middle schools : from £3 10s. to £17 per annum. Upper middle schools : from £3 10s. to £21 per annum. Junior secondary schools : from £3 to £21 10s. per annum.

Makerere College : £15 per annum.

Government technical schools : £7 10s. per annum.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided ; and in the majority of schools of the Church Missionary Society pupils are expected to provide their own books and writing paper.

Government expenditure on education in 1934 was estimated to be £73,160 (exclusive of grants from the Native Governments) ; of this amount, £34,850 was paid in grants to Missions.

The contributions to District Boards of Education from Native Administration funds and Central Government during 1934 were applied as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (Boys and Girls), 1934.

	<i>Buganda Province.</i>	<i>Eastern Province.</i>	<i>Western Province.</i>	<i>Northern Province.</i>	<i>Total amount spent on elementary education by Native Governments.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>By District Boards.—</i>					
From Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	4,500	8,742	2,034	3,528	—
Total from Native Government Funds and Education Rates.	4,500	8,742	2,034	3,528	18,804
<i>By Central Government.—</i>					
(a) Grants of assistance to District Boards in respect of elementary education.	158	150	453	57	818
(b) Expenditure on normal schools (Grades A and C).	5,813	1,552	579	1,011	8,955
(c) Government elementary schools.	165	77	—	—	242
(d) Block grants to central schools.	1,400	1,000	425	1,550	4,375
(e) Jeanes Teachers' Training	—	28	15	38	81
Total from Central Government	7,536	2,807	1,472	2,656	14,471
Grand Total Central and Native Governments and Education Rates.	£12,036	£11,549	£3,506	£6,184	£33,275

In two districts, Bunyoro and Toro, an education cess of one shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to the local District Boards.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or similar philanthropic institutions in Uganda. The family tie is a very strong one amongst Africans, and such institutions are unnecessary. In rare cases, when there is no representative of the family or clan to look after them, orphans and the aged and infirm have been cared for by the missions.

Welfare work is carried on by all the Mission Societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses. Particulars in regard to these will be found in Chapter IV of this Report.

Recreations and Games.

Recreations and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association. Games and athletics take a prominent place in the

activities of all schools. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations have been formed, and both these movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are 83 registered Scout Troops, 8 Girl Guide and 3 Ranger Companies, and 2 Brownie Packs in the Protectorate.

Music, Art, and Drama.

Singing is taught in most schools and there are church choirs in schools in connexion with most of the churches in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, Church Missionary Society, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic seminaries are famous throughout the Protectorate.

Apart from the ordinary school lessons in drawing, little attempt is made to give instruction in the graphic arts, and there is no society to encourage the development of local art.

There is no doubt that the African has an inborn dramatic instinct: for he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and when acting he does not suffer from self-consciousness. It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on speech days or at the end of the last term in the year. Two alfresco plays were included in the speech day activities at King's College, Budo, where the head of a dry valley formed a natural theatre for the performances. Also at the Busoga College Speech Day, Jinja, an open air performance was given on the terrace, consisting of the dramatization of carols and local native songs.

Girls' schools favour nativity plays. The best example of this is at the Church Missionary Society's middle school at Gayaza where open air plays are performed; also at Nkokonjeru (Mill Hill Mission) the Little Sisters of St. Francis gave a most successful performance at night of a play based on the legend of the four wise men. All the dresses and stage equipment were carefully prepared by the pupils and formed part of the previous term's scheme of handwork.

Shakespearean plays are admittedly difficult for natives to learn, but the Mill Hill Mission seminary at Nyenga is becoming famous for its rendering, in English, of such plays.

The instinct for dramatization is made use of in the teaching of the junior classes of elementary schools, and such methods are encouraged in the normal schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR GRADE A ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

	<i>Protestant.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Schools	3	7	1	11
European Teachers	4	7	1	12
African Teachers	8	16	5	29
Scholars (Men)	59	115	58	232
Scholars (Women)	42	75	—	117

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR GRADE C ELEMENTARY (SUB-GRADE) TEACHERS.

	<i>Protestant.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Schools	16	14	—	30
European Teachers	7	7	—	14
African Teachers	30	27	—	57
Scholars (Men)	391	552	—	943
Scholars (Women)	115	—	—	115

ELEMENTARY AIDED SCHOOLS.

	<i>Pro- testant.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	<i>Govern- ment.</i>	<i>Mohammedan and Non- Mission.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Schools	114	95	4	5	218
European Teachers	9	47	—	—	56
African Teachers	462	373	10	18	863
Adults	92	117	—	—	209
Boys	7,524	9,340	170	210	17,244
Girls	2,761	2,018	—	—	4,779

ELEMENTARY NON-AIDED (SUB-GRADE) SCHOOLS.

	<i>Protestant.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	<i>Mohammedan and Non- Mission.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Schools	2,700	3,194	14	5,908
European Teachers	—	44	—	44
African Teachers	3,504	3,779	34	7,317
Adults	3,360	11,060	—	14,420
Boys	65,450	62,040	592	128,082
Girls	40,071	47,674	—	87,745

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

	<i>Pro- testant.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Schools	39	33	1	73
European Teachers	23	64	—	87
African Teachers	58	46	7	111
Adults	139	338	—	477
Boys	680	380	86	1,146
Girls	912	356	—	1,268

TECHNICAL.

<i>Schools.</i>					<i>Number in Training.</i>
Protestant ... ..	...	...	...	...	27
Roman Catholic ... ..	...	...	...	...	319
Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	160
Total					506

INDIAN.

Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	569
Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	84

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**Roads.**

At the end of 1934 there were 1,907 miles of main roads built and maintained by the Protectorate Government. These are classified as follows :—

Gross Load.

First class	...	1,024 miles	...	For 4-wheeled vehicles with pneumatic tyres, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles with pneumatic tyres, 9 tons.
Second class	...	599 miles	...	For 4-wheeled vehicles with pneumatic tyres, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles with pneumatic tyres, 7 tons.
Third class	...	284 miles	...	For 4-wheeled vehicles with pneumatic tyres, 2½ tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles with pneumatic tyres, 4½ tons.

The average cost of maintaining these roads was £18·75 a mile. In addition there were 5,260 miles of roads, built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres.

There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters Kampala, in which are recorded particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers. There are also special sections of police dealing with the control of traffic and the inspection of public service vehicles.

During the year 4,383 motor vehicles were licensed for use. Of these, 1,564 were motor-cars, 1,813 motor-lorries, 798 motor cycles, 188 omnibuses and 20 trailers. The number of vehicles licensed in the names of Africans was 725. The number of licensed drivers was 5,095, 1,228 being Europeans, 1,308 Asiatics and 2,559 Africans.

Railways.

There are 330 route miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja

Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 359 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by way of Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale *en route*, and taps the most productive area in the Protectorate. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga flotilla is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
*Kampala	66,636	49,527	53,525	61,303	52,791
Jinja	24,076	19,661	14,996	17,333	19,557

* The main line to Kampala was only opened at the beginning of 1931.

The outwards traffic for the year 1934 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the lake ports, is reflected in the following return:—

	Passengers.	Parcels and Luggage.	Livestock.	General Merchandise.	Totals.
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala ...	12,342	1,851	43	84,881	99,117
Jinja ...	3,069	452	7	18,539	22,067
Soroti ...	905	229	3,211	13,917	18,262
Mbale ...	607	141	—	18,871	19,619
Kumi ...	160	10	—	3,262	3,432
Nainze ...	858	39	5	25,717	26,619

Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata, and Busungwe, and from the last-named port an auxiliary service is available to Nyakanyasi on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga leave Namasagali and call at Kelle, Bugondo, Sangai, Lalli, Atura, Kachung, and Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affords a connexion with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo, and Pakwach, thence by transshipment to Mutir, Rhino Camp, Obongi, Ogijebbe, Laropi and Nimule. From the last-mentioned port there is a road to Juba in the Sudan, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

The following table is a comparison of traffic (outward and inward) at ports on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert during the last five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Lake Victoria—					
Sese Island ports ...	163	421	407	829	2,24
Other Uganda ports* ...	81,515	16,755	16,922	21,375	15,85
Lake Kioga—					
Namasagali ...	26,596	32,362	22,969	31,523	28,87
Other ports ...	1,096	1,824	1,367	1,678	1,31
Lake Albert—					
Butiaba ...	10,109	11,017	6,510	7,502	9,20

* Does not include traffic handled at Jinja pier, or traffic handled at Port Bell since 1930.

The decrease in traffic on Lake Victoria is due to the opening of the railway extension from Jinja to Kampala in 1931.

Omnibuses.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala, the commercial centre, to most of the principal towns in the country. These motor omnibuses are almost entirely owned by Asiatics and Africans, and exist primarily for their convenience, although also generally carrying on a parcel carriers' trade. Rates are very low, the average charge being 5 cents a mile.

During the year, 188 omnibuses were registered, an increase of 49 on the previous year. Of this total, nine were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railway and nine by natives.

There has in recent years been a marked improvement in the type of omnibus used for passenger traffic. All public service vehicles must be inspected and receive a certificate of mechanical fitness from a Government inspector before a licence can be obtained and an insurance policy against third party risks is obligatory.

Posts.

The scheme under which the postal and telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya were amalgamated with those of Tanganyika in 1933 continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The two years during which the amalgamation has now been in operation have established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect.

The Trans-African weekly air mail service which is operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, was maintained with creditable regularity, notwithstanding the fact that the accelerated "summer" service which was introduced in April and which reduced the time occupied between Uganda and England from seven days to six.

was maintained unaltered throughout the winter months. Towards the end of the year the Company had completed arrangements for a duplication of the service early in January and this has since been effected. The extension of the England-India-Malaya air service to Australia has reduced the transit time for air mails from Uganda to Australia to 12 days.

The number and weight of air mail letter packets posted in Uganda amounted to 91,182 and 2,280 lb. respectively. Inward air correspondence amounted to 64,350 items weighing 1,840 lb. Approximately 22 per cent. of the Protectorate's total overseas letter mail correspondence was conveyed by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to Great Britain and certain Empire countries on the southern section of the route. During the year, 514 air parcels were posted in the Protectorate and 394 received.

The air mail money order service hitherto limited to Great Britain was extended to India as from 1st October. During the year, 378 air mail money orders of a value of £3,053 were issued. The number of air mail orders paid was 12 and the value, £58.

The various overseas surface transport mail services were fairly regular during the year. Sixty-three mails were despatched to, and fifty-one mails received from, Great Britain, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extended to all parts of the Protectorate and were satisfactorily maintained. The policy of replacing native runners by mechanical transport is being steadily pursued.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with during the year was 2,341,846. Although correspondence posted in the Protectorate showed an increase, there was a falling off in correspondence received from abroad.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels, increased from 34,785 to 37,327 as compared with 1933. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 4,489 having a value of £11,126.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 18,721 to a value of £109,294. Those paid numbered 10,177 and amounted to £50,127. There was a small decline in the volume of this class of business.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year amounted to 26,887 in number and £15,114 in value. These figures are an improvement on the previous year.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams dealt with was 121,547, an increase of 14 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 19,647, of which telegrams to and from Great Britain amounted to 6,721.

The internal telegraph and telephone system consists of 1,591 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 4,464. All administrative centres, with the exception of a few outlying stations in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, are connected by telegraph. There are telephone exchanges connected by trunk lines at Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Mbale, Iganga and Tororo. A new exchange with trunk facilities was erected at Masaka during the year and was opened for use early in 1935.

The Kampala Wireless Station situated on Kololo Hill gave satisfactory service throughout the year: Though primarily provided for air service purposes, the station can, when necessary, be utilized in connexion with the internal telegraph service and for communication with neighbouring territories. The erection of a wireless station at Arua which was commenced in 1933 was completed and brought into use in March, 1934. The station is intended for internal telegraph traffic only.

Communication with places outside the Protectorate was satisfactorily maintained through the cable system and the Kenya radio service, both operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

In addition, a Government land-line service was maintained to administrations in southern Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Air Transport.

The weekly Cape-to-Cairo air service (duplicated at the beginning of 1935) operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, to which reference has already been made, is also available for the conveyance of passengers, mail, and freight. Entebbe is a regular call on this service.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banks.**

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Post Office Savings Bank. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Protectorate.

Savings Bank.

A Savings bank was established on 1st October, 1907, under the control of the Treasury, but was transferred to the Post Office on 1st July, 1926. The numbers of European, Asiatic, and native depositors, and trust accounts, at the end of 1934 were 230, 1,387, 4,550 and 33 respectively, the total number of depositors having increased during the year from 4,794 to 6,200. The value of deposits made in the same period showed an increase, being £64,242 in 1934 as compared with £43,668 in 1933. A further sum of £22,214 was added to invested funds of the Savings Bank.

Currency.

Prior to 1920, rupee currency was in circulation in Uganda, but in that year florin currency was substituted, and this in its turn was in 1922 displaced by the shilling currency which is now in use. The florin currency and notes were demonetized at the end of 1931. The following coins and notes of the shilling currency are in circulation :—

Coin :—

Sh. 1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents (= 6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.

10 cents = 1.2d.	} which are legal tender up to 1s.
5 cents = 0.6d.	
1 cent = 0.12d.	

Notes :—

Shs. 10,000 ; 1,000 ; 200 ; 100 ; 20 ; 10 ; 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Trade in England, are maintained as the Protectorate standards, the wardens of the standards being the Chief Secretary and the Treasurer. The Commissioner of Police is *ex officio* Inspector of Weights and Measures, all other European police officers acting as deputies.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped weights and measures. The verification and stamping of weights and measures presented for the purpose is undertaken by the police, who hold the secondary standards. Inspections for justness are made from time to time in all cotton-buying posts and important trading centres.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in 1934 amounted to £204,909, as compared with £193,172 in 1933.

Details of this expenditure are as under :—

MAIN SECTION.

	£	£
Public Works Department personal emoluments	36,008	
Other charges	8,130	
Annually recurrent	54,665	
Extraordinary	36,751	
	<hr/>	135,554

OTHER SECTIONS.

Jinja water supply	2,668	
Kampala water supply	8,691	
Transport Section	18,336	
	<hr/>	29,695

LOAN WORKS.

Kampala water supply construction ...	1,774	
Western Province road construction ...	9,927	
Water-drilling scheme	6,929	
Colonial Development Fund	766	
	<hr/>	19,396

MISCELLANEOUS.

Works for other departments ...	9,638	
Works for Native Governments ...	10,332	
Works for private individuals ...	294	
	<hr/>	20,264
		<hr/>
		£204,909

Major works which were financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary included a district office (uncompleted) at Kampala, a mental hospital (native section) at Mulago, a native hospital at Gulu, and an additional dormitory at Makerere College.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.****HIGH COURT.**

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of 11th August, 1902. There are two Judges, a Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge. Ordinarily the High Court sits at Kampala, but it may sit at any place within the Protectorate when for any reason it considers it necessary to do so.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters; it is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise Admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes, and it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Governor in Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgments and order of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar in turn.

BRITISH COURTS.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Magistrates in Special Districts to try natives for the offences of murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors, and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate) Courts throughout the Protectorate, whose powers vary according to the powers of the Magistrate presiding over them. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass the following sentences, namely:—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	{	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	{	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.

Subordinate Courts of the third class. { Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term "native" for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigation to invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied, unless the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable to the Protectorate, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction has been proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section can be put is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last six years:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.	Discharged for want of evidence.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Found insane.	Total number of persons.	Total number cases.
1929 ...	614	8,649	459	2	9,724	7,833
1930 ...	585	7,544	565	1	8,695	6,795
1931 ...	225	7,036	1,047	3	8,311	6,712
1932 ...	348	7,445	807	8	8,608	5,926
1933 ...	759	6,232	539	4	7,534	6,221
1934 ...	677	5,545	350	2	6,574	5,637

* Includes 111 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction. Includes 71 cases involving juveniles.

CIVIL.

Year.	Amounts of £15 and under.	Amounts above £15 to £50.	Amounts above £50 to £150.	Amounts above £150.	Value stated.	Total.
1929 ...	1,668	677	272	75	16	2,708
1930 ...	1,891	866	318	88	21	3,184
1931 ...	1,971	306	306	83	21	2,687
1932 ...	1,506	654	204	56	25	2,445
1933 ...	1,341	505	172	42	25	2,085
1934 ...	1,052	370	105	28	15	1,570*

* Includes 136 cases tried by the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction.

The cases dealt with by the High Court of Appeal, etc., compared with the last five years are shown below:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Criminal appeals ...	82	103	77	122	159	137
Civil appeals ...	12	18	22	24	21	10
Criminal revisions ...	38	81	102	106	149	98
Civil revisions ...	—	7	1	4	30	15
Confirmation of death sentences...	6	7	17	16	14	8
Confirmation of sentence ...	—	—	283	334	206	264
Miscellaneous appeals ...	—	—	3	2	—	—
Miscellaneous revisions ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	138	216	505	608	580	532

NATIVE COURTS.

Native Courts exist in every district. Certain classes of cases are excepted from their jurisdiction: cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death has resulted, offences committed by natives in any place declared to be a township, civil and criminal cases in which any of the parties are regularly employed in Government service, offences which are punishable as breaches of any special law, e.g., arms, forest, fiscal, mining, etc.

The powers of the different classes of Native Courts are limited by various enactments. For instance, the powers accorded to a District Native Court may enable it to award imprisonment for two years and fine Shs. 1,000/- and 24 strokes of the cane. In civil cases the limits of jurisdiction of a District Native Court are any number of cattle with Shs. 1,000/-. There is an appeal from all decisions of a District Native Court to a District Court. There is an appeal thence to the High Court.

In the Buganda Province of the Protectorate the Court of the Lukiko at Mengo has full jurisdiction in all cases in which all parties are natives of the Protectorate, except in cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death had resulted, and breaches of special laws such as arms, forest, and fiscal are withdrawn.

There is an appeal to the High Court from the Court of the Lukiko in criminal matters where a sentence of imprisonment exceeding five years, or of fine exceeding £100, or of whipping over 24 strokes, has been passed, and in civil matters in cases where the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit exceeds £100. The Provincial Commissioner, Buganda, is empowered to revise all the proceedings of the Court of the Lukiko. The High Court may exercise any of the powers vested in the Provincial Commissioner. There is an appeal to the High Court in any original case, civil or criminal, tried before the Court of the Lukiko in which the accused, the complainant, or any of the parties are not natives of Buganda.

Police.

A Protectorate Police Force is maintained, constituted under the Police Ordinance which decrees that it "shall act as a Police in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties".

This Force has a personnel consisting of 31 European Officers and Inspectors, 8 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,022 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner. The European Officers and Inspectors are normally recruited in the United Kingdom, all other ranks being appointed locally by the Commissioner. The normal period of engagement for Asiatic and African ranks is three years, extended by like periods to complete 12 years, and thereafter by a period or periods to 21 years' service.

A division of the Force is assigned to each of 18 Magisterial districts into which the Protectorate is divided. Of these divisions, eight are commanded by a Superintendent of Police, aided, in the more important districts, by one or more subordinate European officers; the remaining divisions being under the control of the Civil District Officer.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, attached to which is a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 67,934 finger print files. This department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, undertakes certain duties in connexion with immigration and inspection of weights and measures, and passport control duties.

There is a training school for police in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are also held here, and there is an elementary vernacular

school for the children of policemen and prison warders. A magazine in Swahili entitled "Habari za Uganda Police na Prisons", published monthly, was introduced into the Force in 1931, primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks. The circulation of this magazine during the year has increased from 1,050 to 1,250 copies a month. A division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was formed within the Force in 1932 and now has a membership of 24, including five Africans, under a Superintendent, who is the Deputy Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police was during the year appointed District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas for the Protectorate.

At the Central Registration Bureau, firearms to the number of 3,116 were registered, consisting of 1,099 rifles, 1,554 shot guns, 389 pistols and revolvers, 55 muzzle loaders and 19 miscellaneous guns.

The number of cases reported to the police during the year was 7,072, and persons proceeded against on charges of crime numbered 6,192, as against 7,739 and 7,473, respectively, in the previous year.

Police are also maintained by the various Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. The instructional courses for Chiefs' Police inaugurated in 1933 with the object of increasing their efficiency were maintained at the Protectorate Police Training Depot during the year with beneficial results.

Prisons.

The Protectorate Government maintains a Central Prison and 16 district prisons. The Central Prison which is situated near Port Bell, seven miles from Kampala, is only partly built; when completed, it will provide accommodation for about 1,000 prisoners, a large proportion of whom will be accommodated on the cellular system. The completed portions include the general administration block and workshops and the special section for the segregation of young prisoners, females, Asiatics and Europeans, and the punishment and condemned cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in association wards in this prison is based on the scale of 40 square feet floor space per inmate. The portion so far completed provides for 540 prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes housed at this prison during 1934 was 934. Pending completion of the scheme, the majority of the long-term African prisoners are accommodated at night in various workshops and common rooms and in a number of temporary mud and wattle association wards.

The 16 district jails provide accommodation for the local short-term prisoners, remands and debtors. Of these, two only are built of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. Four others are buildings adapted for use as prisons and the remainder are mud and wattle structures. The standard accommodation in these district prisons is based on the scale of 28 square feet per prisoner.

The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the general administration and control of the prison service. The European Prison Staff consists of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent and three head jailors normally recruited from the Home Prison Service. All these are allocated to the Central Prison. The district jails are administered by the local Superintendent of Police or, where there is no such local officer, by the civil officer in charge of the station. The subordinate warder staff is composed of Africans who before being posted for duty undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of, but well separated from, the main Central Prison. Here they are well cared for and receive an elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry, while every effort is made to improve their physical and moral character. Convicted prisoners are primarily employed on the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prison and police buildings, and general clearing and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations. At the Central Prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. During the year there has been considerable improvement in the quality and quantity of articles manufactured on behalf of the Government and the Native Administrations. Practically all the uniforms required for the native personnel of these administrations and the Protectorate Police Force, amounting to several thousands per annum, are manufactured in this prison as well as a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles.

The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate Prisons during the year was 5,543, the daily average number of inmates being 1,859. All executions are now carried out at the Central Prison and amounted this year to 23. The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths during the year was 32 being 1.72 per cent. of the daily average prison population, the main causes of death being pneumonia, pulmonary phthisis and influenza.

Short-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts in certain districts are imprisoned at the headquarters of the county chiefs and subordinate (Gombolola chiefs). Central Native Administration

prisons, for the accommodation of long-term prisoners sentenced by Native Courts, exist in Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole. Native Administration prisons are, on the whole, satisfactory and the health and discipline of prisoners are good. The offences for which a large proportion of the prisoners are sentenced by Native Courts throughout the Protectorate cannot properly be classed as criminal, consisting as they do of such misdemeanours as failing to obey the lawful order of a chief or failing to pay the compensation recognized by native custom for illicit intercourse with women; many, again, are sentenced for petty assaults and similar minor offences. The admission of offenders of this class to the Protectorate prisons is undesirable in that it means that unsophisticated natives of a non-criminal type are inevitably brought into close association with a definitely criminal class.

Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 288 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The following are the more important Ordinances enacted in 1934:—

The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, which repeals the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, makes provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax which, in substitution for the flat rate of Shs. 30/- per annum obtaining under the provisions of the latter Ordinance, is payable at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income.

The Export of Timber Ordinance, 1934, which makes provision for the inspection, grading and marking of Uganda timber before exportation.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1934, which regulates the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs.

The Post Office Ordinance, 1934, which replaces the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, as applied to Uganda provides for the establishment and regulation of Post Offices and the conveyance of mails.

The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, which amends the Weights and Measures Ordinance to enable Administrative and Agricultural officers to supplement the activities of Inspectors of Weights and Measures and to

facilitate the imposition of imprisonment as a penalty on conviction of fraud or of attempt to defraud in the use of weights and measures.

The Tea Ordinance, 1932, makes provision for the control of the production of tea in the Protectorate and gives legislative effect to a scheme recommended by the Conference of East African Governors and approved by the Secretary of State to restrict the planting of Tea in East Africa in accordance with the requirements of an International Restriction Scheme.

The Preservation of Archaeological Objects Ordinance, 1934, which provides for the preservation of objects of archaeological and Palaeontological interest by prohibition of excavations or surface operations in the search for such objects except under permit.

The Companies (Tax on Nominal Capital) Ordinance, 1934, which imposes a tax of Shs. 5/- for every Shs. 1,000/- of the nominal capital of companies becoming incorporated in the Protectorate.

The Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1934, which empowers the Governor in Council to fix by order the minimum wage to be paid to employees where the wages paid to employees in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following are the more important Rules made in 1934 :—

The Cotton (Zone) Rules, 1934, which provide the method by which minimum prices when fixed shall be promulgated within zones.

The Cotton Zone (No. 2) Rules, 1934, which amend the Cotton Zone Rules, 1933—

(a) to provide for variations in the fee payable for a motor vehicle carrying cotton within a cotton zone according as to whether the motor vehicle is or is not licensed under the Uganda Traffic Ordinance ;

(b) to reinforce prohibition against the employment of a motor vehicle in more than one cotton zone ; and

(c) to provide that the cost of destruction of cotton seed, when of no economic value, shall be chargeable to the middleman instead of, as hitherto, to the cotton ginner.

The Distress for Rent (Bailiffs) Rules, 1934, which were made under section 6 of the Distress for Rent (Bailiffs) Ordinance, 1933, regulate conditions for the appointment of, and the duration of certificates granted to, bailiffs and prescribe for the fees, charges and expenses of bailiffs in and incidental to distress.

The Export of Timber Rules, 1934, made under section 14 of the Export of Timber Ordinance, prescribe the standard grades of sawn timber and logs for export and the forms of certificates of export.

The Immigration Rules, 1934, were made under section 8 of the Immigration Restriction Removal of Undesirable Ordinance in replacement of pre-existing Rules. The Rules govern entry into the Protectorate and provide for the removal therefrom of persons who under, or by virtue of, the Ordinance are liable to such removal.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness is in force :—

(i) *The Factories Ordinance and the Factories Rules* provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant and for the safety of employees.

(ii) *The Employment of Children Ordinance*, 1930, and *The Employment of Children Rules*, 1931, prohibit the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between twelve and fourteen. *The Employment of Women Ordinance*, 1931, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings.

(iii) *The Mining Ordinance* provides for due payment of wages to mining employees and for the payment of compensation to employees injured in mining operations, and the Masters and Servants Ordinance requires employees to provide proper housing and medical attention for their employees.

(iv) *The Minimum Wages Ordinance*, 1934, which empowers the fixing of a minimum wage for employees where the wages paid to employees in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

(v) *The Factories (First Aid) Rules*, 1933, requires compulsorily the provision and maintenance of adequate first aid outfits in all factories.

No legislation was enacted in 1934 relating to compensation for accidents, or provision for sickness or old age.

Native Laws.

The Busulu and Envujo (Amendment) Law, 1934, amends section 4 of the Busulu and Envujo Law, 1927, to permit the commutation by a money payment of the services which a resident on mailo and is required to render to the land holder.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £946,553 at the end of 1934, and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £464,963, provided a total surplus of £1,411,516. The Estimates for the year provided for an excess of Revenue over Expenditure of £2,566 and a transfer to Reserve of £12,000. The financial outlook was changed by a substantial increase of revenue, particularly under Customs and Excise, following a good cotton crop which brought about a general improvement in trading conditions, and the result of the year's working was a surplus of £166,005 and a payment of £31,000 into the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the results of the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.</i>
			£	£	£
1930	...	...	1,412,242	1,643,293*	1,087,946
1931	...	...	1,399,912	1,451,563	1,036,295
1932	...	...	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928
1933	...	...	1,350,070	1,275,593	1,214,405
1934	...	...	1,527,672	1,330,561*	1,411,516

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,362,960, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,527,672: there was thus an increase of £164,712. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were:—

	£
Customs	63,964
Licences, Excise, etc.	46,056
Fees of Court, etc.	9,197
Interest	4,387
Miscellaneous Receipts	33,691
Posts and Telegraphs	3,188

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,360,394, and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,361,667. There was thus an increase on the expenditure estimates of £1,273.

Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1933:—

<i>Designation and amount of Loan.</i>	<i>Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1933.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	£	
Uganda Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971. £2,000,000 issued at £96 per cent. raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	2,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum plus contributions to a Supplementary Sinking Fund at 0.407 per cent. on the Protectorate share of the Loan (£1,117,095) will commence on the 1st September, 1935.
Uganda Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1955-1965. £235,600 issued at £97 10s. 0d. per cent., raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	235,600	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2.017 per cent. per annum will commence on the 15th August, 1936.

These Loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works for the development of the Protectorate and for the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

Assets.

The Protectorate surplus at the end of the year amounted to £1,411,516; of this sum £847,261 was invested, £373,395 held in cash and deposits at short call, and £52,702 as stores. In addition £194,031 held in cash and deposits at short call represents unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits. The high proportion of cash and short-term deposits to long-term investments is due to the favourable rates of interest available locally.

The main heads of taxation and their yield.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and yield of each, were:—

	£
(a) Customs and Excise duties	393,694
(b) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton	13,699
(c) Cotton tax	111,106
(d) Motor and carriage licences	27,681
(e) Stamp duties	8,715
(f) Trading licences	18,822
(g) Poll taxes, native	535,698
(h) Poll taxes, non-native	26,561

(a) Customs and Excise duties.—Revenue is derived from Customs chiefly from import duties on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. (See also section below headed "Customs Tariff." Revenue from Excise is levied on sugar, and on tea, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, other than cigarettes.

(b) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton.—Ginning licences are issued at a fee of £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. These licences include the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this privilege to any non-holder of a ginning licence.

(c) The tax on the export of cotton is calculated according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for June American "middling" future on a certain date in the middle of December of the previous year. This price was 5·26d. in December, 1933, and in accordance with the ordinance a tax of two cents per pound was made on cotton exported during 1934.

(d) Motor and Carriage licences.—The basis of taxation is tare weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor-car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(e) Stamp duties.—These are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915. (See also section below headed "Excise and Stamp Duties".)

(f) Trading licences.—Non-native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store costs £5 and £3 15s. respectively.

Native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s. Hawkers' licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for natives.

(g) and (h).—These are dealt with separately in a later section of this chapter headed "Poll Tax".

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from each, are as under:—

	£
Forestry fees	12,489
Inoculation of cattle	8,468
Registration of bicycles	16,874
Land rents	25,659
Sale of ivory	9,558

Customs Tariff.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as in transit are allowed to be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. per package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and by agreement with the Tanganyika Territory Government a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories, the free and unrestricted movement within the territories of both imported goods and local products being thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties" which are of a protective nature and may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry, building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts being admitted at lower ratings. Exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance of the 24th October, 1934, introduced the following alterations in duty ratings. This enactment (a), varied the duty rates applicable to certain textile goods and to bicycles, and (b), extended the scope of certain tariff exemptions.

With regard to (a), the adjustment made were as follows :—

Article.	New rates of duty.	Rates of duty replaced.
Blankets	Each Sh. 0/30 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	Each Sh. 0/25 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers.	Each Sh. 0/35 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	Each Sh. 0/30 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Shirts	Each Sh. 0/35 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	Each Sh. 0/30 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Unbleached cotton piece-goods.	Sh. 0/10 per square yard or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	Sh. 0/09 per square yard or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Other cotton piece-goods.	Sh. 0/12 per square yard or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	Sh. 0/10 per square yard or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Artificial silk piece-goods.	Sh. 0/20 per square yard or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	Sh. 0/15 per square yard or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Silk piece-goods ...		
Bicycles and tricycles, n.e.c.	Each Sh. 12/- or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	Sh. 8/- or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Article.	New rates of duty.	Rates of duty replaced.
Bicycles and tricycles, parts—Frames with front fork.	Each Sh. 6/- or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Bicycles and tricycles, Frames without front forks.	Each Sh. 4/- or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	„ „
Bicycles and tricycles, front forks.	Each Sh. 1/25 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	„ „
Bicycles and tricycles, backstays.	Each Sh. 0/75 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	„ „
Bicycles and tricycles, handlebars.	Each Sh. 1/50 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	„ „
Bicycles and tricycles, saddles.	Each Sh. 1/- or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	„ „
Bicycles and tricycles, rims.	Each Sh. 0/40 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	„ „
Bicycles and tricycles, chains.	Each Sh. 0/40 or 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	„ „

With regard to (b), exemption from duty was extended to: (i) Mineral mixtures for stock feeding under Tariff item No. 19; (ii) Trailers used as attachments to motor and steam road and farm tractors under Tariff item 62; and (iii) batching oil and ingredients thereof for use in manufacture of rope, twine, sacking and similar material under Tariff item 100.

The Customs revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1934 amounted to £367,520.

Excise Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise Duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	Sh.
Sugar	1·00 per cwt.
Tea	0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	0·75 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco ...	0·50 per lb.
Beer	40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The Excise revenue accruing to the Protectorate in 1934 amounted to £26,101.

Stamp Duties.

The present stamp law in Uganda is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915. This Ordinance appears to have been based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889. The Indian Act of 1889 may be said to follow closely the English Stamp Act.

The Stamp Ordinance in Uganda provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the revenue authority for an adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed Shs. 10/- nor be less than Sh. 1/-.

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax in the Protectorate. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes "tribute", a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs. 5/- to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. In most cases a district is further subdivided into counties for this purpose. The tax is collected under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the "tribute". The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and "tribute":—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Gross yield.</i>	<i>Gross yield per province.</i>	<i>Rebate and tribute paid.</i>	<i>Net yield.</i>
	<i>Shs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Buganda Kingdom—</i>					
Mengo	15	61,463			
Entebbe	15	26,742			
Masaka	15	22,370			
	10				
Mubende	15	20,573			
	10				
		—	131,148	23,957	107,191
<i>Eastern Province—</i>					
Busoga	21	91,902			
Bugwere	18	37,342			
Bugishu	18	33,509			
Budama	18	26,851			
Teso	18	60,748			
Karamoja	5	4,651			
		—	255,003	72,319	182,684
<i>Northern Province—</i>					
Bunyoro	10	11,842			
Gulu	14	12,287			
	8				
Chua	8	7,382			
West Nile	8	15,895			
Lango	18	41,462			
		—	88,868	22,932	65,936
<i>Western Province—</i>					
Toro	21	15,971			
	12				
	10				
	6				
Ankole	21	29,816			
	12				
Kigezi	16	14,892			
	7				
		—	60,679	21,802	38,877
Totals			535,698	141,010	394,688

The old form of non-native poll tax, which up to the end of 1933 was at a fixed rate of £1 10s. 0d. (payable by males only), was superseded by a poll tax with effect from 1st January, 1934, graduated according to the income of the taxpayer. This tax applies to both males and females, but persons under the age of eighteen years and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 per annum are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed £200 the minimum tax of £2 applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

XVI.—GAME.

Prior to 1924, the Uganda Government had tried many and various schemes to mitigate the damage to native cultivation arising from uncontrolled herds of elephants. Private enterprise had been enlisted and undoubtedly many elephants were killed, but as the profit made by the hunter was eventually dependent upon the weight of ivory obtained, all shooting was reduced to an attempt to get ivory, the interests of the cultivator inevitably ranking low. Various District Officers attempted to deal with the problem by arming ex-King's African Rifles and ex-Police askaris, but the indiscriminate shooting which resulted tended to split the big herds into smaller groups, each one based on a patch of forest or swamp, to emerge at night and raid the unfortunate peasants' food crops. Towards the end of 1924 the Protectorate Government began an attempt at dealing systematically with garden marauders, and what was then called the Elephant Control Department came into being.

To make certain that elephants in future would be shot according to their deserts and not, as hitherto, in accordance with the profit their ivory would yield, the Government made all members of its Control Department whole-time employees, on a fixed salary which was not influenced in any way by the amount of shooting they did. The only test of efficiency for one and all, European and native alike, was to what extent damage by elephant to cultivation was lessened. The new policy put a premium on knowledge of elephant habits, and it was soon found that when the herds were dealt with by a European and intelligently trained native staff, taught to select their quarry according to its marauding proclivities, only to very limited amount of killing was necessary. As time goes on, the natives appreciate more and more the success of the Game Department policy, and now-a-days the once frequently voiced and very understandable demand for the destruction of all elephants is rarely heard.

It is quite usual now for European rangers or native game guards, on arrival at a gombolola chief's headquarters, to be told that, though there are lots of elephants about, there is no damage being done. The natives have realized that a high degree of safety has been conferred upon them by the systematic killing off of marauders,

and that their crops suffer practically no harm from the ordinary placid elephant herd, even though the screaming and trumpeting is alarming.

Combined with eradication of mischievous animals goes preservation of the good, and the control policy such as is exercised in Uganda does not damage the tusker class of elephant.

The year 1934 shows an increase in revenue from the sale of licences, and though not extensive it is nevertheless welcome. The figure still remains below normal. Nearly 50 per cent. of the game and special elephant licences, and fully 75 per cent. of the bird licences taken out were issued to Africans and Asiatics. For a variety of reasons the existing low price for ivory has evidently come to stay, and little improvement is to be expected in the number of special licences taken out, unless elephant hunting can be made more attractive. Owing to unforeseen difficulties a scheme to popularize elephant hunting has unfortunately had to be postponed till next year. The game licence-rates for non-natives are now :—

	£
Visitor's full (valid for one year from date of issue)	50
Visitor's (14 day)	15
Resident's full (valid as above)	5
Resident's (14 day)	2
One elephant	10
Two elephants	20
One bull giraffe	15

Bird licences at Shs.10 per annum are eagerly sought after by the natives, but it cannot be said that bird shooting for sport is prevalent among them.

The outstanding accomplishment of the year has been the successful reduction, with a loss of at least five hundred animals, of the vast elephant herds in the extensive uninhabited regions in Buruli and North Bulemezi in the Mengo district. These elephants, now totalling some 4,500 or more, have been allowed to breed unchecked for the last 10 years, and there was an increasing tendency for the huge herds to thrust further and further south into populous Buganda. Owing to the skilful and expeditious conduct of the operations organized and directed by an expert game ranger, the elephants had been severely punished and driven back with considerably reduced numbers before they had time to realize what was happening, so no abnormal damage to cultivation resulted.

The total elephant wastage for the year is approximately 2,100, a stupendous figure, but without question very necessary. There are still some 20,000 elephants in Uganda.

The boundaries of Bunyoro and Gulu Game Reserve have been altered slightly in order (a) to exclude a native settlement and (b) to conform to newly-recorded physical features revealed by an aerial survey.

The effect is a reduction in the area of the reserve of less than 40 square miles.

The Lake George Game Reserve, which in 1932 was extended south and west through uninhabited country to afford protection to the game on one side of the new motor road connecting Mbarara and Fort Portal, now provides the tourist driving along this road with a view of buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings more as a general rule than as an exception.

The game situation is generally satisfactory, and rinderpest has been practically absent except for very limited periods on the periods on the south-eastern and south-western borders and then only in restricted localities. In south Ankole an epizootic which died down as suddenly as it flared up was responsible for high mortality amongst the wild ungulates, particularly buffaloes, eland and bush-pig.

In parts of the Protectorate the wild ungulates are increasing.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

I. Reports.

(a) Annual.

										Shs.	Cts.
Agricultural Department.	2 parts	{	Part I	...						3.	00
			Part II	...						4.	00
Education	...			...						3.	00
Forests	...			...						1.	50
Game	...			...						3.	00
Geology	...			...						4.	00
Human Trypanosomiasis Research Institute	...									1.	00
Land and Survey	...			...						3.	00
Medical	...			...						4.	00
Veterinary	...			...						3.	00
Police	...			...						3.	00
Public Works	...			...						2.	00

Government Printer, Entebbe.

(b) Other Reports.

										s.	d.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Report of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. {	Vol. I	1 6
3 volumes	Vol. II	30 0
	Vol. III	4 6
Statement of the Conclusions of H.M. Govern- ment in the Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa		0 4
H.M. Stationery Office, London.		

	<i>Shs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Cotton Industry of Uganda, 1929	3.	50
Supplement to the above (Table E of Costs) ...	0.	50
Report on Forestry in Uganda, by Prof. R. S. Troup, C.I.E.	5.	00
Report on a Visit to Kenya and Uganda to advise on Anti-Malarial Measures, by Lieut.- Col. S. P. James	1.	00
Government Printer, Entebbe.		

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Victoria Nyanza and its Fisheries—A Report on the Fishing Survey of Lake Victoria, 1927-28, by Michael Graham, M.A.	10	0
A Report on the Fishing Survey of Lakes Albert and Kioga, March-July, 1928, by E. B. Worthington, M.A., Ph.D.	10	0
A Report on the Fisheries of Uganda Investi- gated by the Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes, 1930-31, by E. B. Worthington, M.A., Ph.D.	7	6
Crown Agents for the Colonies.		

	<i>Shs.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Report on the Town Planning and Development of Kampala, by A. E. Mirams. 2 vols. ...	42.	00
Report on the Town Planning and Development of Jinja, by A. E. Mirams	6.	00
Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Uganda, 1919-1929	4.	00
<i>Memoirs, Syllabuses, etc.</i>		
The Geology and Palaeontology of the Kaiso Bone Beds, by E. J. Wayland	6.	50
Petroleum in Uganda, by E. J. Wayland ...	10.	00
The Geology of South-West Ankole, by A. D. Combe, with an Appendix on the Petrology by A. W. Groves	35.	00

The Volcanic Area of Bufumbira, Pt. I, the Geology of the Volcanic Area of Bufumbira, South-West Ankole, by A. D. Combe and W. C. Simmons...	15
Index of the Map of Uganda ...	2

Government Printer, Entebbe.

Miscellaneous Works.

The Uganda Protectorate, 2 vols., by Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B....	24
Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.	
The Lango, by J. H. Driberg ...	63
Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin.	
The Baganda, by J. Roscoe ...	15
Messrs. Macmillan and Co.	

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

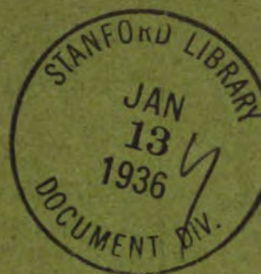
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1730



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

JAMAICA, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1653 and 1686
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



Printed in Jamaica

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. od. Net

58-1730

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1730

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

JAMAICA, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1653 and 1686
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



Printed in Jamaica

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. od. Net

58-1730

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, 1934

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY...	1
II. GOVERNMENT ..	3
III. POPULATION ...	5
IV. HEALTH ...	5
V. HOUSING ...	13
VI. PRODUCTION ...	13
VII. COMMERCE ...	20
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING...	31
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ...	34
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT ...	38
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ...	42
XII. PUBLIC WORKS ...	44
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE ...	45
XIV. LEGISLATION ...	47
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ...	49

JAMAICA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA, FOR THE YEAR, 1934.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean Sea, situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. latitude and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. longitude. It is the largest island of the British West Indies, its extreme length being 144 miles, greatest width 49 miles, and least width 21½ miles.

2. The Island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, viz.:

<i>Surrey.</i>		<i>Middlesex.</i>		<i>Cornwall.</i>	
	Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Kingston	7½	St. Catherine	498	St. Elizabeth	473½
St. Andrew	183	St. Mary	251	Trelawny	353
St. Thomas	298½	Clarendon	487	St. James	239½
Portland	338	St. Ann	487	Hanover	177
		Manchester	337	Westmoreland	320
Total	827½		2,060		1,563½

comprising a total area of 4,540½ square miles, or 2,848,160 acres, of which approximately 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat and consist of alluvium, marl and swamps. The population was ascertained by census in 1921 to be 858,118 or 189 per square mile. The Island is therefore more populous in proportion to its size than, for instance, France which has only 187 persons to the square mile. The Colony and its Dependencies (consisting of the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays) comprise a little more than a third of the area, and contain nearly half the population of the British West Indies.

3. A great diversity of climate is obtainable, the temperature varying according to the season from 80° to 86° on the sea-coast to as low as 40° at the tops of the highest mountains. The dryness of the atmosphere renders the climate of the Jamaica uplands particularly delightful and suited to the most delicate constitutions. Through the county of Surrey and partly through Middlesex, runs a central mountain chain trending generally in an east and west direction, the highest point of which, Blue Mountain Peak, attains an altitude of 7,388 feet. This is the highest elevation in the British West Indies. From the central range, subordinate ridges or spurs run to the north and south coasts of the Island; these are the parents of smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges and intervening valleys.

4. Numerous rivers and streams suggest the origin of Jamaica's aboriginal Arawak name "Xaymaca," which is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Most of the streams have a rapid fall and are not, to any extent navigable.

5. Jamaica has many mineral springs, some of which possess valuable properties for the cure of various diseases and infirmities. The two principal are the spring at Bath, in the parish of St. Thomas, and that at Milk River, in the parish of Clarendon. Both these springs are radioactive, the latter in a very marked degree.

6. Jamaica possesses several harbours, the largest and most important being that of Kingston, the capital, one of the finest natural harbours in the world. This harbour has a total area of some 16 square miles, of which approximately 7 square miles have a depth of from 7 to 10 fathoms.

7. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd of May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the Patron Saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola.

8. Although invaded by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, Jamaica remained in the possession of Spaniards for 161 years when it was again attacked by a force sent by Cromwell under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated after a trifling resistance, on the 11th of May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1661 a regular civil government was established by Charles II, who appointed General Edward D'Oyley, Governor-in-Chief with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaneers, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston then consisted of a few sheds and St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) became practically the capital. During the 18th Century, the Island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections as well as wars with Maroons or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who lived mainly in the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished in 1807, there were 319,351 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received

£5,853,975 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865, was suppressed by Governor Eyre.

9. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of £150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of £800,000, chiefly in aid of the re-building, was authorized from the Home Exchequer.

10. English is the only language spoken in Jamaica. Traces of the Spanish occupation still remain in the names of many places, such as Rio Grande, Ocho Rios, St. Jago de la Vega, etc., etc., and here and there a name of obviously African origin, such as Accompong, is to be found.

11. There are many purely local words such as "quattie" to describe the sum of 1½d., "buckra" to describe a white man, and "busha" to describe the manager of a plantation, and it takes a new comer to Jamaica some time to grasp what is being said to him especially in the remoter country districts.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

12. The original Constitution granted by Charles II, which after existing for over 200 years, was surrendered in 1865, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, Nominated Council, and Elected Assembly, which on its first meeting in 1664 consisted of 20 members, but fluctuated in numbers from time to time. The depression caused by the abolition of slavery led to a grave constitutional crisis, the Assembly refusing to vote supplies and endeavouring to enforce sweeping reductions in establishments, without compensation to the displaced officers. Lord Melbourne's Government, 1839, actually introduced a Bill into Parliament for the suspension of the Constitution but was defeated and it was not till 1854 that, by a change in the Constitution of the Council, harmony was temporarily restored.

13. After the suppression of the rebellion in 1865, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislature willingly responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

14. By Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, a Legislative Council was established, consisting of such numbers of official and unofficial members as Her Majesty might think fit. The numbers of each were six until 1878, when they were enlarged to eight, and a ninth was added in 1881.

15. By Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, and Amending Order of 3rd October, 1895, the Constitution was fixed in the following manner:

The Council to consist of the Governor (with only a casting vote), five ex-officio members, viz.: the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General; such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint or as the Governor may from time to time provisionally appoint, and fourteen persons to be elected as therein provided; the Council to be dissolved at the end of five years from the last preceding General Election, if it shall not have been previously dissolved.

16. There is also a Privy Council, with the usual powers and functions of an executive council. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor (if any), the Senior Military Officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, and such other persons as may be named by the King, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty, the number of members not to exceed eight. The Governor presides at each meeting and the Governor and two members form a quorum.

17. The first registration under Law 22 of 1886, the Franchise Enlargement Law, was in August, 1887. At the General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council which was held in 1925, the number of voters on the list was 54,103. There were ten contested elections, the total number of votes cast being 15,359.

18. A Corporation of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, with a Mayor, Council and Corporate Officers, was set up in 1924. The Corporation acts through the Council which exercises all powers vested in the Corporation or the Council. The Council consists of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The Councillors, eight in number, are elected, 4 for the Urban District, 2 for the Sub-Urban and 2 for the Rural. The Aldermen, 2 in number, are elected by the Council from voters holding qualifications necessary to entitle them to be elected as Councillors. No person holding the office of Councillor is qualified for election as an Alderman. In addition to the above, the Elected Members of the Legislative Council for Kingston and St. Andrew and the Custodes of Kingston and St. Andrew, are ex-officio members of the Council. A Water and Sewerage Board appointed under Law 33 of 1933 controls the water and sewerage systems in Kingston and Saint Andrew. In the 13 other parishes there are Elective Boards with jurisdiction over secondary roads, markets, sanitation, poor relief, water works and pounds. The chief towns are Kingston (including Port Royal) (population in 1921, 63,711), Spanish Town, (population, 8,694), Port Antonio (population, 6,272), Montego Bay (population, 6,580), Falmouth (population, 2,136), Port Maria (population, 2,481) and Savanna-la-Mar (population, 3,442).

19. The parish is the unit of local government, and each parish has its own institutions, managed by the Parochial Board, the members of which are elected by the persons entitled to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Council. The administration of poor relief by the Parochial Boards is controlled by a Board of Supervision. The total number of registered poor in 1933 was 9,864, being at the rate of 9.4 per thousand of population. Pauper Relief cost 1/8 per head of population.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

20. There was an increase in Emigration and a decrease in Immigration during 1934 compared with the year 1933. The departures in 1932 were 840, in 1933, 636 and in 1934, 662. The arrivals in 1932 were 5,779, in 1933, 2,638 and in 1934, 1,789.

21. The estimated population of Jamaica at the close of the year 1934 was 1,104,775, this figure being arrived at by taking the estimated population on 31st December, 1933, and adding thereto the births and arrivals and deducting therefrom the deaths and departures during the year ended 31st December, 1934.

22. The number of marriages registered during 1934 was 4,294, the rate being 3.9 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 3.3 in 1933. During the same period 34,247 births were registered of which 17,291 were boys and 16,956 were girls. The birth rate works out to 31.2 per 1000 as against 32.9 during 1933.

23. The number of deaths registered were 18,731, of which 9,512 were males and 9,219 were females, the death rate being 17.0 per 1000. The rate for 1933 was 19.3. During 1934 5,522 or 29.4 per cent. of the total deaths were those of children under two years of age and of these 4,507 or 24.0 were those of children under one year of age. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 32.0 and 25.4 per cent.

24. The infantile death rate under one year was 13.1 as compared with 14.9 in 1933.

25. The principal causes of death per 100 of total deaths among the inhabitants of Kingston were:—Tuberculosis 9.79, Heart Disease 8.97, Congenital Debility 7.12, Pneumonia 6.90, Old age 5.22, Chronic Nephritis (including unspecified 10 years of age and over) 4.51, Typhoid Fever 4.40, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 3.80, Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy 3.59, Cancer 3.37, Syphilis 3.04, Malaria 2.77.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH—1934.

26. The general health of the Island was much better in 1934 than in 1933, the death rate having fallen from 19.3 to 17.06.

The mean Island rainfall recorded to reach of the 4 years up to and including 1934 was respectively, 91.53, 75.97, 116.53 and 79.82 inches as compared with an average for the 60 year period ended 1934 of 73.87 inches. Although the 1934 rainfall was nearly normal, the first quarter of the year, usually dry, was marked by a continuation of rains following the rainstorms of late 1933 with the result that the extensive collections of water were maintained far into 1934 and the first half of the year shewed a wider distribution of Malaria than had been seen in recent years.

The provisions for treatment and control were adequate, however, to prevent any general increase in mortality from the disease.

27. There was an outbreak of Malaria in the island district of Porus in Manchester, involving a few hundred persons, due to lake formation of rainwater complicated by shortage of food supplies destroyed by these

lakes. The district being ordinarily free of Malaira this outbreak was unusually severe with several deaths.

28. Smaller sharp outbreaks were recorded in a few other Parishes.

29. An Epidemic of Typhoid Fever occurred in the Parish of St. Ann in the latter part of the year with 125 cases, but very few deaths.

30. Small Epidemics of Amoebic Dysentery occurred in the General Penitentiary with 40 cases and in the Lunatic Asylum with 41 cases due to fly-borne infection.

31. A widespread Epidemic of Influenza, of mild type, appeared at the end of the year.

32. Further investigations confirm the information as to distribution of Yaws indicated by the survey map submitted in Reports for 1933; the disease being rare in dry lowland areas and high in the wet uplands of the interior.

VITAL STATISTICS.

33. The Report of the Registrar General for 1934 shews that the estimated population on 31st December, 1934, was 1,104,775 and that the death rate had fallen from 19.38 per 1,000 population in 1933 to 17.06 in 1934.

34. The death rates under 1 year and under 5 years were 131.6 per 1,000 births and 181.9 per 1,000 births respectively as compared with 149.7 and 214.7 in 1933.

35. The birth rate was 31.19 per 1,000 population as compared with 32.96 in 1933.

36. The Parishes showing the most marked reduction in death rate over 1933 were Kingston, St. Andrew, Trelawny, St. James and St. Elizabeth.

37. There were 700 deaths ascribed to Malaria as compared with 513 in 1933 and increases were recorded for Typhoid Fever and Cancer. Deaths from Pneumonia fell from 725 in 1933 to 472 in 1934.

PRINCIPAL DISEASE GROUPS.

GASTRO INTESTINAL DISEASES.

38. (a) *Enteric Fevers*.—1,361 cases were notified in 1934 as compared with 929 in 1932 and 1,092 in 1933. The increase is due to the Epidemic in St. Ann and some increase in St. James, Kingston and St. Catherine. 296 deaths from Typhoid were recorded as compared with 223 in 1933. 372 cases were treated in the Kingston Public Hospital with 72 deaths and 596 in the District Hospitals with 145 deaths.

(b) *Dysenteries*.—During the year 333 cases of Dysenteries were notified as compared with 249 in 1933. Amoebic Dysentery was the diagnosis in 211 cases and Bacillary in 45 cases and the remainder were unclassified. Apart from the Epidemics of Amoebic Dysentery recognised in the Institution referred to above, this disease is receiving greater recognition and attention, especially in Kingston.

(c) *Hookworm Disease*.—The great majority of the untreated rural population are infected with Hookworm Disease, the infection rate being over 90% in many areas of good rainfall, but the proportion of persons showing severe symptoms is low. A re-survey of an area previously examined and treated showed that in a group of nearly 1,000 people, the original infection rate of 80% which had been reduced to 9% by group treatment rose to 20% at the end of two years after treatment.

39. *Malaria*.—The following Table shows a comparison of data as to cases and deaths for three years including 1934:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Total deaths recorded	536	513	700
No. of in-patients Kingston Public Hospital	230	427	88
No. of deaths Kingston Public Hospital	3	11	3
No. of in-patients District Hospitals	2,043	4,536	4,08
No. of out-patients District Hospitals	5,496	10,083	14,36
No. of deaths District Hospitals	106	146	12

The Parishes which were mainly involved in the increase were Kingston, St. Andrew, Manchester and Trelawny, and to a less degree. St. Catherine, St. Mary and Portland. The majority of the districts where the disease shewed most severity were, as to be expected, further inland than usual, such as Porus in Manchester, Lluidas Vale in St. Catherine, Kinloss and Haddington in Trelawny, Hampstead and Islington in St. Mary, where the incidence of Malaria in average weather conditions is small.

40. *Undefined Fevers*.—Under this title as a cause of death, Registrars recorded an assortment of fatal conditions in persons who were not attended by physicians during their terminal illness, and it is to be noted that the greatest number of deaths ascribed to any one cause falls in this group. 2,467 deaths were recorded in 1934 as compared with 2,824 in 1933.

41. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—1,402 cases and 1,113 deaths were recorded as compared with 1,241 cases and 1,191 deaths in 1933. Almost every year since 1925 has shewn a slight decline in the number of deaths recorded.

Kingston recorded 414 or 30% of the total cases, and the studies of the Tuberculosis Commission have clearly shown the relationship to bad housing and low economic conditions.

A large proportion of the primary cases found in rural districts acquire the disease in Kingston or other larger towns, return to their former homes in the rural districts when no longer able to work and form foci, but these foci tend to die out. Studies among the Chinese, who hold a monopoly on the grocery trade, indicate that they have a fairly high rate of infection of a mild chronic type, in contrast with the acute type usually found among native Jamaicans.

Careful studies carried out at the Lunatic Asylum where Tuberculosis has always been a serious problem shew the disease to be even more serious than has hitherto been appreciated.

42. *Venereal Disease*.—In the Kingston Public Hospital 480 cases of Syphilis were treated as in-patients with 41 deaths and 8,105 individuals were given 9,239 Salvarsan injections in the V.D. Clinic. 246 cases of Gonococcal Infection were admitted.

In the District Hospitals 1,013 cases of Syphilis were treated as in-patients and 7,545 as out-patients; and for Gonococcal Infection there were 1,188 in-patients and 4,007 out-patients.

43. *Yaws*.—The Yaws Commission completed a survey of the Island during 1932, the findings of which have been submitted in a map in the 1933 Annual Report of the Medical Department, and subsequent detailed census work undertaken by the Mobile Treatment Units of the

Commission and by the Sanitary Staffs of Local Boards of Health have shewn that the survey findings were substantially correct.

During 1934 the Mobile Units of the Yaws Commission working only in heavily infected districts of St. Mary, Portland and St. Catherine found that the infection in over 20,000 population was about 50%.

Medical Officers of Health found an infection rate of approximately 10% in less heavily infected areas with a total population of about 200,000, the rate varying from 1% to 25% in these areas.

44. *Leprosy*.—The number of inmates of the Lepers' Asylum has remained at about 120 to 125 for some years. During 1934 there were 34 admissions and 22 discharges, of which 9 were due to deaths, 7 to arrest of the disease and 6 to absconding.

29 cases were notified during the year and there is evidence that a few endemic foci exist in certain parts of the Island.

45. *Diseases of School Children*.—A lady Doctor was appointed as School Medical Officer by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation during the year and she has found that 74% out of 2,475 children so far physically examined shew defects. Eye defects alone provide about 60% of the total defects and by far the most important eye defect is optic neuritis.

In rural areas, Yaws and worms are also important causes of ill health.

HOSPITALS.

46. The following is a list of the Hospitals and Institutions of the Medical Department:—

	No. of Beds.
Public Hospital, Kingston	380
Maternity Hospital, Kingston	30
Public Lunatic Asylum, Kingston	1,885
Public General Hospital, Morant Bay	30
" " " Hordley	40
" " " Port Antonio	55
" " " Buff Bay	50
" " " Annotto Bay	60
" " " Port Maria	65
" " " St. Ann's Bay	40
" " " Cave Valley	12
" " " Falmouth	25
" " " Ulster Spring	6
" " " St. James	70
" " " Lucea	30
" " " Sav.-la-Mar	66
" " " Black River	70
" " " Mandeville	35
" " " Chapelton	33
" " " Lionel Town	50
" " " Spanish Town	70
" " " Linstead	60
Lepers' Home, Spanish Town	120

47. The work of Hospitals continued to increase as shewn below:—

	Kingston Public Hospital.		District Hospitals.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
In-patients (admitted during the year) ..	6,962	7,818	16,578	16,738
Out-patients ..	162,257	171,318	63,892	94,960
Deaths ..	821	742	1,156	1,110

48. During 1934 14,173 major and minor operations were performed in the Hospitals.

49. In the X-Ray Department of the Kingston Public Hospital 2,765 patients were examined as compared with 1,950 in 1933 and 1,352 in 1932.

50. Some of the Hospitals had difficulty in accommodating cases. Temporary beds were provided where possible but if the demand continues to increase consideration will have to be given to providing increased accommodation.

51. It was decided to enlarge the Jubilee Hospital from 36 beds to 100 with the provision of an Out-patients' Department and progress in construction was well advanced at the end of the year.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

52. To further widen the scope of the general plan for protection of the Public Health the following arrangements have been put into operation within the past year:—

- (i) Increased Laboratory facilities and a temporary Assistant Bacteriologist have been provided.
- (ii) Free Laboratory service is now provided for practising physicians for the following examinations:—
Stool and urine cultures for Typhoid, Widal test, Examinations for Venereal Disease, Sputum Examinations for Tuberculosis and specimens for Diphtheria.
- (iii) Medical Officers of Health with their Staffs promptly undertake free treatment in the field for Malaria whenever the incidence rises above normal.

53. *Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.*—Local Boards of Health obtained the construction of 9,941 new latrines and 13,137 were repaired many of which had been damaged by rainstorms of 1933.

The Treatment Units of the Hookworm Commission working in the Parishes of St. James and Trelawny found 71% infected out of 21,239 persons and treated 13,944.

The towns of Kingston, Spanish Town, Port Antonio and Linstead have water supplies which are provided with means for purification. Slow, but useful progress, was made during 1934 in minor construction works for protecting public water supplies from pollution especially in the Parishes of Portland, St. Mary, St. Thomas and Manchester.

Health Officers administered 26,952 anti-typhoid inoculations.

The Government Laboratory examined 2,526 blood specimens for Typhoid Fever, 869 stool specimens for Dysentery and 893 for worms.

54. *Malaria*.—Good progress was made by Local Boards of Health with the assistance of the Malaria Commission in extending control measures. The management of two of the ten control areas which have been undertaken by the Malaria Commission for some years, namely, Oracabessa and Falmouth, was handed over to the Local Boards concerned. The existing control areas were extended, especially Golden Grove in St. Thomas, Montego Bay, and Annotto Bay, and an important new area covering the swamp lands to the west of Kingston was undertaken by co-operation between the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, the Public Works Department and the Water Board.

Special mention must be made of the assistance given by Estate owners in St. Thomas where an area of approximately 50 square miles is now under regular control, almost the entire cost of labour and materials being paid by the owners of the Estates with very satisfactory results.

The use of ditching either for drainage purposes or for permitting tidal movement of sea water in and out of coastal swamps was increased during the year, while the use of Paris Green as a larvicide was reduced in favour of oil spraying, where possible, with better results at no greater cost.

Medical Officers of Health distributed quinine to 7,010 persons in districts where the disease rose above normal incidence.

55. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—A programme for control of Tuberculosis based on the work of the Tuberculosis Commission was laid down in 1933 and the following features of that programme have been established during the year:—

1. Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer appointed.
2. Tuberculosis Dispensary in Kingston taken over by the Government.
3. Forty bed ward of Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Poor House taken over temporarily by Government which also treats other Tuberculosis pauper patients at the Poor House.
4. Some Doctors have been given training at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in latest methods of treatment.
5. A few beds have been set aside in several District Hospitals for cases of Tuberculosis for active treatment, pending the provision of special Tuberculosis wards in Districts as suggested in the scheme.
6. A Travelling X-Ray Motor Unit has been taken over from the Anti-Tuberculosis League and is now used to start active methods of treatment of Tuberculosis in the various parishes. District Medical Officers thus receive some training in their own Hospitals without coming to Kingston.

The Tuberculosis Officers have increased the use of surgical methods in the wards now taken over in Kingston and have visited nearly all Hospitals outside of Kingston to assist District Medical Officers in developing modern treatment methods.

The Tuberculosis Commission with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation continued investigations along epidemiological, clinical and pathological lines, in rural areas by means of a Mobile Unit, and among the staffs and inmates of various Government Institutions. The action and use of vaccines are also being studied.

At the Kingston Dispensary 2,953 new patients were examined; of these 1,188 received X-Ray as well as physical examination. The diag-

nosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made on 370 cases. The attendance of old cases numbered 9,419. Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax was maintained on 153 ambulatory cases who attended as out-patients, in all 2,516 refills were given. The Phrenic nerve was avulsed on 107 cases. 635 persons were given Tuberculin tests and 2,198 sputum examinations were made. Visiting nurses paid an aggregate of 5,946 visits to patients in their homes. 237 deaths of Dispensary patients were reported.

56. *Anti-Tuberculosis League*.—The parishes of Hanover and St. Thomas established branches of the League during the year so that all parishes except Clarendon and St. Ann now have branches. The parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James and Trelawny have further joined forces as the county of Cornwall Branch. The League donated a Ford Motor Van equipped as a travelling X-Ray Unit with its own generator, to the Government from funds presented by Lady Stubbs. This began travelling in December with a specialist and will fulfil an essential requirement for diagnosis and treatment. Three full time and one part time nurses are provided and medical comforts are supplied to needy cases. Parochial Branches continue to develop an interesting variety of activities, an important one being the Rockcliffe Sanatorium in St. Elizabeth for eight cases.

57. *Yaws Commission*.—The Commission began operations in January, 1932 and during 1934 three Field Units were at work, two being engaged in intensive treatment and re-treatment of heavily infected areas, and the other being engaged mainly in survey and research work.

The two Treatment Units covered new districts with a population of 22,539, where 18,403 treatments were given to 4,133 persons, and in the follow-up work on previously treated areas with a population of 12,500, the Units gave 3,340 treatments to 1,351 persons.

Based on the work of the Yaws Commission a new plan of control was established in the latter part of 1933, co-ordinating the Medical and Sanitary Staffs of Central and Local Government, and very good progress was made during 1934 in developing this plan. The permanent Sanitary Staffs working in areas generally less heavily infected than those in which the Mobile Treatment Units of the Commission worked, found 18,685 cases and the District Medical Officers gave 92,195 treatments. Medical Officers of Health also gave 2,716 treatments.

A total of 116,654 treatments were thus given in 1934 by all agencies to approximately 27,005 cases, in comparison with 33,338 treatments recorded in 1932 and 57,571 in 1933 and there is already evidence that, where the plan has been adequately followed, Yaws has been markedly reduced.

58. *Child Welfare*.—The attendances at the Clinics of the Child Welfare Association shewed increases for the year ended 31st March, 1935. There were 22,517 attendances at sick Clinics as compared with 21,758 in the previous year and 3,753 attendances at the ante-natal Clinics as compared with the previous 3,349.

The Medical Officers of Health for St. James and St. Catherine examined 624 children and 1,514 visits were paid by Nurses.

59. *Bureau of Health Education*.—Volume 9 of the Bulletin "Jamaica Public Health" was published during the year, an edition of 20,000 copies being sent out each month. Particular attention was paid to Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Cancer, Typhoid Fever, Infant and Child Hygiene, Malaria and the care of the teeth.

The usual special Health Play Number was issued for use in Health Week.

The Bureau also distributed pamphlets, leaflets and posters making a total of about 400,000 pieces of Health literature; and continued the Branch of Pre-natal Education which sends letters to expectant mothers.

60. *School Dental Clinics*.—Clinics were operated in the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Portland, St. Mary, Trelawny, Hanover, St. James, Clarendon and St. Catherine, in which 21,120 new children were examined. There were 15,782 extractions and 14,477 fillings recorded.

61. *Sanitary Engineering*.—The Rockefeller Foundation continued to provide the services of a Consulting Sanitary Engineer, who assisted Local Boards of Health on water supplies and Malaria Control, the Public Works Department on drainage schemes, and the Water and Sewerage Board on purification of the Kingston water supply.

PAROCHIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

62. *Health Education*.—1,187 lectures by Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors are recorded with an estimated attendance of 83,000 which is a great increase over 1933.

63. *Communicable Disease Control*.—Enquiries with a view to discovering new cases of disease, especially Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Yaws and Malaria, were considerably increased through Dispensary service and field surveys. Full-time Medical Officers of Health notified 21% of the total number of cases of Tuberculosis recorded in their parishes.

All but three parishes made satisfactory progress in establishing the new Yaws Control programme, though in some heavily infected districts the existing number of Sanitary Inspectors is inadequate to meet requirements.

The majority of Health Officers reported laboratory work on specimens of sputum for Tuberculosis, blood for Malaria and faeces for worms, 3,706 specimens having been examined for the year.

64. *Child Hygiene*.—Only 2 parishes, St. James and St. Catherine reported Infant Clinics, a Nurse being provided in each of these parishes by voluntary organisations with the assistance of the Local Board of Health.

Medical inspection of school children was undertaken by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation only.

School Dental Clinics have been referred to above.

65. *Sanitation*.—Latrine construction and maintenance has already been referred to. The Central Board of Health provided the services of two experienced Sanitary Inspectors to assist the Local Boards of St. James and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation in improving latrines, many of which had been damaged or destroyed during 1933.

Progress in dairy sanitation was recorded in several parishes, and meat and food inspection formed a considerable part of the work done. 58,095 examinations of food handlers were carried out by Medical Officers of Health.

A new Slaughter House was completed at Montego Bay.

486,823 Sanitary Inspections were recorded as compared with 368,488 in 1933 and the Sanitary Staffs abated 14,868 nuisances as compared with 9,178 in 1933.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

66. Investigations in the city of Kingston into the occurrence of Communicable Diseases, particularly Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever and Infantile Complaints, shew quite clearly that slum areas provide the highest incidence of these diseases, and there is no doubt that overcrowding in the poorly constructed houses in these insanitary areas is a prime factor in the spread of Communicable Diseases.

67. With increased transportation facilities, the better classes are rapidly spreading to suburban areas and are acquiring their own homes. Although the development of these suburban areas has not been adequately controlled, it has not been unsatisfactory, but the lack of adequate Housing, Town Planning and Regional Planning Acts, occasionally leads to difficulties.

The same remarks apply in the case of other towns such as Montego Bay and the smaller developing towns such as Claremont, Highgate, Oracabessa and Port Maria, some of which have inadequate building regulations.

68. In rural areas the only health requirement in connection with housing which is enforced is the provision of a latrine, with the result that a rural dweller frequently builds a latrine which is a better structure than his house, and the provision of minimum standards for new construction in rural areas is most desirable, especially in developing villages.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

69. Weather conditions generally in 1934 were favourable to agricultural production. The rainfall more nearly approached normal, the mean total for the Island being 79.82 inches, or 5.95 inches in excess of the average for 60 years. During the first half of the year the rainfall was 16% above the average, and in the second half 2% above the average. No floods or serious storms occurred during the year, but local northers did some damage to banana cultivations in Eastern Portland and St. Thomas. In some districts, particularly Central Portland and St. Thomas, local droughts were experienced. As a result of the generally favourable weather conditions coconuts showed a marked recovery, and banana production increased by 51% over the previous year.

70. Interest continued to be displayed in the use of underground water for irrigation purposes, particularly in the Plains of Lower St. Andrew where several more wells were sunk and brought into operation during the year. The protection and extension of forest resources and matters relating to the conservation of existing timber supplies and the planting of useful forest trees, continued to receive attention. The importance of devising and putting into effect a forest policy in relation to agriculture in the Island, was recognised by the Advisory Committee of the Colonial Development Fund, and a grant of £600 was authorised to meet the expenses of a survey and report by an experienced Colonial Forestry Officer. It is hoped that this important work may be completed during 1935.

71. The research and field work undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and the field instruction services of the Jamaica Agricultural Society were extended during the year. Additional provision for research on banana problems and in particular the development of commercial variety immune to Panama Disease, enabled new facilities to be provided for the Geneticist, so that at the end of the year a new Greenhouse 40ft. by 9ft. was nearing completion and additional experimental areas had been planted with a wide range of banana varieties for use in the work on breeding. Six plots in banana growing districts, where conditions differ widely, totalling 7 acres, were planted with the Cavendish banana in order to enable more detailed storage and shipping trials to be conducted in 1935. Three small trial shipments of the Cavendish banana were made during early 1934, with the co-operation of the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association. The results indicated that with careful attention to details of cutting, handling and transport in Jamaica, this variety could be landed in satisfactory condition in England. The market price, however, in relation to that of the Gros Michel, is not attractive, but as the Cavendish is immune in Jamaica to Panama Disease it still remains a possibility as an alternative to the Gros Michel to a limited extent. Of the seedlings developed prior to the arrival of the Geneticist, two showed very promising fruit, and small trial shipments of one known as S. 19 were very well received in England. The fruit carried well and ripened to a bright colour, while the finger length and texture of the flesh closely resembled the Gros Michel.

72. Manurial experiments were continued by the Agricultural Chemist with bananas and sugar cane. No significant results have yet been secured with the former and it appears unlikely that any visible return commensurate with the cost of manuring will be secured to the grower unless the fruit is sold by weight. It had been hoped that manuring would lead to an increase in the grade of fruit, that is, in the proportion of bunches of nine-hands or more. Though there is some indication that this can be realised in practice, it is necessary to continue experiments and to make comparative weighings before a definite conclusion can be recorded. Trials of this description are conducted under the combined supervision of the Agricultural Department and the planter, the latter taking the fruit. Under commercial conditions it is not possible to give that detailed examination to individual bunches of fruit which is necessary to enable results of scientific and practical value to be obtained. It has therefore been found desirable to modify the manner of conducting such experiments.

73. The Sugar Industry continues to progress and the two Laws passed during the year, the one to control the ether content of rum manufactured in Jamaica, and the other to control and regulate the manufacture of rum in the Island, will tend still further to improve the position of the industry. Estate practice has advanced considerably during recent years and the production of cane per acre is increasing as a result of better cultural methods and careful selection of planting material. The average weight of cane produced per acre, including plants and ratoons, on the 34 estates in the Island was 27.3 tons during the season 1933-34.

74. There is a general tendency to improve the equipment of sugar factories and to increase their efficiency. Work on the erection of a new sugar factory at Caymanas Estate, St. Catherine, was commenced

during the latter part of the year. It is expected that this factory will commence production in 1935 and thus replace the existing old and inefficient mill.

75. A survey of the incidence of damage of the sugar cane Moth Borer (*Diatrea Saccharalis*) conducted during the year by the Entomologist, indicated that this is not a pest of economic importance in Jamaica.

76. The Advisory Committee on the Sugar Industry appointed in January, 1934, linked the Department of Agriculture with the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Sugar and Rum Industries generally in Jamaica more closely than had hitherto been possible. Important developments during the year were the establishment of a departmental sugar production statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture, the cost of which is being met by an annual grant of £300 from the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Jamaica, and the offer of financial support of the Central Sugar Cane Breeding Station, Barbados, by the same organisation, which has agreed to meet Jamaica's share of the expenses of the Station from the 1st October, 1936.

77. Relations between the Department of Agriculture and the Jamaica Agricultural Society continued to be of the most cordial nature during the year. The Society, recognising the value of the advice accorded by the Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State, to the effect that more careful planning of instructional work was desirable, appointed a Planning Committee with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman. The results of the work of this Committee are already becoming apparent in the more concentrated and thus more effective work of the Agricultural Instructors. The Society received a considerable accretion of membership during the year and is showing healthy signs of expansion in various directions. The acquisition of a building and premises adjoining the existing office, by the Government, for the use of the Society, will enable the services rendered in connection with seed supply and disposal of members' produce to be improved and extended.

78. Steps were taken to implement some of the recommendations made by the West India Fruit and Vegetable Conference, 1933, in particular those relating to citrus, vegetable trials, and the appointment of a Western Group Fruit and Vegetable Council.

79. Panama Disease continued to be a serious menace to the Banana Industry and measures for the control of its spread continued to be rigidly enforced. Following the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on the Banana and Citrus Industries a modification of the former method of treatment was authorised for a period of one year as a trial in the parish of St. Mary, whereby the diseased root only is destroyed as compared with the normal method whereby the diseased root and all plants within a 16 ft. radius are cut down and destroyed. As was expected, the incidence of disease became more serious in districts which were flooded during the heavy rains of 1933. Despite the continued heavy toll taken by Panama Disease, it is noteworthy that banana production shows a marked tendency to increase, the estimated output for 1935 being 24-25 million stems.

80. The development programme for the Citrus Industry was pursued with vigour and plants from the two large nurseries established in 1933 were ready for distribution from early September, 1934. Ten thousand Marsh seedless plants had been distributed and planted by the end of the year. The system adopted ensures that the land is ready to receive the plants before they are issued from the nursery, and persons taking

them are required to give an assurance that they will permit authorised officers to inspect and advise on their after-care.

PRODUCTION OF MAIN CROPS IN 1934.

81. *Bananas*.—Plantations completely recovered from the damage inflicted by the storms of 1932 and 1933. The exports amounted to 15,974,906 stems as against 10,557,369 stems in 1933, an increase of 51%. In spite of the spread of Panama Disease it is anticipated that, given normal weather conditions, the production of bananas during 1935 will show a further increase and that the exports for the year will reach a record figure.

82. *Sugar*.—The crop during the past season produced 72,430 tons or 6,650 tons more than the estimate. The estimate for the coming crop is 76,157 tons, a further increase of 4,000 tons attributable to an extension of areas under cultivation, improved cultural methods and the more general use of better varieties of seedling canes.

83. *Coconuts*.—The recent hurricanes were responsible for a shortage in this crop. The exports fell from 37,400,000 nuts valued at £117,578 to 37,100,000 valued at £96,746. The short crop, the good prices obtainable for nuts abroad during a portion of the year, and the local demand by oil and soap factories combined to reduce the exports of Copra to practically nil, only 147 lbs. having been exported during the year.

84. *Pimento*.—While the exports increased to 12,150,678 lbs. (an increase of 3,000,000 lbs.) the price of this commodity fell further so that the total value was only £96,348. There is at present no sign of improvement in market prospects owing to the depressed condition of the foreign (German) market.

85. *Citrus*.—The crop for the season 1934-35 was short as a result of rain damage. The exports of Oranges fell from 92,501 boxes valued at £42,835 in 1933 to 78,555 boxes valued at £32,572 in 1934 in spite of the fact that the New Zealand market became available for increased shipments from Jamaica. On the other hand the exports of Grapefruit showed an increase in quantity from 11,860,000 to 16,730,000 (an increase of 41%) and in value from £60,645 to £78,370. The price of Grapefruit in the London market remained consistently low during the season while fair prices were realised for oranges. The prospects for the season 1935-36 are that good crops will be obtained if favourable weather conditions prevail.

86. *Cocoa*.—There was an increase in the exports from 3,700,000 lbs. valued at £32,435 in 1933, to 4,400,000 lbs. valued at £42,708 in 1934. This increase was no doubt due to commercial causes and is no indication of increased agricultural interest in this industry.

87. *Coffee*.—The Coffee Industry remained in a depressed condition and the exports further declined from 9,820,000 lbs. valued at £218,313 in 1933 to 7,130,000 lbs. valued at £168,091 in 1934—a decrease of over 27% in quantity and 23% in value. There is at present no indication of any improvement in the world's coffee market.

88. *Tobacco*.—The exports of cigars decreased from 39,862 lbs., valued at £23,145 in 1933 to 34,728 lbs. valued at £18,315 in 1934.

89. *Ginger*.—There was a remarkable increase in the exports of Ginger and in the value of this product. The exports in 1934 totalled 2,394,699 lbs. as against 1,665,926 lbs. in 1933 an increase of 43%. The corresponding values were £64,579 in 1934 and £31,046 in 1933, an increase of 108%. It is anticipated that a very good crop will be obtained in 1935.

90. Logwood.—The exports of Logwood declined by over 50% from 35,104 tons valued at £68,674 in 1933 to 12,028 tons valued at £32,137 in 1934.

Logwood Extracts also declined from 30,045 cwt. valued at £101,528 in 1933 to 23,516 cwt. valued at £78,256 in 1934.

91. Rum.—The exports increased from 385,872 gals. valued at £48,278 in 1933 to 459,798 gals. valued at £135,803 in 1934 an increase of 19% in quantity and 181% in value. The Rum Pool continued to operate successfully during the year and is now governed by a Law (Law 22 of 1934) which provides for the continuation of the existing agreements amongst sugar and rum manufacturers so long as not less than 75% are in agreement.

92. Livestock.—Weather and feed conditions were favourable for livestock and their general health has been good throughout the year. No outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease and Anthrax occurred, though Bovine Tuberculosis continued to be in evidence. This disease is being studied in relation to the development of dairying and the maintenance of the Beef Industry.

The Animal Industries of the Island continued to be largely unorganised and depressed. Prices in the local beef market, combined with the availability of cheap butter from New Zealand, have directed public attention to the desirability of overhauling the stock industries in order to enable animal products to be marketed within the Island. A Select Committee of the Legislative Council submitted its report on the subject during the Spring Session. The report, however, was not adopted but an undertaking was given that the Government would further explore the matter. As a result two Government Committees were appointed, but owing to the extensive and diverse nature of the inquiries necessary had not been able to report by the end of the year.

Prospects for the profitable export of beef are not good, the only likely market in Trinidad being already supplied by Venezuela at prices at which Jamaica could not possibly compete.

There appears to be the possibility of developing an export trade in hides for supply to the Republic of Panama, Spanish Honduras, British Guiana and Trinidad.

The Stud Farm at Manchester received increased support during the year and continues to provide services which are popular with animal breeders. The need for increasing the numbers of good type bulls available for public service was again brought to attention, and during the year two stud pens were established in connection with the Hope Stock Farm. This new venture was well supported during the latter few months of the year when it was in operation, but a full year's working will be necessary before judging its value.

Exports of animal products during the year were as follows:—

93. Hides.—19,826 valued at £9,158, as compared with 16,305 valued at £7,124 in 1933.

Goatskins.—180,152 valued at £13,121 as compared with 191,094 valued at £14,030 in 1933.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

94. The Government Farm School completed the year with an average attendance of 44 students. The number of applicants for admission was up to the average for the last two years, and it is gratifying to note that more interest is being shown in the activities of the Institution. At the

Annual Graduation in July, eleven students were graduated, of which ten received Diplomas in Practical Agriculture, and one a Certificate in Practical Agriculture. The question of employment of graduates of the Farm School is still giving some difficulty, but it is expected that as financial conditions in agriculture improve, this will gradually be overcome. The Third Year students, as in the past, spent half of each term at Grove Place where they receive practical instruction in the phases of agriculture which cannot be given at Hope. The system of having the Third Year students spend such time at Grove Place is working well.

95. The Farm School now has its own Experiment Station, which consists of four acres on the grounds adjoining the school, where ample space for demonstration work in both major and minor crops can now be given. During the year the Third Year students visited a number of holdings, estates, and other places of interest, at which the various agricultural activities were explained to them. Such instruction provides an excellent means of showing the students the different methods used in connection with agriculture.

96. The agricultural extension work of the Island is undertaken almost entirely by the Jamaica Agricultural Society which maintains a staff of Instructors stationed throughout the Island. The steps taken during the year with the object of improving instructional services, show great promise while the increased activity displayed in connection with juvenile work is yielding encouraging results. Inspectors of Plant Diseases under the Agricultural Department whose services had formerly been confined entirely to control measures for various plant diseases, particularly Panama Disease, were encouraged to take an active interest in field instruction work. The response both by the staff and the public was good.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IN 1934.

97. *The Jamaica Banana Producers' Association.*—The membership of this Body and the quantities contracted increased during the year, but some difficulties were experienced and considerable criticism was directed against the Association.

98. The reorganisation of the Jamaica Coconut Producers' Association effected in 1933, resulted in a marked improvement in the position of that body during the year. The Association issued debentures on the authority of the Government to the extent of £10,000 out of an authorised amount of £12,000. £3,000 was immediately paid to the Government in discharge of indebtedness, leaving £7,000 available to the Association. The financial position was greatly strengthened during the year and an improved working policy introduced. The amount of debentures outstanding at the end of 1934 was £28,000, compared with £22,500 at the end of 1933.

99. During the early part of 1934 the Administration determined upon a policy of operating the factory as near to capacity as possible. This programme was seriously interrupted by the unfortunate occurrence of a fire which placed the Association's oil factory totally out of commission for the months of June, July and August. As a result of this it was not possible to manufacture the volume of oil which had been hoped for so that manufacturing costs were not reduced to the expected point and there is little doubt that had there been no fire returns to members would have been better than is now the case in respect of

1934. The Association was put to much additional expense in making oil at other locations, and under great difficulties in a partially rebuilt factory.

100. The oil factory, however, has now been almost completely rebuilt and in the course of rebuilding it has been possible to effect many improvements which will produce considerable savings in future operations and consequently a higher return to members during subsequent years. No new members were admitted during 1934.

101. The Jamaica Citrus Producers' Association experienced a very difficult year, the position being such that the Government decided to appoint a small Investigation Committee. The report of this Committee indicated a number of directions in which the organisation and working of the Association could be improved with benefit to members who were not receiving satisfactory returns for their fruit owing to a combination of circumstances, among which the more important were heavy overhead expenses and weak organisation in the country districts.

102. The Jamaica Pimento Producers' Association continues to remain dormant, while the Vegetable and Small Fruit Association has not yet emerged from the embryo stage, though a small group identified with it made successful shipments of tomatoes, egg plants and peppers to the Canadian market.

103. The enthusiasm which marked the early stages of operation of the various units in the co-operative marketing movement has given place in some instances to criticism and breaches of contracts on the part of members. The difficulties have been accentuated by a fall in the price of commodities handled, particularly coconuts and citrus. The necessity for creating and maintaining a healthy public opinion in regard to co-operative marketing, and of assisting the active associations to overcome their troubles, is fully recognised.

REPORT ON LAND SETTLEMENTS.

104. *Killets—Clarendon*:—The total number of holdings recorded as sold at the end of December 1934, was 607. This represents an increase of 74, the total area sold being 2,735 acres. In addition 125 applications have been received for 664 acres, so that the property is gradually being sold out. Additional road construction has been carried out in the section of the property known as Coley district. This has enhanced sales. There was no major set-back during the year and the capacity of purchasers to pay up their instalments indicated steady development of production in the various crops which are being cultivated.

105. *Tobolski—St. Ann*:—During the year 7 additional allotments were made, bringing the total to 75—the total area now sold being 1,175 acres. In addition 172 acres have been applied for by 17 persons and more than 160 acres have been allotted to ex-soldiers. The conditions show a general advance in the existing holdings.

106. *Monklands—St. Thomas*:—The total area sold to date amounts to 577 acres, comprising 73 holdings. 16 further applications have been received, amounting to 208 acres. The total area that has been allotted so far to ex-soldiers amounts to 544 acres. The general situation is not as reassuring as in the case of Kellets and Tobolski.

107. *Glenbrook—Westmoreland*:—A property of 600 acres—112 holdings, has now been completely sold off, and every evidence exists of the success of this scheme.

108. *Burnt Savannah—Westmoreland*:—Two more holdings were sold bringing the total to 55 and acreage 430 acres. Applications have been received from about 6 persons for part of the hilly section (127 acres) which it was intended to reserve.

109. *Lewisburgh—St. Mary*:—The number of allotments finally sold amount to 72 for 385 acres showing an increase of 19 allotments. In addition there are 102 acres which have been applied for by 20 persons. It is intended to allot a portion to ex-soldiers and thus this property will be completely sold out before long. Road extension and repairs have been carried on during the course of the year. The banana cultivations have also been extended but from the complaints of the purchasers it would appear that the soil is poor and the returns are unsatisfactory.

110. *Hopewell and Lundie—Westmoreland*:—The distribution of allotments commenced in 1933 and so far 47 lots for a total of 262 acres have been disposed of. Agreements for sale in connection with 10 additional allotments comprising 48 acres have still to be executed. 76 acres still remain to be sold.

111. *Malvern Chase—St. Elizabeth*:—Sales on this property begun in 1933, and the property is now almost completely sold off. 23 holdings or 176 acres have been sold. There are 3 more allotments for which final agreements have not yet been finally executed.

112. *Great Valley—Hanover and Catalina*—Portland—properties formerly operated by Loan Banks which were proving unsuccessful were taken over by this Department for administration.

Great Valley—10 applications have been received up to December, 1934, for approximately 87 acres.

Catalina—Little or nothing has been done on this property as most of the people had acquired lands solely for banana cultivation and have been unable to pay as a result of the devastating effect of Panama Disease on their cultivations. A Committee, of which the Director of Agriculture is Chairman, has been appointed to go into the whole matter. There have been no applications for the purchase of the unsold area.

113. *Morgans Forest—Clarendon*:—A property of 781 acres was acquired in August 1934, and applications were subsequently received for nearly the whole of the property, from more than 250 applicants. Extensive road construction was commenced for the purpose of opening up the property which was almost completely occupied by tenants of the former owner.

114. *Cauldwell—Hanover*:—A property of 606 acres almost completely tenanted, was acquired and formally taken possession of in October, 1934.

115. *General*:—Of the existing Land Settlements acquired prior to 1934, the number of sales when finally completed will be slightly more than 1,200. The allotments are of an average size of 6 acres. The general improvement in the payment of instalments on all the properties indicate that there has been a steady recovery from set-backs in weather experienced in 1932 and 1933. Many of the roads for the opening up of the various properties were improved and in some cases were extended.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

116. The Colony's trade in 1934 showed marked improvement when compared with the figures for the preceding year. The value and volume of both Exports and Imports increased.

117. The value of the Imports (exclusive of goods imported through the Parcels Post), amounted to £4,621,634 as compared with £4,218,755 in 1933. A comparative statement showing the quantities and values of the principal articles from the principal countries, is given in Table A.

118. The yield from Import Duties exclusive of Parcels Post, amounted to £969,454, an increase of £48,941. Parcels Post duties amounted to £29,180, an increase of £2,941.

119. The Export Trade, exclusive of Parcels Post exports, increased in 1934. The value was £2,730,507 in 1933 and £3,205,271 in 1934. The value of Re-exports however, decreased in 1934 due to the fall in the Re-export of Gold Specie. The value of Re-Exports in 1934 was £151,039 as against £348,731 in 1933. A comparative table of the quantities and values of the twelve principal products exported and the quantities and values of each exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States of America and Other Countries, is also given in Table B.

120. The values of Exports and Imports for the years 1913 and 1931 to 1934 are shown below.

	1913.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports (F.O.B.) ..	2,430,208	3,420,750	3,271,357	2,745,300	3,219,072
Value of Imports (C.I.F.) ..	2,837,447	4,945,539	4,754,152	4,367,843	4,777,069

121. Bananas are the principal product exported. The value is about 55% of the total value of the Island's exports. The value of the import and the export trade with the British Empire remained stationary, as the following percentages show:—

Imports.

	1932.	1933.	1934.
British Empire ..	69.4%	70.0%	69.1%
Other Countries ..	30.6%	30.0%	30.9%

Exports.

British Empire* ..	76.5%	85.0%	85.9%
Other Countries ..	23.5%	15.0%	14.1%

122. The following table shows the change in direction of Trade, with the principal countries in 1913-14 and during the past three years:—

(Average) Imports.

	1913-14.	1932.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ..	38.0%	41.4%	40.2%	39.2%
U. S. A. ..	47.1%	17.9%	16.3%	18.3%
Canada ..	8.5%	15.0%	16.0%	15.9%
Other Countries ..	6.4%	25.7%	27.5%	26.6%

(Average) Exports.

United Kingdom ..	17.9%	49.1%	56.3%	55.0%
U. S. A. ..	59.3%	18.0%	9.4%	9.2%
Canada ..	5.6%	25.5%	27.8%	29.6%
Other Countries ..	17.2%	7.4%	6.5%	6.2%

TABLE "A."

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1932.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post)				£ 1,890,526	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	galls.	164,807	40,843	3,891
	Butter	lbs.	112,873	6,035	50,733
	Butter Substitutes	"	441,176	10,930	..
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	35,915	445	6,101,964
	Pickled	"	..	..	8,856,990
	Grain—Flour, Wheaten and				
	Rye	bags	73,775	61,745	285,966
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	1,228,102	20,696	3,900
	Ham	"	116,670	5,440	133,602
	Pork, Wet Salted	"	..	..	298,554
	Milk, Condensed	"	2,258,007	48,090	749,807
	Oils, Edible	galls.	37,907	7,223	24
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	61,848	18,598	2
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	141,689	236,359	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.	..	..	97,260
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)	..	..	28,471	..
	Boots and Shoes	dz. prs.	35,265	126,046	1,061
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	191	27,377	235
	Part of (including Tyres and Tubes	..	..	28,180	..
	Cement	brls.	63,879	33,022	..
	Cotton—Piece-goods	yds.	14,177,902	247,867	2,273
	Other Manufactures	..	..	58,736	..
	Hardware	..	..	59,404	..
	Medicines and Drugs	..	..	25,225	..
	Metals: Iron galvanized, steel bars, and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	34,057	..
	Oils: Illuminating (Kerosene)	galls.	..	..	1
	Motor Spirit	"	12	4	..
	Silk Manufactures	..	..	33,508	..
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	5,036,001	63,900	1,051
	Wool Manufactures	..	..	40,525	..

TABLE "A".

1932.

Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	
£		£		£		£	
687,147	..	817,211	..	1,177,636	..	4,572,520	
1,070	1	..	18,305	4,028	187,004	55,941	
3,323	5	..	507,132	27,825	670,743	37,183	
..	100	..	7,338	153	448,614	11,085	
75,890	13,296	637	8,907,754	121,793	15,058,929	198,765	
73,699	..	..	317,510	2,186	9,174,500	75,885	
259,267	7,373	9,072	..	..	367,114	330,084	
70	3,185	54	..	..	1,225,187	20,820	
6,794	89,560	4,834	9,520	571	349,352	17,639	
5,977	775,938	15,314	595	12	1,075,087	21,303	
19,015	846,954	15,207	1,386,756	27,696	5,241,524	110,008	
6	1,748	275	1,209	327	40,888	7,831	
2	1,845	543	5	3	63,700	19,146	
..	3,824	6,875	..	..	145,513	243,234	
875	12,090,120	74,940	2,730,571	20,741	14,917,951	96,556	
2,770	..	22,350	..	27,006	..	80,607	
1,349	3,412	9,632	71,974	72,413	111,712	209,440	
32,987	173	24,215	5	335	604	84,914	
21,109	..	29,327	..	3,354	..	82,970	
..	14	25	18,711	9,121	82,604	42,178	
67	4,919,507	62,664	814,687	14,564	19,914,369	325,162	
1,277	..	13,326	..	16,486	..	89,825	
7,428	..	21,036	..	11,970	..	99,838	
7,013	..	25,771	..	4,640	..	62,649	
1,332	..	1,958	..	9,168	..	46,515	
..	928,263	61,884	445,911	28,122	1,374,174	90,006	
2	1,041,488	37,507	4,485,296	160,088	5,526,797	197,601	
7,470	..	7,588	..	130,099	..	178,665	
12	391,917	5,395	248,954	4,140	5,677,923	73,447	
12	..	100	..	1,761	..	42,398	

TABLE "A."

Principal Articles Imported.		Unit of Quantity.	1933.		
			United Kingdom.		Canada.
			Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post)				£ 1,697,475	
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ..	galls.	134,915	32,716	2,107
	Butter ..	lbs.	25,475	1,050	22,194
	Butter Substitutes ..	"	584,296	13,570	..
	Fish—Dried Salted ..	"	11,895	273	5,235,683
	Pickled ..	"	..	..	8,366,275
	Grain—Flour, Wheaten and Rye ..	bags	120,856	102,135	324,167
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted ..	lbs.	931,349	15,111	1,600
	Ham ..	"	79,264	5,677	70,069
	Pork, Wet Salted ..	"	200	2	115,622
	Milk, Condensed ..	"	1,597,562	32,867	721,419
	Oils, Edible ..	galls.	924	650	1
	Tobacco, Cigarettes ..	lbs.	36,521	12,463	..
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.	Coal ..	tons	113,585	172,132	..
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir ..	ft.	..	..	1,548,260
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified) ..	dz. prs.	..	30,493	..
	Boots and Shoes ..	..	22,636	78,189	282
	Carriages—Motor Cars ..	No.	279	37,221	247
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes) ..	..	..	21,882	..
	Cement ..	brls.	83,636	38,328	..
	Cotton—Piece-goods ..	yds.	8,446,070	152,914	3,570
	Other Manufactures ..	..	..	50,531	..
	Hardware ..	..	..	72,960	..
	Medicines and Drugs ..	..	..	28,551	..
	Metals: Iron galvanized, steel bars, and sheets, nails and rivets ..	..	..	32,221	..
	Oils: Illuminating (Kerosene) ..	galls.	234	13	..
	Motor Spirit ..	"	36	12	5
	Silk Manufactures ..	..	..	18,472	..
	Soap, Laundry ..	lbs.	4,475,339	56,907	525
	Wool Manufactures ..	..	..	24,801	..

TABLE "A".

1933.

Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£		£		£		£
675,297	..	687,937	..	1,068,046	..	4,218,755
601	2,484	611	14,521	3,062	154,027	36,990
1,601	202	12	744,289	30,349	792,160	33,012
53,606	11,741	649	7,032	152	591,328	13,722
55,841	..	..	133,000	1,361	14,298,060	152,306
273,916	1,613	2,399	..	..	8,499,275	57,202
30	13,915	189	7,100	91	446,636	378,450
3,429	190,636	7,340	7,300	468	953,964	15,421
4,057	945,917	16,021	..	..	347,269	16,914
15,840	1,352,751	23,295	2,131,886	30,716	1,161,739	20,080
..	53	21	997	347	5,803,618	102,718
..	1,724	417	3	3	1,975	1,018
..	..	..	..	..	38,248	12,882
..	7,085	10,672	65	62	120,735	182,866
7,534	12,718,260	80,786	2,883,449	22,068	17,149,969	110,388
2,268	..	17,661	..	29,437	..	79,859
381	1,362	2,200	27,250	42,944	51,533	123,714
34,269	153	18,958	11	1,360	690	91,808
20,787	..	18,067	..	473	..	61,229
..	14	18	19,418	9,507	103,168	47,853
108	2,037,099	23,187	6,764,767	75,664	17,251,506	251,878
722	..	3,999	..	13,517	..	68,769
9,480	..	18,274	..	18,552	..	119,266
7,299	..	25,431	..	4,991	..	66,272
4,474	..	1,028	..	4,911	..	42,634
..	738,582	49,951	707,220	37,938	1,446,036	87,902
3	488,969	18,034	4,682,692	142,144	5,171,702	160,193
7,915	..	2,362	..	94,197	..	122,946
9	153,360	1,646	2,850	31	4,632,074	58,593
128	..	143	..	1,058	..	26,130

TABLE "A."

Principal Articles Imported.			Unit of Quantity.	1934.		
				United Kingdom.		Canada.
				Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.
Total Imports (not including Parcels Post)				£		
				1,809,917		
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.	Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter	galls.	114,185	30,964	2,480	
	Butter	lbs.	2,143	64	9,203	
	Butter Substitutes	"	610,969	11,693	..	
	Fish—Dried Salted	"	13,533	212	5,687,664	
	Pickled	"	..	..	9,372,798
	Grain—Flour, Wheaten and Rye	bags	136,814	101,385	260,827	
	Meats, Beef, Wet Salted	lbs.	1,076,200	15,251	..	
	Ham	"	51,038	3,018	11,636	
	Pork, Wet Salted	"	..	..	195,200
	Milk, Condensed	"	1,885,986	34,011	885,859	
	Oils, Edible	galls.	878	633	3	
	Tobacco, Cigarettes	lbs.	25,923	8,557	2	
ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	Coal	tons	109,677	136,459	..	
	Lumber, Pitch Pine, White Pine, Douglas Fir	ft.	..	..	3,062,932
ARTICLES MAINLY MANUFACTURED.	Apparel (not specially classified)	dz. prs.	..	34,393	..	
	Boots and Shoes	dz. prs.	36,158	106,518	3,677	
	Carriages—Motor Cars	No.	188	24,354	420	
	Parts of (including Tyres and Tubes)	..	..	13,777	..
	Cement	brls.	130,443	54,966	..	
	Cotton—Piece-goods	yds.	13,386,932	231,677	10,215	
	Other Manufactures	..	..	47,116	..
	Hardware	..	..	75,173	..
	Medicines and Drugs	"	..	27,591	..	
	Metals: Iron galvanized, steel bars, and sheets, nails and rivets	..	..	29,919	..
	Oils: Illuminating (Kerosene)	galls.	..	..	..
	Motor Spirit	"	39	12	..	
	Silk Manufactures	..	..	37,201	..
	Soap, Laundry	lbs.	4,757,358	53,308	..	
	Wool Manufactures	..	..	35,682	..

TABLE "A"

1934.

1934.						
Canada.	U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)	Quantity.	Value (C.I.F.)
£		£		£		£
734,825	..	847,289	..	1,229,603	..	4,621,634
496	1,557	355	13,401	3,081	132,823	34,896
541	436	28	1,104,961	37,761	1,116,743	38,394
..	37	1	2,236	52	613,242	11,746
68,903	15,420	645	8,224,521	103,213	13,941,138	172,973
65,471	..	..	111,170	896	9,483,968	66,367
232,453	1,181	1,709	3,353	2,386	402,175	337,933
..	90,460	1,605	128,100	1,445	1,294,760	18,301
568	297,769	11,138	13,444	681	373,914	15,405
3,015	1,118,072	15,781	1,600	26	1,314,872	18,822
18,549	1,301,239	20,501	2,860,575	39,235	6,933,659	112,296
1	28	10	769	314	1,678	958
2	1,681	356	3	3	27,609	8,918
..	15,583	19,895	..	..	125,260	156,354
17,544	16,432,589	111,757	1,405,517	10,132	20,901,038	139,427
5,735	..	9,603	..	31,414	..	81,145
4,793	1,562	3,236	94,568	90,122	135,965	204,669
55,143	241	34,288	..	..	849	113,785
32,375	..	17,316	..	254	..	63,722
..	64	86	22,738	10,149	153,245	65,201
411	3,710,679	46,850	5,954,469	62,933	23,062,295	341,871
1,925	..	2,102	..	20,914	..	72,057
10,705	..	29,633	..	24,908	..	140,419
5,534	..	26,048	..	5,325	..	64,498
6,714	..	5,538	..	4,874	..	47,045
..	698,176	26,820	905,447	48,993	1,603,623	75,813
..	106,134	3,893	6,098,281	152,793	6,204,454	156,696
13,910	..	4,787	..	67,232	..	123,130
..	168,199	1,771	2,465	21	4,928,022	55,100
68	..	169	..	1,306	..	37,225

TABLE "B."

1932.

1932.											
Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)
Total Exports (not including Parcels Post)	..	..	£ 1,597,494	..	£ 830,262	..	£ 586,385	..	£ 240,525	..	£ 3,254,666
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	77,491	766	4,216,367	41,872	305,994	2,818	300,936	2,646	4,900,788	48,102
Coffee, Raw	"	307,925	7,898	7,767,350	196,532	411,742	10,167	390,438	9,460	8,877,455	224,057
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	13,258,522	1,265,942	2,645,219	235,822	4,380,415	359,442	76,457	7,905	20,360,613	1,869,111
Grapefruit	No.	10,178,159	52,736	3,447,489	17,240	..	..	163,722	872	13,789,370	70,848
Coconuts	"	2,552,096	7,686	6,661,450	21,938	29,107,725	98,732	917,540	3,170	39,238,811	131,528
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	13,629	46,696	..	..	414	1,694	2,649	9,548	16,692	57,938
Nuts or Expressing Oil:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copra	lbs.	5,843,670	30,876	..	..	613,830	2,832	..	..	6,456,500	33,708
Spices: Ginger	"	754,591	15,923	236,069	5,303	576,757	12,596	93,998	1,856	1,661,415	35,678
Pimento, Dry	"	352,955	2,771	228,227	1,639	2,321,077	16,799	5,375,549	40,478	8,277,808	61,687
Spirits: Rum	galls.	102,097	12,212	11,172	1,389	166	18	68,034	7,890	181,469	21,519
Sugar: Unrefined	tons	8,966	79,339	20,408	262,543	..	..	114	1,027	38,488	342,909
Wood and Timber: Logwood	"	743	2,074	..	..	6,139	17,509	12,376	35,647	19,258	55,230

TABLE "B."

1933.

1933.

Principal Articles Exported.	Unit of Quantity	United Kingdom.		Canada.		U. S. A.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)	Quantity.	Value (F.O.B.)
Total Exports (not including Parcels Post)	..	..	£ 1,603,971	..	£ 668,048	..	£ 257,944	..	£ 200,544	..	£ 2,730,507
Cocoa, Raw	lbs.	61,261	534	3,599,669	31,166	56,867	504	26,449	231	3,744,246	32,435
Coffee, Raw	"	263,579	5,930	9,466,023	210,257	17,404	398	77,224	1,728	9,824,230	218,313
Fruits and Nuts: Bananas	Stems	8,387,582	805,586	1,832,295	179,373	337,319	33,497	173	20	10,557,369	1,018,476
Grapefruit	No.	9,775,576	50,730	1,888,927	8,945	..	..	201,756	970	11,866,259	60,645
Coconuts	..	1,651,150	4,828	6,693,099	21,647	28,641,111	89,678	452,199	1,425	37,437,559	117,578
Logwood Extracts	cwts.	26,384	87,592	..	..	602	3,309	3,059	1,627	30,045	101,528
Nuts for Expressing Oil:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copra	lbs.	4,549,590	19,335	180	1	5,6104	2,623	..	..	5,125,934	21,959
Ginger	"	783,539	14,604	143,485	2,664	692,260	12,921	46,642	857	1,665,926	31,046
Pimento, Dry	"	602,381	4,827	231,265	1,803	2,151,110	16,626	6,116,373	46,555	9,101,329	69,811
Rum	galls.	290,820	35,835	12,151	1,584	12,255	1,838	70,646	9,016	385,872	48,273
Spirits:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	1,072	45,270	424,295
Unrefined	tons	28,013	260,369	17,142	162,854	..	..	13,684	38,362	25,104	68,674
Sugar: Wood and Timber: Logwood	"	1,152	3,219	..	..	10,268	27,093	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

123. The average rate of wages for labourers in Government employ is: Skilled 3/6 to 4/6 per day. Unskilled 2/6 to 3/- per day. Private employers pay skilled men from 3/6 to 4/8 per day and unskilled men from 2/6 to 3/- per day. Women in private employ get from 1/6 to 1/8 per day. Factory workers receive a wage of from 20/- to 25/- per week for a week of 5½ days of 9 hours each and shop assistants receive a wage of from 50/- to 70/- per week for a week of 5½ days of 8 hours each.

The only Railway operating in Jamaica is the Jamaica Government Railway and a schedule of the wages paid in the Departments is set out below:—

Head Offices—

Clerks	...	...	From 20/- to £5 10/- per week according to Grade.
Learner Clerks	...	...	From 10/- to 20/- per week.

Way and Works Branch—

Permanent Way Superintendents	from	£180	to	£335	per annum.
Draughtsmen	...	"	50/-	"	150/- per week
Learner Draughtsmen	...	"	15/-	"	25/- "
Foremen	...	"	45/-	"	60/- "
Junior Foremen	...	"	30/-	"	45/- "
Learner Foremen	...	"	20/-	"	29/- "
Carpenters	...	"	6/-		per day
Labourers	...	"	2/6	to	3/6 per day
Gangers	...	"	3/9	to	4/4 per day
Gatemen	...	"	9/-	to	10/- per week

Locomotive Branch—

Foremen	...	"	95/- "	115/- "
Chargemen	...	"	60/- "	70/- "
Machinists, Fitters, Blacksmiths, Moulders, Boilermakers and Coppersmiths, etc.	...	"	32/- "	64/- "
Engine Drivers	...	"	60/- "	80/6 "
Firemen	...	"	37/- "	44/- "
Carpenters, including Saw Mill Machinist, Truck Fitters, Asst. Truck Fitters and Pattern Makers	...	"	30/- "	54/- "
Painters	...	"	28/- "	34/- "
Labourers (unskilled)	...	"		18/- "
Labourers (skilled)	...	"		21/- "
Greasers	...	"	30/- "	36/- "
Watchmen	...	"	25/- "	33/- "
Shedmen	...			4/- per day 5/- per night
Apprentices	...	"	8/- to	24/- per week

Traffic Branch—

Trains Controllers	...	"	90/- "	125/- per week
Station Masters	...	"	60/- "	110/- "
Station Clerks	...	"	20/- "	35/- "
Invoices and Booking Clerks	...	"	37/6 "	90/4 "
Porters, Kingston	...	"		3/- per day
Porters, Outstations	...	"	1/6 "	2/9 per day
Shunters	...	"	20/- "	35/- per week
Guards	...	"	30/- "	60/- "
Brakemen	...	"	21/- "	30/- "
Tranship Porters	...	"	21/- "	40/- "
Wharfinger	...	"		105/- "
Assistant Wharfinger	...	"		87/6 "
Storemen	...	"	2/6 to 3/4	per day
Female Typists	...	"	35/- to 45/-	per week

124. Overtime is allowed to the daily paid staff at the rate of time and a quarter for ordinary overtime and Public Holidays and time and a half for Sunday work.

125. Drivers and and Firemen are given overtime on a specially settled basis.

126. Station Masters are paid overtime for Sundays and Public Holidays, and so are the Assistants and Junior Trains Controllers. Parcels Office Clerks and Booking Clerk, Kingston, are paid an extra day's pay for Sunday work. Clerical workers do not get overtime pay.

127. The following is a list, giving costs, of the staple foodstuffs of the labouring class in Jamaica:—

Bread	...	...	8 ozs. for 2 2-5d.
Crackers	...	...	1d. for twenty
Peas and Beans	...	...	5d. to 6d. per quart
Yams	...	...	1d. to 1½d. per lb.
Cocoanuts	...	...	1d. each
Sweet Potatoes	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Cocoas	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Plantains	...	...	2d. each
Sugar, B.A.	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	2d. to 2½d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Meal	...	...	1½d. per lb.
Codfish	...	...	5d. per lb.
Herrings	...	...	3d. per lb.
Shads	...	...	3d. per lb.
Mackerels	...	...	3d. per lb.
Salmon	...	...	7½d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	4½d. per lb.
Beef, w/s	...	...	6d. per lb.
Pork, w/s	...	...	9d. per lb.
Cocoanut Oil	...	...	10d. to 1/- per quart
Milk, Full Cream	...	...	5½d. to 6½d per tin
Beef, Fresh	...	...	4½d. to 7½d. per lb.
Salt Fine	...	...	1d. per lb.

128. During 1934 a 4lb. loaf of bread cost 1/7 1-5d. and a labourer's pay therefore, provided he worked for 6 days per week, was equal to 9 loaves in Government employ and from 9 to 13 loaves in private employ. In Jamaica however, a labourer does not normally consume as much bread as would a labourer in a colder climate. The normal diet of a Jamaica labourer consists of a small quantity of bread and a much larger quantity of yams or sweet potatoes.

129. The cost of living in Jamaica although it has decreased somewhat in recent years, is still considerably above pre-war level. Taking 100 as the Index Figure for the years 1913 and 1914, the Index Figure for 1934 works out at an average of 136 made up as follows:—

Foodstuffs—		
Local Products	145	
Imported Articles	116	130.5 (mean)
Clothing, etc.	...	132
Miscellaneous	...	145
		<hr/> 408
Average	...	<hr/> 136

130. Furnished bungalows cost from £12 to £20 per month in the residential districts of Kingston and St. Andrew and unfurnished bungalows from £8 to £14 per month. In the country districts, unfurnished bungalows (when obtainable) cost from £6 to £12 per month.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

131. The total Departmental Expenditure on Education for the year 1933-34 was £212,615, an increase of £8,446 on the expenditure for 1932-33.

132. There are four classes of recognized Public Elementary Schools, (a) Voluntary Denominational Schools, (b) Voluntary Undenominational Schools, whose only difference from Denominational Schools is that the Manager is not necessarily the owner's representative but is appointed to represent the interests of two or more amalgamated schools; (c) Trust Schools owned by the Ludford Trust and treated for most purposes as Government Schools. and (d) Schools administered by a School Board and known as Government Schools. In practice (a) and (b) are styled Voluntary Schools and (c) and (d) Government School. On 31st December, 1934, there were 147 schools administered by School Boards, 87 of which are owned by the Government while 60 receive a nominal rent. Compulsory attendance is limited to 14 compulsory areas in which the average attendance is 59%. The number of children affected is 18,215 excluding infants. In the non-compulsory areas 115,440 children are enrolled with an average attendance of 50%.

133. The total enrolment for the whole island is 142,141 with an average attendance of 52%.

134. School attendance in 1933 was seriously affected by drought and later by abnormally heavy rains.

135. The total cost of Elementary Education exclusive of establishment charges for 1933-34 amounted to £169,464.

136. There are in all 651 grant-aided Elementary Schools. There are also a large number of elementary private schools in regard to which details are not available. Seven new Government Schools were opened during 1934. A sum of £2,000 was expended during the same period in building grants for denominational schools and teachers' quarters but there are still many Denominational School Buildings in a very bad state of repair.

137. A special Government Grant of £4,000 was required to replace buildings damaged by hurricane. This was supplemented by an equivalent amount from voluntary sources.

138. The Primary Schools employ about 1,800 teachers, excluding Pupil Teachers. There are four Training Colleges, one for men and three for women teachers. There is also a small Training Centre for Infant School Teachers.

139. The further education of Elementary School children is assisted from general revenue by scholarships tenable at Secondary Schools for from two to five years. Nine special scholarships of the value of £50 per annum tenable for four years are awarded annually to children from Primary Schools in parishes unprovided with Secondary Schools. In

In addition every grant-aided Secondary School is required to maintain free places for at least 20% of its numbers. The grant-aided Secondary Schools, twenty-one in number, are under the care of the Jamaica Schools Commission and grants are recommended in accordance with the Annual Reports submitted by the Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools.

140. The accepted External Examinations for the recognized Secondary Schools are those of the Cambridge Syndicate of Local Examinations held at 22 Centres. At the last Examinations held (July and December 1934) 540 Candidates sat for the Junior Examination of whom 273 passed (51%), 311 for the School Certificate of whom 194 passed (62%) and 21 entered for and 9 passed (43%) the Higher School Certificate Examination in July.

141. Public Assistance for University and Collegiate Education is confined to the expenditure for Scholarships. Provision is made annually from Government funds for three scholarships tenable at British Universities, one of which is for girls and one at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. One Rhodes Scholarship a year is allocated to Jamaica.

142. In the examinations of the University of London held in Jamaica during 1934, 39 Candidates sat for the Matriculation Examination and 23 passed, including 8 in the First Division. For the Intermediate Arts there were 7 Candidates, 1 of whom passed and 3 were referred in one subject. Two Candidates sat for Intermediate Divinity and passed. Three Candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination in Science and one passed. Two Candidates sat for the Final Examination in Arts and failed, and one Candidate sat for the Final Examination in Laws and failed.

143. There are two recognized Continuation Schools for Girls, both in the parish of St. Mary and the Government Technical School in Kingston has a Continuation Department. Avenues for continued education are provided by the Farm School at Hope, Trade Scholarships, Scholarships and Free Places in Secondary Schools, and Free Places at the Technical School.

144. The Kingston Technical School is a Government Institution which provides for the training of boys and girls in Continuation, Commerce, Domestic Science and Technical Subjects. The installation of electrical appliances, a battery of forges and other up-to-date equipment has considerably enhanced the scope of the work whilst the adoption of the requirements of recognized external examining bodies like the Royal Society of Arts and the City and Guilds of London Institute has raised the standard of the school. The large enrolment in the Evening Classes is evidence that these classes are becoming better known and appreciated. Special Courses for Training College Students and public elementary school teachers are in active operation.

145. Trade Scholarships are awarded to Elementary School Boys who wish to be apprenticed to a trade or to enter the Government Farm School. Their value is £20 per annum which may be increased where necessary by a maintenance grant of £20 per annum. They are tenable for a maximum period of five years, part of which is usually spent at the Technical School, Kingston.

146. The Carron Hall and Highgate Girls' Continuation Schools, St. Mary, receive Government Grants. Their curriculum includes Literary Subjects, Needlework, Housecraft and Hygiene. These schools do excellent work especially from the point of view of character training. There

is little doubt however, that their work should be of a less literary and more practical nature. But there are few local teachers able to teach domestic subjects and fewer still to teach commercially profitable handicrafts. There is no Continuation School for boys outside Kingston.

147. Manual Training Departments are attached to eleven Government Schools but two are in abeyance on account of shortage of qualified staff.

148. Recognized Evening Classes are held only at the Kingston Technical School where they have been re-organized and are shewing much improvement in numbers and efficiency. There are also unaided private Commercial Colleges which give day and evening instruction in literary and commercial subjects.

149. There are nine certified Industrial Schools and Orphanages, and four Orphanages uncertified. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill, is maintained wholly from Government Funds and is under the supervision of the Director of Prisons. The remaining schools and orphanages are financed partly by the Parochial Boards, partly by the Government and partly by private funds. Admission to an Industrial School is in most cases by Magistrate's order. The Lyndale, Swift and Wortly Homes are primarily for East Indian children. Until recently children could not be detained in these schools after the age of 16, but they may now be detained until 18 in cases where it is shown to be desirable in the interest of the child or the community. The Industrial Schools are as a rule well conducted Institutions but in some instances lack funds to employ a sufficiently trained staff whether for the classroom or for trade instruction.

150. The Government Industrial School, Stony Hill (Boys and Girls) is maintained by the Government, under the charge of the Inspector of Government Industrial Schools. A Board of visitors is appointed by the Governor, which arranges monthly visits of inspection and holds bi-monthly Board Meetings.

151. The School is situated at Stony Hill, at an elevation of 1,360 ft. above sea level, and yet is only 9 miles from Kingston. Apart from the difficulty of obtaining an adequate water supply, the site is ideal for the purpose. The building though very old are spacious, well ventilated and cool. Improvements are being made which include a suitable playground for the girls.

152. There is no provision (outside the Public Hospital) for maintenance in the event of sickness or accident nor for old age outside of the poor relief law, nor is there insurance against unemployment. Grants were made in 1933-34 of £1,000 to the Child Welfare Association, £75 to the Boy Scouts' Association and £200 to the Salvation Army School for the Blind. With the exception of the last named Institution there is no provision in the Colony for the education of physically defective or mentally retarded children.

153. The Bureau of Health Education was established in 1926 to meet the demands from teachers, sanitary inspectors and citizens for information regarding personal hygiene and the spread and prevention of disease.

154. The main educational work of the Bureau consists in publishing "Jamaica Public Health". The bulletin is used in more than 250 schools of the island as a text book in hygiene and would be adopted in other schools if more copies of the publication could be supplied.

155. Suitable literature is provided on the problems which are being dealt with by the health departments of the Island. Assistance is given health workers through the provision of moving picture projectors and films, magic lanterns and slides, and material for microscopical demonstrations. Also special leaflets and posters and placards designed for use in schools, at markets, and other public places, to give information about the more common diseases, are distributed.

156. Dental Clinics are in operation in eight parishes, the cost being divided between the Government and the Parochial Boards. A systematic medical examination of school children in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew was initiated during the year.

157. Under the Jamaica Boy Scouts' Association there are at present 133 groups actively at work. These groups comprise 125 Scout Troops, 43 Wolf Cub Packs and 43 Rover Crews, numbering 307 Scouters, 1,980 Scouts, 93 Sea Scouts, 523 Cubs, 327 Rover Scouts, 92 Rover Sea-Scouts—a total of 3,322. This shows an increase of 552 over 1933 when the total was 2,170.

158. His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., is Chief Scout of Jamaica.

159. Under the Girl Guides Local Association there are now 103 Companies at work. These comprise 15 Ranger, 68 Guide and 20 Brownie Companies. The total enrolment for 1934 was 2,295. The President is Lady Denham and Mrs. D. O. Kelly-Lawson is Island Commissioner.

160. The Institute of Jamaica for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art—(with its Library of 36,909 books, 1,730 Manuscripts and 739 Maps and Plans being 26,019 books in the General Library and 10,890 in the West India Reference Library)—distributed 52,926 books amongst its members during 1934, in addition to which many members of the public, including visitors and tourists from England, Canada and the United States, consulted the General Library and the West India Reference Library.

161. In the latter was one graduate doing post-graduate work on a West Indian subject and seven visitors to the Island doing research work.

162. Both the Literary and the Teachers Associations affiliated with the Institute borrowed books during the year.

163. An Exhibition of Photography was held under the auspices of the Institute of Jamaica, from 31st January to 17th February. Prizes were awarded including a **Silver Medal**.

164. Many parties of school children visited the Natural History Museum and the History Gallery of the Institute.

165. During the year the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, held its 27th Annual Examination of Candidates in Music. There were 961 entries for the Practical and Theoretical, for which 648 candidates sat.

166. The Musical Society of Jamaica held at the Institute two meetings during the year.

167. Cricket is played during the season all over the Island and at all Secondary Schools and at the majority of Elementary Schools. The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 and all the principal clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control. Senior and Junior Competitions are held throughout the Colony, and these conjoined with the visits paid by first class teams from the Mother Country and by West Indian Teams to England and Australia have resulted in great strides being made in the game, both as regards keenness and actual play.

168. Association football is also keenly followed from October to February inclusive. The Competitions under the Jamaica Football Association number eight, including two for Secondary School Boys, and the game has now achieved great popularity throughout the Island.

169. Lawn Tennis is played all the year round and is fostered by various Competitions under the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association which is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association of England.

170. As in the case of cricket the visits of well-known stars have done much to raise the standard of the game throughout the Island.

171. School Sports are held in connection with all Secondary and many Elementary Schools, and inter-scholastic Competitions are arranged for annually.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

172. The following statement shows the volume of shipping during the past five years:—

1930 entered	1,631	vessels of	3,573,731	net tons.
1931	"	1,438	"	3,244,558 " "
1932	"	1,355	"	3,508,696 " "
1933	"	1,304	"	3,698,330 " "
1934	"	1,326	"	3,844,127 " "
1930 cleared	1,625	"	3,541,633	" "
1931	"	1,407	"	3,222,945 " "
1932	"	1,291	"	3,440,374 " "
1933	"	1,291	"	3,718,880 " "
1934	"	1,291	"	3,812,128 " "

173. The following regular Steamship Lines serve the Colony:—

British Register.—The Royal Mail Lines, Blue Funnel Line, Leyland Line, Elders & Fyffes, Harrison Line, Pickford & Black, The Jamaica Direct Fruit Line Ltd., The Canadian National Steamship Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The James Nourse Ltd, The Canadian Pacific R.R. Steamship Co., The Standard Fruit & Shipping Co., Shaw Saville Albion, The Webster Steamship Line, (the last named company is registered in Jamaica). Although Elders & Fyffes is a British registered Company the firm is in fact controlled by the United Fruit Co., an American Corporation which owns the bulk of their capital.

U.S.A.—The United Fruit Co., The Standard Fruit & Shipping Co., The Colombian Steamship Co., Inc., The Aluminum Line, Gulf Pacific Line.

Dutch.—The Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Holland American Line.

German.—The Horn Steamship Co., and the Hamburg Amerika Line.

No ships were built in Jamaica during the year.

ROADS.

174. The Island possesses a good system of Macadam Roads which are divided into two classes:—

- Main Roads of a total length of 2,457 miles which are maintained out of General Revenue of the Colony.
- Parochial Roads aggregating 4,380 miles of which 2,036 are suitable for light motor traffic and 2,344 miles are unsuitable, being cart or bridle roads.

They are maintained by Parochial Boards out of their own funds.

175. During 1934 the Main Roads were maintained at an average cost of £104 per mile. Many miles of these roads were originally constructed of limestone surfacing without any proper foundation, and are therefore suitable only for light wheeled traffic. This type of construction is inadequate to meet the ever-increasing requirements of modern motor traffic. Legislature prohibiting importation and use, without special permission, of Motor Vehicles weighing more than two and a half tons unladen has been enacted.

176. The existing roads are gradually being improved so as to enable them to carry such motor traffic safely.

177. Up to the end of the year under review the mileage of Asphalt Sprayed Roads amounted to 183 miles 14 chains.

178. The New Programme of Road Construction Works authorised under Loan Laws 17 of 1933 and 18 of 1933, commenced in 1933, was continued. At the close of 1934 nearly all these items of work have been completed and it is hoped that the entire programme will be finished by the 31st March, 1935. Some of these undertakings have been under consideration for many years and their completion will result in definite improvement in certain areas, while others will have the effect of opening up and developing fertile areas which were in need of better road facilities.

179. It must be borne in mind, however, that Law 17 of 1933 provided for only part cost towards the construction of certain roads and until a further Loan is raised for the completion of these works, now partially done, the full benefits for which these roads were intended will not be reaped nor will the full purpose for which the roads were selected be served.

180. As a result of this programme, 26 miles and 29 chains have been added to the mileage of main roads, and 22 miles and 50 chains of existing main roads have been improved.

181. In addition to these Loan Works several weak bridges were reconstructed during the year.

182. The work of restoring the main roads of the Colony which were so severely damaged by the abnormal flood rains of 1933 was continued and was pushed on, and by the end of the current Financial Year there will be little left to complete the programme of restoration works approved of.

183. Heavy flood rainfall during October and November, 1934, caused considerable damage to roads in the eastern end of the Island which had the effect of slowing up and setting back some of the major flood damage "1933" repair works.

184. The Department, however, has done its utmost to meet the most pressing claims for repairs caused by the October and November, 1934 flood rains, and all roads were opened to traffic shortly after, the cost being met from Maintenance Funds.

185. The question of asphaltting certain arterial main roads where the traffic is heavy is one of first importance to the Colony, and it is hoped that this much-desired and necessary undertaking will not be long deferred.

186. The mean rainfall for the Island was 79.82 inches or 5.95 inches above the 60-year average.

The mean number of rainy days was 139, the average being 122.

CANALS.

187. There are no navigable Canals in the Island.

MOTOR OMNIBUS TRANSPORT.

188. The Motor Omnibus services in the Island continue to play their part in the economic development of the communities served. In Kingston and Lower Saint Andrew, fifty-seven omnibuses ply for hire on thirteen routes, totalling fifty-five miles.

189. There has been a slight decrease in the number of omnibuses operating in the country districts during the present year. At present there are sixty-eight omnibuses covering several hundred miles of roads.

190. Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the subject of Road and Rail Transport and its co-ordination and it is hoped shortly to receive their Report with recommendations.

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

191. The Jamaica Government Railway (main and branch lines) is 210½ miles in length. It traverses the Island by two main lines:—

(a) Kingston to Montego Bay—112½ miles.

(b) Spanish Town (11½ miles from Kingston) to Port Antonio, 63½ miles.

There are branch lines as follows:—

(1) From May Pen Junction (32½ miles from Kingston) to Frankfield—23 miles.

(2) From Bog Walk (20½ miles from Kingston on the Port Antonio Line) to Ewarton—8½ miles.

(3) From Linstead (3½ miles from Bog Walk on the Ewarton Branch Line) to New Works—3 miles. No passenger trains are run over this Branch.

192. The main lines run across high mountains which form the backbone of the Island, to the north coast, Port Antonio being north-east and Montego Bay north-west of Kingston. The Frankfield and Ewarton lines traverse rich agricultural districts near the centre of the Island. The gauge is 4' 8½". The maximum gradients are 1 in 30, and the maximum curves 5 chains. The highest point of the Railway is Greenvale on the Montego Bay Line, 1,705 feet above sea level. The highest point on the Port Antonio line is between Richmond and Troja at 31 miles—905 feet.

193. The Revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £277,726 1s. 8d. and the expenditure £273,729 2s. 6d. There is no depreciation fund, but provision is made in the Annual Estimates for renewals, depreciation and betterment. The total weight of goods carried during the year under review was 282,602 tons, as compared with 212,590 tons for the year 1933; the number of passengers carried in 1934 was 509,904 as compared with 500,081 in 1933.

194. The management of the Railway is assisted by an Advisory Board of nine members, consisting of the Director and eight others, chiefly local business men, who advise the Government on matters of policy.

195. Since 1925, the work of relaying old 60lb. rails with 80lb. rails has been proceeding. 133 miles of 60 lb. rails were in existence. In 1925, 5 miles were relaid, in 1926, 5 miles. In 1927 the sum of £200,000 was voted so that the relaying could be carried out more expeditiously, and

under Law 20 of 1930, a further sum of £32,500 was voted. From 1927 to the end of 1934 the total mileage which has been changed from 60 lb. to 80 lb. rails is 102 miles.

196. *Passenger Traffic*.—The passenger traffic during this period shows improvement. There was an appreciable increase in the number of passengers carried.

197. *General Merchandise Traffic*.—Under this head there has been a increased tonnage but a slight decrease in revenue. The increased amount of traffic carried can be considered satisfactory under present conditions.

198. *Banana Traffic*.—There has been an increase in tonnage and revenue under this head. This recovery is very gratifying after the serious set-backs which we experienced during the past two years.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

199. The Government Postal Telegraph system was inaugurated in 1879, with a complement of 47 offices. At the close of the calendar year, 1934, there were 1,892 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, with 60 telegraph and 138 telephone offices. Eight telephone offices were opened during the year.

200. The charge for telegrams is 9d. for the first twelve words and a half-penny for each additional word. Press telegrams are granted a special rate of approximately half the above charges. An all night and holiday telegrams service is provided on payment of graduated fees. An optional service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes was inaugurated for the first time during the year under review from the 20th of December until the 1st of January of the following year. The charge for such telegrams was sixpence for the first twelve words and half-penny for each additional word. 2,572 such messages were sent during the period.

201. The Railway telegraphic system, in connection with which there are 44 offices, assists in placing telegraphic communication within the reach of all. These offices work in collaboration with the Postal and Telegraph system but are controlled by the Management of the Railway.

202. In 1933, 304,126 telegrams were despatched and the revenue amounted to £15,283 15s. 5½d. In 1934, 289,207 and £15,154 4s. 9d., respectively.

203. There are three Wireless Stations in the Island under Government license, two owned and operated by the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., and one by Pan-American Airways, Inc. Two are situated at Kingston, and the other at Stony Hill. Of the two owned by the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., one is used principally for shore to ship traffic on the usual wave length of 600 metres. The Stony Hill Station, which is situated nine miles from Kingston, has an up-to-date 25 K.W.C.W. installation and engages in long distance commercial traffic on wave lengths of from 2,880 metres upward. This Station is controlled from the Company's Head Office at Kingston. The Pan-American Airways W/T Station is used for the control of their aircraft operating between North and South America and the Caribbean Islands. Short wave only is used.

204. Numerous wireless receiving sets have been established (under Government license) throughout the Island by persons desirous of receiving programmes broadcast by the British, American and other Broadcasting Stations. No Broadcasting Stations exist in the Island. 1,887 Broadcast Receiving licenses have been issued up to date and sixteen Experimental Transmitting licenses are in existence.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

205. The Commercial Banks doing business in Jamaica are Barclays Bank, Dominion Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank), The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

206. The value of the local notes of each Bank outstanding at 31st December, 1934. was as follows:—

Barclays Bank—Dominion Colonial and Overseas (formerly the Colonial Bank)	...	£82,913
Bank of Nova Scotia	...	£129,541
Royal Bank of Canada	...	£35,117
Canadian Bank of Commerce	...	£15,248

207. The Banks all have their principal offices for the Island in Kingston.

Barclays Bank has branches at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar and St. Ann's Bay.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has branches at Black River, Christiana, Brown's Town, Mandeville, May Pen, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town.

The Royal Bank of Canada has one branch at Montego Bay.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has no branches.

208. A Government Savings Bank was started in the Colony in 1870. The Management of the Bank is in the hands of a Board appointed by the Governor under Law No. 11 of 1925. There are 114 Branches of the Bank in the Island.

209. During the year 1934 interest at the rate of 3% per annum, added half-yearly, was allowed on all deposits. In view of the fact, however, that the income received from investments is on the decline owing to the present high price of Colonial Government Securities an Order has been issued by the Governor reducing the rate of interest to 3% per annum for the first £100 and 2% per annum thereafter up to a limit of £500. This Order is to take effect as from the 1st July, 1935.

210. The Commercial Banks reduced their rate of interest on Savings Accounts from 3% p.a. to 2% p.a. as from the 1st June, 1933.

211. The total amount at credit of Depositors in the Government Savings Bank for the last five years is as follows:—

31st December 1930	...	£640,328
31st " 1931	...	£646,753
31st " 1932	...	£653,200
31st " 1933	...	£744,925
31st " 1934	...	£829,634

212. Under Law 11 of 1925 the Funds of the Government Savings Bank may be invested in:—

- (1) Public Securities of Great Britain and Ireland and of Jamaica or of any other British Colony.
- (2) Loans to Agricultural Societies in Jamaica.
- (3) Real Securities in Jamaica.
- (4) Any investment or class of investment authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.
- (5) Deposits in Banks.

213. There are 48 Co-operative Loan Banks on the Register under the Industrial and Provident Societies Law (Law 33 of 1902). Seven of these Banks are moribund. The greater number of these was started early in 1913 in order to handle loans made by the Government for the resuscitation of cultivations damaged by the drought and hurricane of the previous year. Loans were also made through Loan Banks in 1916-17, in consequence of the hurricanes of 1916 and 1917. These loans amounted to £80,489 12s. 4d. These loans were made through the Agricultural Loan Societies Board under the provisions of Statutes giving the Banks extraordinary powers of recovering loans. Loans have also been made to the Banks under Law 6 of 1912, "A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies," such moneys being used with their own funds for the purpose of making loans to their members for short periods on personal security, note of hand, mortgage, etc., for agricultural and industrial purposes, e.g., for cultivation, the purchase of land, stock, cane mills, tools and the like. These Banks have supplied a long felt want among the small settlers, and have practically eliminated the usurer in the districts which they cover.

214. In 1930, Law 15 of 1930 was passed, giving the Board further and better powers, and extending their duties of supervision to all Agricultural Loan Societies.

215. In 1933, Law 11 of 1933 was passed. This provides for the cancellation of the registry of a Loan Bank, for certain specific reasons set out in the Law, and for a new form of Annual Return.

216. Some of these Banks have extended their sphere of usefulness by taking advantage of the Land Settlement Scheme, whereby Government moneys are lent for the purpose of purchasing properties for resale in lots to small settlers.

217. £59,641 was lent to Banks to purchase 12 properties. Two of these have been taken over by the Surveyor General, as, in addition to certain unfortunate conditions which obtained, the local management found themselves unable to carry the schemes to completion. The Board found it necessary to appoint a Receiver in another case, and the property was sold, with a loss to Government. In contradistinction, five other Schemes have succeeded admirably. The sum of £5,895 12s. 3d. was owing on three Schemes under this head at 31st December, 1933. Land Settlement Schemes are now operated by the Surveyor General.

218. It is the policy of the Board to encourage landed proprietors, professional men and others qualified by business experience to take an active and sympathetic interest in these Banks.

219. To 31st December, 1933, £141,372 8s. was lent to 40 Banks, and £12,451 0s. 8d. received in payment.

220. The following are legal tender in Jamaica:—British Gold and Silver coins, local nickel coins, the U.S.A. Gold eagle and its sub-multiples. Gold doubloons and the sub-divisions of the doubloons. U.S.A. silver and notes are not legal tender but are freely accepted throughout the business community and by the Banks.

221. Accounts are kept in sterling.

222. Local Currency Notes, which are legal tender under Section 5 of Law 27 of 1904, were in circulation on the 31st December, 1934, to the extent of £92,385 12s. 6d. in the following denominations:—

2/6d. Notes.	5/- Notes	10/- Notes	
£113 7s. 6d.	£39,909 15s.	£52,362 10s.	Total—£92,385 12s. 6d

The 2/6d. Notes are gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

223. Jamaica has its own nickel coinage of 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. denominations.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

224. In addition to the construction of new roads and bridges an account of which appears under Chapter X, the principal activities of the year were:—

- (a) The reconstruction of Police Station at Allman Town.
- (b) Improve Sanitation and Drainage, Kingston Pen Lands.
- (c) 41 miles of New Telegraph and Telephone Lines were under construction and will be brought into Public use before the 31st March, 1935.

225. Besides, the following Works authorised under the Public and Municipal Works Loan Law 17 of 1933 were completed at the end of 1934, viz.:

- (a) Eight New Post Offices.
- (b) Eleven New Elementary Schools, and in addition, Four Teachers' Cottages.
- (c) Extension of the Nurses' Home at the Maternity Hospital, Kingston.
- (d) Transfer of the Island Medical Office to its New Quarters and the former Office converted into Laboratories.

226. The building of five New Police Stations was undertaken and these will all be completed before the 31st March, 1935.

227. The extensive surveys of the several Harbours undertaken by a Harbour Engineer specially engaged from England have been completed and the report and recommendations of the Consulting Engineers have recently come to hand. The work of improving the entrance to the Falmouth Harbour has, in the meantime, been commenced.

228. The Public Works Department is established for the performance of the duties imposed by Law, or by order of the Governor, upon the Director of Public Works, which include the following:—

- (a) The making, repairing, deviating, maintaining and managing of all Main Roads—Law 33 of 1931.
- (b) The erection and maintenance of all Public Buildings—Law 16 of 1868.
- (c) The care and management of all Lighthouses—Law 8 of 1900.
- (d) The laying out, construction and maintenance of all Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Law 1 of 1879.
- (e) The management and control of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works—Law 27 of 1872.
- (f) The management and control of the Spanish Town Water Works—Law 16 of 1877. And the construction enlargement, improvement, repair, management and control of any other Water Works, at the request of a Parochial Board and authorised by the Governor—Laws 28 of 1889, and 19 of 1900.
- (g) The carrying out of all undertakings, the funds of which are provided by General Revenue or by Loans, and the design and carrying out of all important works, the funds for which are provided by Parochial Revenue or by Loans or Grants to Parochial Boards.

- (h) The Director of Public Works is the chief Adviser of the Government in regard to all matters involving structural work of any kind or the use of machinery, and is charged with the preparation of studies, designs, specifications and estimates for all such undertakings, and for the construction of the works when authorised.
- (i) The Director of Public Works has statutory powers under the Electric Lighting Law, The Telephone Law, The Tramways Law, and the Motor Vehicle Law. He is the Tribunal of Appeal under the Kingston Building Law (24 of 1907) and is ex-officio a Trustee of the Titchfield Property, a Member of the Board of Management of the Milk River Baths (Law 30 of 1927) and Chairman of the Board of Transport (Law 30 of 1929).

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE

229. The Courts of the Island are as follows:—

1. The Supreme Court.
2. The Resident Magistrate's Court.
3. The Petty Sessions Court.
4. The Coroner's Court.

The Supreme Court consists of the following:—

The Supreme Court with jurisdiction in civil matters over £100.

The Circuit Court with jurisdiction in indictable offences beyond the jurisdiction of Resident Magistrates. Appeals from Petty Sessions are also heard by the Judge of the Circuit Court.

The Appellate Court which hears appeals from the Supreme Court (civil jurisdiction) the Resident Magistrate's Court (civil and criminal) also appeals from the Cayman Islands in civil and criminal matters and from the Turks and Caicos Islands in criminal matters only.

230. There are three Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

231. The Resident Magistrate's Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters—

(a) In civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed £100.

(b) In criminal matters as set out in Section 270 of Law 39 of 1927.

There is also a summary jurisdiction given to Resident Magistrates by statute.

The civil work of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew is disposed of by the Judge of the Kingston Court who has the same jurisdiction as a Resident Magistrate in civil proceedings.

The Petty Sessions Court is generally presided over by Justices of the Peace or by the Resident Magistrate of the parish who has the jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace. The Court deals with minor offences.

There are fourteen Resident Magistrates in the Island, and one Judge of the Kingston Court.

The Coroner's Court is presided over by the Resident Magistrate of the parish with a jury.

232. In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force, dating from 1834, and a Law was passed (No. 8 of 1867) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that Law

the Governor is empowered to appoint the Officers; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables.

233. The present authorised strength of the Force is 23 Officers and 1,083 Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for Membership unless he can produce a Certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentlemen of position and can pass a satisfactory Medical Examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age and unmarried; and be able to read without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand.

234. Every Candidate is enrolled for five years (three months on probation) and is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. Members of the Force are trained on semi-military lines, and perform the duties appertaining to the Office of Constables.

235. There are separate Detectives and Water Police Branches recruited from the Regular Force. There is also a District Constabulary Force, for the purpose of connecting the main Police system with the remote parts of the Island. The Members are drawn from the better class small settlers, and act as auxiliaries to the Regular Police Force.

PRISONS.

236. *General Penitentiary, Kingston.*—This is for convicted male prisoners with sentences exceeding six months, and European prisoners. There is separate cell accommodation for 645 prisoners; a further 150 can be housed in association by using the Chapel, and 32 in Hospital Wards.

237. *St. Catherine District Prison, Spanish Town.*—For male prisoners awaiting trial, debtors, prisoners under sentence of death, and convicted male prisoners with sentences not exceeding six months. There is separate cell accommodation for 512, association rooms including the Chapel for 306, and Hospital wards for 40.

238. *Juvenile Adult Prison, Spanish Town.*—For selected male prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21. Maximum accommodation for 66.

239. *Female Prison, Kingston.*—For all women prisoners. Separate cell accommodation for 198, hospital wards for 15.

240. In the adult prison, first offenders are located and work apart from the more hardened criminals.

241. At the juvenile adult prison, special rules and conditions prevail which include progressive grades, each grade having its special privileges. There is physical drill daily, and among other privileges which may be earned are games, and meals in association. Any boy proving to be a bad influence is reverted to a Juvenile party of the Adult prison. Any young prisoners not selected for the Juvenile Adult prison are located and work apart from adults in the ordinary prisons.

242. In the Female Prison satisfactory classification is not possible as there are only three forms of labour, i.e., washing (mostly for the Public Hospital), ironing and a small amount of sewing. The health of the prisoners is remarkably good.

243. The decrease in prison population during the year is very satisfactory. On 1st January there was a total muster of 1,378 which by 31st December had dropped to 1,115, the average daily population being 1,223 against 1,301 in 1933.

244. A certain amount of this decrease can be accounted for by the more extensive use being made of the Probation system. There has also been more work available for general labourers.

245. Special efforts have been made to persuade ex-prisoners to leave Kingston and try to settle in rural districts where rent and food problems are less severe and conditions more favourable for those of low earning capacity. These effects appear to have met with some degree of success but time will prove whether it is temporary or lasting.

BRIEF STATISTICS.

246. Average daily population:—

General Penitentiary	...	...	605
St. Catherine District Prison	...	...	526
Juvenile Adult Prison	...	...	35
Female Prison	...	...	57
Total	...		1,223

Number in custody 31st December, 1934:

General Penitentiary	...	...	583
St. Catherine District Prison	...	...	532

Total	...		1,115
-------	-----	--	-------

Expenditure	...	£42,802	14	2
Revenue	...	9,798	9	6

Cost of Prisons	...	£33,004	4	8
-----------------	-----	---------	---	---

Value of Prison manufactures used in Prisons £2,910 16s. 0d.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

247. Twenty-six Laws were passed during the year 1934. The following is a brief summary of those which may be considered of interest:—
Law 1 of 1934.—"A Law to impose a tax on packages" The Law re-enacts to provisions of the Package Tax Law 1933 and is to endure until the 31st March 1935.

Law 3 of 1934.—"A Law to regulate the importation of textiles." The object of the Law is to control the importation into the Island of "regulated" textiles. Under the Law the Governor is empowered to fix by proclamation the total quantity of textile goods manufactured in a foreign country which may be imported during a specified period. After the quota has been fixed for any individual country and textile no person may import from that country any such textile otherwise than in accordance with a direction given under section 9 of the Law, except under licence

by the Collector General; Import licences may with the consent of the Collector General be transferred from the person to whom it is issued to any other person designated by him. When the quota for any particular country is attained the Governor is to cause a notice to that effect to be published in the Gazette and thereafter imports from that country are prohibited during the quota period. The Governor is, however, empowered to direct admission of regulated textiles in excess of the quota on payment of such higher duties than those prescribed by the Tariff Law as he may fix by proclamation.

Law 4 of 1934.—"A Law to admit in evidence the certificate of the Island Chemist or Deputy Island Chemist in cases brought under the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1924 or any Law amending or substituted for the same." The Law renders admissible in evidence the certificate of the Island or Deputy Island Chemist in cases under the Dangerous Drugs Law unless the defendant requires the attendance of the officer as a witness. If the officer is summoned at the instance of the defendant the defendant on conviction pays the sums set out in the Law.

Law 7 of 1934.—"A Law to amend further the Tariff Laws 1925-1933." The Law increases Customs duties on certain articles for which no quota has been fixed under Law 3 of 1934. The Law raises the ad valorem duty to 20% in all cases plus a specific duty varying with the different articles referred to in the schedule.

Law 8 of 1934.—"A Law to amend a Law entitled A Law to amend and consolidate the Laws imposing Licenses upon Trades and Business." (Law 7 of 1908). The Law is enacted in order to acquire greater control over "Temperance Bars." It provides that before a licence can be issued for the sale of wine, beer or other malt liquors the applicant shall produce to the Collector of Taxes a certificate from the Inspector of Police that he is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence. The licence to sell wine or malt liquors is to be publicly exhibited on the premises where the business is carried on.

Law 9 of 1934.—"A Law to provide for the registration and inspection of Nursing Homes and for purposes connected therewith. The Law requires registration of every Nursing Home. Applications for registration are made to the Superintending Medical Officer in the form prescribed by him and to be accompanied by a fee of five shillings. If the Superintending Medical Officer decides to grant the application he is required to register the Home and grant a certificate of registration. The Superintending Medical Officer may refuse the application on the grounds set forth in paragraphs (a) to (e) of section 3 (3) and may on like grounds cancel registration. A right of appeal to the Governor in Privy Council against refusal to register or against cancellation is accorded to the applicant or registered person.

Law 12 of 1934.—"A Law to provide for the registration of Firms and Persons carrying on business under Business Names and for other purposes." The Law repeals the Registration of Business Names Law 1918 (Law 16 of 1918) and re-enacts its provisions with certain amendments. The amendments are designed to modify certain difficulties experienced by the mercantile community in the conduct of their business, to provide means of identification of debtors, the tracing of disappearing debtors and

to check the facility with which commercial frauds are committed.

Law 18 of 1934.—"A Law to control the ether content of rum manufactured in this Island." The Law controls the ether content of rum manufactured in the Island and is to prevent the indiscriminate manufacture of high ether rum. The Law provides that no rum shall be manufactured with a higher ether content than that fixed by proclamation.

Law 21 of 1934.—"A Law to amend further the Tariff Laws 1925 to 1934." The Law provides for the exemption of worn apparel sent from persons abroad as gifts to persons in this Island from the extra duty of twelve shillings a dozen provided for under Law 7 of 1934.

Law 22 of 1934.—"A Law to control and regulate the manufacture and sale of rum in this Island." Agreements have been entered into by several sugar and rum manufacturers, and whose names are set out in the Law, to restrict the annual production of rum on their estates. These agreements are for the purpose of (1) controlling the production of rum manufactured in the Island. (2) preventing over production, and (3) regulating retail prices of the same.

Law 25 of 1926.—"A Law to provide for an Excise duty on Matches." The Law creates an excise duty on matches locally manufactured.

Law 26 of 1934.—"A Law to amend the Tariff Law 1925 (Law 4 of 1925)." The Law imposes a duty on foreign matches over and above the duty at present existing.

CHAPTER XV.

FINANCE.

248. The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony during the past five years:—

REVENUE.

1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
£	£	£	£	£
2,292,869	2,197,572	2,085,793	2,169,307	2,037,319

EXPENDITURE.

1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
£	£	£	£	£
2,310,502	2,322,613	2,135,736	2,081,635	2,186,056

249. The total Expenditure during the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £148,737 more than the total Revenue.

250. The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1934, under the various heads:—

Head of Revenue	£	Head of Expenditure	£
I. Customs	818,098	Charges of Debt	214,942
II. Harbour and Light Dues	6,084	Pensions	54,929
III. Licenses, Excise, etc.		Pensions—Widows and Orphans	13,958
(a) Licenses	29,155	The Governor and Staff	6,320
(b) Excise, etc.	189,562	Privy Council	47
(c) Income Tax	40,511	Legislative Council	3,369
(d) Land and House Tax	65,859	Colonial Secretariat	7,384
(e) Entertainment Tax	—	Lands Department	16,054
(f) Fines, etc.	10,570	Audit Department	5,669
IV. Fees of Office, etc.		Public Treasury	5,248
(a) Fees of Office	21,098	Currency Commissioners	1,016
(b) Stamp Duties	55,768	Government Savings Bank	17,659
(c) Reimbursements-in-aid		Immigration Department	262
(1) Medical	5,055	Collector General's Department	64,961
(2) Prisons, etc.	8,587	Post Office	76,389
(3) Debt Charges	122,499	Supreme Court	5,456
(4) Miscellaneous	33,767	Law Officers	3,542
(d) Irrigation Receipts	12,149	Kingston Court	1,738
V. Post Office	71,042	Resident Magistrates' Courts	32,784
VI. Rents	2,272	Administrator General's Office	6,628
VII. Interest	5,156	Medical—General Administration	45,623
VIII. Miscellaneous Receipts	15,744	" Hospitals and Lepers'	
Surplus on Sinking Fund		Home	58,808
for 4% Loan under Law		Medical—Lunatic Asylum	28,616
13 of 1885	229,222	Constabulary	148,336
IX. Land Sales	2,217	Prisons	27,971
X. Colonial Development Fund	4,896	Industrial	5,034
		Education	163,772
		Harbours and Pilotage	4,347
		Marine Board	887
		Imperial Forces Allowances	4,343
		Local Forces	5,869
		Registrar General and Island	
		Record Office	6,232
		Registration of Titles Office	2,697
		Government Printing Office	18,330
		Board of Supervision	556
		Department of Science and	
		Agriculture	35,094
		Agricultural Loan Societies	
		Board	1,180
		Subventions	39,394
		Miscellaneous	59,509
		" Insurance Fund	129,222
		Railway	52,187
		Public Works Department	47,685
		" " Annually Recurrent	208,605
		" " Extraordinary	7,994
		Colonial Development Fund	779
Total	£1,749,311	Total	£1,641,995

251. The Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1934, were £1,041,416 and £980,068, respectively. The year therefore closed with a surplus of £61,348. The following statement shows how the Assets of the Colony at the 31st March, 1934, were held:—

	£	s.	d.
Loans to Agricultural Loan Societies' Board	22,251	12	3
Loans from Parochial Water Supplies Fund	11,497	5	0
Banana Industry Aid Board, Law 15 of 1932, Advance	40,861	0	0
Banana Industry Aid Board, Law 25 of 1933, Advance	22,200	0	0
Land Settlement Advances	26,192	17	9
Advances on account of Loans to be raised	17,445	0	0

			£	s.	d.
Advances to Parochial Boards	...	...	6,147	14	0
Stores Advances	...	...	95,101	14	10½
General Advances	...	...	45,628	13	9
Investments on account of Redemption Funds					
guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony			79,686	8	9
Investments on account of Deposits for Investment			151,364	14	0
Investments on account of Trust Funds	...	...	35,476	6	1
Investments for Insurance Fund	...	...	124,673	0	10
Miscellaneous Investments	...	...	30,354	10	9
Imprests	...	...	94,022	13	5
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York	...	...	6,960	19	0
Emigration Agent, India	...	...	285	14	11
Collector General for Customs Revenue	...	...	87	19	11
Remittances in Transit	...	...	6	10	4
Loan to Crown Agents	...	...	165,000	0	0
Hurricane Loans, 1933	...	...	3,800	10	0
Treasurer	...	...	62,371	3	0½
			£1,041,416	8	8

252. The Colony's Insurance Fund, which forms part of the Assets and is specially earmarked against earthquake, hurricane, or calamity of a like nature, amounted to £124,689 at the 31st March, 1934.

253. The amount of the Public Debt chargeable on General Revenue outstanding at the 31st March, 1934, was £6,098,846. The accumulated Sinking Funds for the redemption of the Debt amounted to £2,991,458. If the amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Funds be deducted from the Public Debt, the difference—£3,107,388—exceeds by £846,469 the estimated Revenue for the financial year 1934-35.

254. For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to append a tabulated statement of the incidence of the Public Debts of Great Britain and Jamaica in 1934:—

	Population	National Debt	Per Capita
		£	
Great Britain	45,000,000	8,030,362,567	178.45
		Public Debt	
Jamaica	1,110,000	6,098,846	5.49

255. If the accumulation standing to the credit of the Jamaica Sinking Funds on the 31st March, 1934, viz: £2,991,458, be deducted from the Public Debt at that date, the amount per capita would be £2 15s. 11d.

TAXATION.

256. A description of the main heads of Taxation and the yield of each, in respect of the year ended the 31st March, 1934, are given hereunder:—

i. Customs—

			£	s.	d.
Import Duties and Surtax	...	...	939,048	2	3
Export Duties	...	...	322	14	7
Package Tax	...	...	78,960	6	8

£ s. d.

ii. Harbour and Light Dues—			
Harbour Fees	...	...	3,037 13 9
Light Dues	...	...	6,137 1 8
iii. Licences	...	...	42,009 12 4
Excise	...	...	233,865 3 10
Income Tax	...	...	78,985 2 1
Property Tax	...	...	75,123 17 1
Entertainment Tax	...	...	—
Fines in Petty Sessions	...	...	11,327 2 7
Surcharges	...	...	3,058 16 5
Stamp Duties	...	...	107,393 15 6½

257. *Customs Tariff*.—The general ad valorem duty is 20% and the preferential rate to the British Empire is 15% with slight variations in the duties on certain classes of goods, in addition to specific duties on articles falling chiefly under the headings of Food, Drink and Tobacco.

There is also a Free List consisting chiefly of goods for Government and Parochial Boards, Coal, Manures, Fertilisers, Insecticides, etc., and Agricultural Implements.

258. *Excise Duties*.—The principal Excise duties were on Cigars from 6d. to 2/- per 100 according to their value, and Rum 8/- per gallon.

259. *Stamp Duties*.—Estate Duty is chargeable on the value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted in Section 1 of Law 15 of 1929, varying from 3% to 20%.

Legacy Duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1% to 10%, according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator.

Succession Duty varies from 1% to 10%, according to the relationship to the predecessor.

In addition to these are various Stamp Duties on Agreements, Bills of Exchange, Conveyances, Leases, etc.

260. There is no Hut Tax or Poll Tax collected in the Colony.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

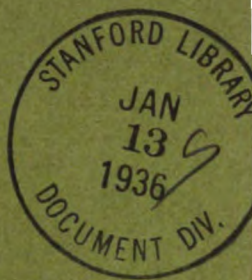
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1731



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

MAURITIUS, 1934

(For Report for 1932 see No. 1627 (Price 2s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1933 see No. 1685 (Price 2s. od.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. od. Net

38-1731

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1731

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

MAURITIUS, 1934

(For Report for 1932 see No. 1627 (Price 2s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1933 see No. 1685 (Price 2s. 0d.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 2s. 0d. Net

58-1731

MAURITIUS

REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF MAURITIUS FOR THE YEAR 1934

CONTENTS

	Page
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION	7
IV.—HEALTH	9
V.—HOUSING	11
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	12
VII.—COMMERCE	17
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	20
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	21
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	26
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES... ..	32
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	34
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	36
XIV.—LEGISLATION	41
XV.—FINANCE	42
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	48
APPENDIX I.—ORDINANCES PASSED DURING 1934	50
APPENDIX II.—LIST OF LOCAL PUBLICATIONS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST	51
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The island of Mauritius is of volcanic origin. It is situated in the South Indian Ocean at about 1,400 miles from the east coast of Africa and lies between 19° 50' and 20° 35' S. latitude and between 57° 18' and 57° 48' E. longitude. The greatest length from north to south is nearly 39 miles and the widest breadth from east to west is 29 miles. The area of the island is about 716 square miles, exclusive of that of several small islets round the coast which measure about 4 square miles.

The Dependencies comprise a large number of small islands between 230 and 1,200 miles away. The largest, Rodrigues, which lies 350 miles to the north-east of Mauritius, had a population estimated at 9,111 on 31st December, 1934. The estimated population of the lesser Dependencies on that date was 1,346.

Mauritius is situated just within the tropics and enjoys a climate free from extremes of weather except that tropical cyclones at times cause considerable damage to crops, but rarely to buildings. For a great part of the year south-east trade winds, heavily laden with moisture, blow gently over the island, tempering the tropical heat. The rain falls mostly in showers. Particularly in the summer months, December-March, the south-east winds are replaced by the light variable winds of the doldrums, which cause discomfort to Europeans, although the temperatures are not high, whereas in the winter months in the residential districts at altitudes of 1,300 to 1,800 feet the temperature may fall to 50° F. The yearly rainfall varies from 30 inches on parts of the coast to 150 inches in the upland regions.

The Mascarene Archipelago was probably known to Arab navigators at an early date and was no doubt visited later by the Malays who colonized Madagascar in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The Portuguese rediscovered it in 1507. They only used Mauritius as a port of call for repairs and supplies, and let loose pigs, goats, deer, and monkeys. It seems probable that rats were introduced in this period as they were a serious pest to the succeeding Dutch colonists.

The Dutch took possession from 1598 and were employed chiefly in exploiting the ebony. They attempted to cultivate sugar-cane, but were frustrated by rats. Although they denuded the forests of ebony they later added to the economic resources of the island by introducing useful trees, plants, and cattle. Negroes were imported for labour, and, as escape into the forests was easy, bands of runaway slaves called Maroons were formed. The combination of the rats and this dangerous population of mixed, but mostly African, origin uncontrolled by any tribal or political system proved too much for the Dutch who abandoned the island in 1710.

The French annexed it in 1715, and by 1722 the population, apart from Maroons, amounted to 160 persons, soldiers, colonists, and slaves. Mahé de Labourdonnais was chosen to develop the Colony and arrived in 1735. In order to make the island self-supporting, he introduced manioc and maize from Brazil and promoted the extension of agriculture by introducing products from all parts of the tropical world. He especially encouraged the cultivation of sugar. He substituted animal draught for carriage by slaves, and to ensure an adequate supply of labour he brought slaves from Africa. From an encampment of straw huts he built up Port Louis into a town of public buildings, private houses, stores, shops and barracks. Labourdonnais laid the foundations of modern Mauritius.

In 1755, large herds of cattle were brought in from Madagascar. Pierre Poivre, Intendant in 1767, established the cultivation of cloves and nutmegs.

In 1810, when Mauritius became British, the population had grown from 160 to about 80,000, of whom 65,000 were slaves. Sugar was then, as now, the principal product, and, when in 1825 the duty of ten shillings a hundredweight, levied on Mauritius sugar entering England (in order to protect the West Indian sugar), was remitted, cane plantations immediately developed to a large extent, fresh land was put under cultivation, roads were opened, and steam power was applied to mills. From 18,000,000 pounds the output of sugar rose to 41,000,000 pounds in 1827, and increased annually afterwards.

On the abolition of slavery, 68,613 slaves were freed, and the colonists received £2,112,632 in compensation.

In 1842, Indian immigration at the rate of 6,000 a year was approved, and this resulted in an entire change of the balance of the population.

After a terrible outbreak of malaria in 1866 the wealthier inhabitants of Port Louis moved to higher parts of the island. As a result the country towns expanded considerably and the roads were improved and extended. The railway, begun in 1859, became very popular. One of the most striking features of the progress made has been the social and economic development of the Indians who to-day own and cultivate more than two-fifths of the whole area under sugar-cane. Besides becoming gardeners and taxi-drivers, many Indians have taken to raising cows, goats, fruits and vegetables, and the supply of these essential foodstuffs is almost entirely in the hands of Indians. The section of the population they have displaced centres more and more in the towns, forming the clerk and artisan class.

From 1902 to 1909 the island suffered from severe financial depression owing to the low price of sugar. Matters were aggravated in 1902 by an outbreak of surra which caused great havoc among the draught animals, and necessitated the introduction of mechanical transport.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1909 to investigate the resources and administration of the island and reported in 1910.

About 1911 the destructive beetle *Phytalus smithi* was discovered in the sugar canes and more than 300 millions of these insects are now destroyed every year.

The great rise in the price of sugar which took place during and after the War brought prosperity, and both the Government and the general community were for a time far more prosperous than ever before.

As a result a number of important schemes were inaugurated, including the amelioration of sanitary conditions, the improvement of the harbour, the extension and improvement of water-supplies both for domestic purposes and for irrigation, the improvement of the railways, and the extension of education.

Unfortunately, however, from 1921 onwards the price of sugar fell, and the greatly lessened revenues of the Colony had to provide for the maintenance of many works undertaken in better times. In 1929 the state of the sugar industry was so bad that Sir Francis Watts was appointed, at the Colony's request, to visit the island, and to report on the economic situation. The Home Government was, however, unable to approve his recommendation that a subsidy should be given to sugar to supplement the preference granted on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, though a loan was made to the planters from local funds. Despite this loan, however, and an earlier loan granted in 1929, the condition of the sugar industry at the end of 1930 was extremely serious.

The situation became worse in 1931 owing to a cyclone which caused considerable damage to property and reduced the year's output of sugar by about 33 per cent. The Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £750,000 for planters, house owners, and repairs to Government property, on condition that a Financial Commission should visit Mauritius with a view to devising measures to bring about a balanced budget. The Commission's report was published at the beginning of 1932 and immediate steps were taken to carry out measures of retrenchment and economy. As a result it has been possible to balance the budgets for subsequent years.

The year 1934 has been a very disappointing one from the economic point of view. Owing to a severe drought which prevailed during the latter part of the year 1933 and the beginning of 1934, the sugar crop was reduced by over 20 per cent. below its normal figure, and this reduction combined with the very low price realized for sugar caused a serious deficit in the main source of income of the Colony and resulted in an important reduction of the money available for financing the next crop.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Mauritius is vested in a Governor with an Executive Council and a Council of Government. The Council of Government was first established in 1825. It consisted of the Governor and four officials. The next year the Constitution was amended and a Council, including unofficial members, was introduced. This Constitution provided for a Council of Government composed of certain officers of the Crown and of an equal number of other persons to be taken from the chief landed population and principal merchants of the Colony; seven officials and seven unofficials were accordingly appointed.

The Constitution was again amended in October, 1885. The Council of Government, under the revised Constitution, was composed of the Governor, eight *ex officio* members, nine members nominated by the Governor and ten members elected by the population: of the latter, two represent the town of Port Louis, the

capital of the island, and the remaining eight represent the rural districts. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding any public office.

The Constitution was further amended in July, 1933, by fixing at two-thirds the proportion of the nominated members of the Council who are to be unofficials and, although no provision to that effect is made in the Letters Patent, the nominated unofficial members have been allowed a free vote on all occasions. The new Letters Patent, however, provide that the Governor shall have power to enact legislation considered by him to be essential in the interests of good government. Debates in the Council may be either in English or French.

The Constitution of the Executive Council which was hitherto composed of the Governor and four *ex officio* members was amended at the same time, and the former practice of appointing two unofficial members to the Council was revived.

The number of registered electors on 31st December, 1934, was 9,984. Every male person who is qualified as follows is entitled to be registered as a voter :—

- (1) has attained the age of 21 years;
- (2) is under no legal incapacity, and is in possession of his civil rights;
- (3) is a British subject by birth or naturalization;
- (4) has resided in the Colony for three years at least previous to the date of registration, and possesses one of the following qualifications :—

(a) is the owner of an immoveable property of the annual value of Rs.300;

(b) is paying rent at the rate of at least Rs.25 a month;

(c) is the owner of moveable property within the Colony of the value of at least Rs.3,000;

(d) is the husband of a wife, or the eldest son of a widow, possessing any one of the above qualifications;

(e) is in receipt of a yearly salary of at least Rs.600 or a monthly salary of at least Rs.50; and

(f) is paying licence duty to the amount of at least Rs.200 a year.

The ordinary duration of the sessions of the Council of Government is eight months, from May to December, and meetings are held on alternate Tuesdays or oftener when necessary. The life of a Council is five years.

The town of Port Louis is administered by a Municipality, an institution which dates as far back as 1790. It was then called "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and was instituted, with other local Municipalities by the "Assemblée Coloniale". These institutions are mentioned in the law of the constitution of the Ile de France promulgated by the "Assemblée Coloniale",

21st April, 1791. Sixteen prominent men of the town acted as Councillors of the "Municipalité du Canton de Port Louis" and were denominated the "Conseil des Notables". The "Conseil des Notables" was dissolved in 1792. It was reconstituted at the end of the 18th century under the denomination of the "Conseil des Communes" and was abolished on 10th February, 1820.

The present Municipal Corporation dates from 1850, the first elections taking place at the Masonic Lodge "La Triple Esperance" from 21st to 23rd February in that year. On 24th August, 1925, the Municipal Corporation celebrated the 75th anniversary of its foundation.

The administration of the other principal townships of the Colony, viz., Curepipe, Beau Bassin and Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes is vested in Boards of Commissioners appointed annually by the Governor. These Boards are empowered to take measures within the prescribed limits of the townships for the making, maintenance, etc., of roads, sewers, bridges, canals, and other works of public utility, for the prevention of fires, and for the proper paving and lighting of the town, etc.

In addition to the Township Boards, District Boards are appointed annually for each district. These Boards are empowered to pass regulations for the making, maintenance, and improvement of branch roads and footpaths, and for the levying of taxes in the extra urban areas.

III.—POPULATION.

The population is divided for statistical purposes into

(1) the General Population, i.e., Europeans and descendants of Europeans, and people of African, Chinese and mixed origin, and

(2) the Indian Population, i.e., Indian immigrants and their descendants.

The estimated population of the Island, exclusive of the Dependencies, on 31st December, 1934, was 393,733, distributed as under :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General Population ...	62,682	65,622	128,304
Indian Population ...	137,027	128,402	265,429

The estimated population of Rodrigues on 31st December, 1934, was 9,111, and that of the minor Dependencies, 1,346.

The total estimated population of Mauritius and its Dependencies was 404,190, showing an increase of 3,183 compared with the figure of 1933.

The geographical distribution of the population of the Colony exclusive of the Dependencies is shown in the following table :—

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Area in Square Miles.</i>	<i>Census Population, 26th April, 1931.</i>			<i>Population on 31st December, 1934.</i>		
		<i>General population.</i>	<i>Indian population.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>General population.</i>	<i>Indian population.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Port Louis...	16½	29,832	24,603	54,435	30,945	24,231	54,876
Pamplemousses ...	69	6,847	30,000	36,847	6,618	28,794	35,412
Rivière du Rempart ...	57	5,518	25,274	30,792	5,706	25,634	31,340
Flacq ...	115	10,438	42,202	52,640	10,636	40,941	51,567
Grand Port ...	100½	12,484	36,135	48,619	12,663	35,041	47,704
Savanne ...	94½	6,645	24,456	31,101	6,687	23,530	30,217
Plaines Wilhems ...	78½	41,866	53,392	95,258	44,275	55,344	99,619
Moka ...	89	5,522	23,761	29,283	5,718	23,804	29,522
Black River ...	100	5,437	8,826	14,263	5,366	8,110	13,476
TOTAL ...	720	124,589	268,649	393,238	128,304	265,429	393,733

The return to normal proportion of the birth and death rates noticed in the year 1933 was maintained during the year 1934. The figures for births and deaths for the last three years were :—

BIRTHS.

	<i>Number of births.</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 of population.</i>		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
General Population ...	4,022	4,570	4,609	32.1	36.3	36.1
Indian Population ...	6,244	8,909	8,907	23.5	33.9	33.7
Whole Population ...	10,266	13,479	13,516	26.2	34.7	34.5

STILL-BIRTHS.

	<i>Number of still-births.</i>			<i>Rate per 100 live births.</i>		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
General Population ...	271	267	282	67.3	58.4	61.2
Indian Population ...	724	978	1,025	112.7	109.7	115.1
Whole Population ...	995	1,245	1,307	96.9	92.3	96.7

DEATHS.

	<i>Number of deaths.</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 of population.</i>		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
General Population ...	3,636	3,102	2,987	29.0	24.6	23.3
Indian Population ...	9,212	7,513	7,082	34.6	28.6	26.8
Whole Population ...	12,848	10,615	10,069	32.8	27.3	25.7

The death-rates for Port Louis were 33.6, 28.1 and 25.9 respectively for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934. The highest death-rate for 1934 is shown in the District of Savanne—30.6 per thousand : and the lowest in Plaines Wilhems—21.2 per thousand.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 1,754 against 1,773 in 1933. The infantile mortality rate was 129.7 per thousand live births registered during the year, as compared with 131.5 in 1933.

The marriages during the year numbered 1,767 as compared with 1,521 in 1933. The marriage rate or number of persons married to every thousand of the entire population was 9.0 against 7.9 in 1933.

The excess of departures over arrivals was 411.

IV.—HEALTH.

The present constitution of the Medical and Health Department dates back to 1895 when under Ordinance No. 32 of 1894-95 the powers vested in the General Board of Health were transferred to the Director, Medical and Health Department.

The Headquarters staff of the Department consists of the Director, the Deputy Director and the Clerical and Accounting staffs of the Correspondence, Financial and Storekeeping branches.

The administrative unit of Government is the District which is the political unit as well. Every District with the exception of Black River is provided with a hospital for the reception and treatment of the sick poor. Patients from the Black River District are treated in the Victoria Hospital, Quatre Bornes, or the Civil Hospital, Port Louis. The medical and sanitary administration of each of the rural Districts is entrusted to a Government Medical Officer who is in charge of the District hospital and dispensaries and who is also the Health Officer for the District. To assist him, he has a number of subordinate officers; dispensers and sanitary officers and the staff necessary for the care of the patients in the hospital. In addition to his medical and sanitary duties he has also statutory duties of a medical or sanitary nature which he carries out on behalf of the Police and Poor Law Departments. The District dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Government Medical Officer.

The hospitals of the Colony are divided into two groups :—

(i) General hospitals, namely, Civil, Victoria and Moka, totalling 684 beds, which are fully equipped for X-ray and major operative work; and

(ii) District hospitals where only medical and midwifery cases are admitted and where minor surgery is carried out to a certain extent.

Patients who apply to the latter hospitals and require special treatment, surgical or other, are conveyed to the nearest general hospital by motor ambulance. A mental hospital and a leper hospital are also administered by the Department.

From the sanitary point of view the two chief problems are hookworm disease and malaria. Of the two, hookworm disease though less spectacular, is the more dangerous and insidious. Invasion of the body by hookworms does not at first produce actual disease, and if the infection is not a heavy one, the patient may scarcely be conscious of being ill at all. But he is more susceptible to fatigue, he cannot put in an adequate day's work, and he feels vaguely out of sorts. Such a patient is really more dangerous than one who suffers from the disease in clinically recognizable form, because the lightly infected patient can move about and spread his infection whereas the patient who is definitely ill remains at home and limits the area of infection. Formerly it was thought that hookworm disease in the Colony was being maintained by the practice of using human dejecta as fertilizer in the cane fields. This was stopped some ten years ago and it is now probable that the situation has changed from that of a large scale public health problem to a domestic one. Though most habitations in the Colony have latrines the population have still to realize the importance of

using them rather than a secluded piece of open ground. It is the habit of regularly resorting to the same place for defecation which is now producing the extensive infection still seen at the rural dispensaries.

Malaria has been endemic in the Colony since its introduction in 1865. For the first few years after its introduction the disease spread steadily all over the Island, and there was no district in the Colony which escaped the invasion. As time went on, and the efforts of Government began to be effective, the territorial distribution of the disease changed. At the present day its distribution is largely determined by altitude. The disease is endemic in the coastal lowlands. Above the 600 feet level the disease is generally seasonal, endemicity being restricted to a relatively small number of places. The efforts of the Medical and Health Department are at present directed to the maintenance of the salubrity of the central plateau by anti-mosquito measures of different kinds, and to diminishing the severity of the attacks of the disease in the coastal lowlands by making as widely available as possible the specific remedies for the disease.

In spite of the disastrous effect of the drought on the sugar crop, the health of the population generally during 1934 has been good. It is fortunate that with the fall in the price of sugar, a fall has taken place in the cost of the Colony's staple foodstuff, rice, so that acute destitution has been avoided. This factor, and the absence of epidemic disease, has resulted in the general state of the people's health being much better than the actual financial condition of the Colony would lead one to suppose.

V.—HOUSING.

The housing of the wage-earning population of the Colony may be considered in three categories: (a) housing on estates, (b) housing in rural areas not estates, and (c) housing in towns.

Estate labourers are, for the most part, adequately housed. They are accommodated in lines, or rows of huts, constructed either of stone or of wattle and daub, with roofs more commonly of thatch, but frequently of corrugated iron. Adequate provision is made for the ventilation and lighting of these quarters, but ventilation and lighting appear generally to be disliked by the occupants. At night, every accessible crevice is carefully closed, though the presence of ridge ventilation in many cases assures reasonable change of air in spite of the efforts of the occupants to exclude fresh air from their sleeping apartments. When the dwelling is thatched the problem of assuring adequate ventilation is difficult. The lines must be kept clear of weeds, and all houses are required to have a clear space of at least ten feet round them. Each camp has adequate latrine accommodation and a supply of wholesome water is laid on, though in many cases the labourers prefer to use

the polluted water of streams or nearby irrigation channels for their domestic purposes. As a general rule, the lines are not lit at night. Lighting is scarcely necessary as the occupants retire shortly after sunset.

The housing in rural areas other than estates is fairly satisfactory. It is in the labouring class of the population that one can very often see racial difference in the choice of building materials. The negro will build an untidy-looking shack of old timber, scrap pieces of wood, petrol cases, and petrol tins hammered out flat, whereas the Indian will construct a very neat hut of wattle and clay or cow dung, on a stone plinth, furnished with a small verandah, and roofed with a compact thatch. The amenities of life are few. There is seldom water laid on to the premises. Unless the occupier has dug a well, he generally has to carry his water from the nearest standpipe which may be some hundreds of yards away.

In the towns conditions are, as a rule, unsatisfactory. The chief features about the town housing are overcrowding and overbuilding; overcrowding is caused by poverty and overbuilding arises as a necessary consequence of overcrowding. Too many families of the labouring classes live in one room. Fortunately, children are seldom confined to the house on account of inclement weather, and they can pass most of their time in the open air. As a result, rickets is very uncommon, as are other consequences of overcrowding in places where the climatic conditions are more severe either on account of excessive cold or excessive light and heat.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Meteorological Conditions and Sugar Production.

The year 1934 was by no means a favourable one for the sugar industry of Mauritius as far as atmospheric conditions were concerned. Temperature was in defect throughout the growing season and drought conditions prevailed from November, 1933, to the end of April, 1934. On 28th and 29th January, a moderate cyclone passed fairly close to the Island: no serious damage was done, but practically all the rainfall received in January was associated with the passage of that disturbance. Such marked deficiencies on the part of vital factors at a critical period in the growth of the cane resulted in a disappointing crop.

The Sugar Industry.

The discomfiture of a short crop was further accentuated by market conditions which deteriorated during the year. The average net price for the 1933 crop was Rs.6.061 per 50 kilos, including the extra Colonial preference. For 1934, the average net price realized at the end of the year approximated to Rs.6 per 50 kilos.

The total production for 1934 was only 178.86 thousand tons as against 261.46 for the preceding year. The shortage was especially pronounced in the northern districts where the deficit was the

largest since 1902. The following table exhibits the comparative production for the past seven years :—

Unit = One thousand metric tons.

<i>Districts.</i>	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
Pamplemousses and Riviere du Rempart.	30·13	57·77	62·73	41·81	43·00	54·68	59·55
Flacq... ..	30·87	41·37	35·97	27·91	37·81	38·91	41·17
Moka	29·30	40·08	34·12	20·83	32·10	35·97	34·76
Plaines Wilhems ...	11·54	18·22	17·05	11·64	14·62	15·66	16·40
Black River... ..	5·99	8·88	9·06	6·29	9·81	9·22	9·72
Grand Port	38·37	50·66	46·66	27·01	37·09	36·41	41·41
Savanne	32·66	44·48	41·63	28·52	46·53	47·18	50·42
Total	178·86	261·46	247·22	164·01	220·96	238·03	253·43

Grades of sugar.—The proportion of raws was 78·76 per cent. of the total production, vesous (plantation white) were 20·56 per cent., while low sugars approximated to 0·68 per cent. The change brought about by the introduction of the new English tariff in 1928 is well illustrated in the following table :—

GRADES OF SUGAR, 1925-1934.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Vesous. Per cent.</i>	<i>Raws. Per cent.</i>	<i>Lows. Per cent.</i>
1925	98·21	—	1·79
1926	98·10	—	1·90
1927	98·63	—	1·37
1928	71·80	27·30	0·90
1929	23·90	75·20	0·90
1930	16·80	82·50	0·70
1931	16·20	83·10	0·70
1932	12·10	87·50	0·40
1933	11·80	87·70	0·50
1934	20·56	78·76	0·68

Area under sugar-cane.—At the beginning of 1934 the area under cane was estimated at 138,116 acres or an increase of 4,249 acres on the corresponding figure for 1933.

Estates with factory cultivated 59,227 acres; estates without factory, 38,459 acres; giving a total estate cultivation of 97,686 acres, or 3,449 above the corresponding figure for last year. The balance was made up by peasant planters, mostly Indian.

Disposal of the 1933-34 sugars.—The total quantity of sugar exported at the end of the 1933-34 export year (31st July, 1934) was 250,829 metric tons distributed as follows :—

	<i>Tons (metric).</i>
Great Britain	250,134
India	2
Hong Kong	457
Other places	236
	<hr/>
	250,829

The exportation for 1934-35 up to 31st December, 1934, was as follows :—

						<i>Tons (metric).</i>
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	53,498
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	6,401
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	...	681
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	148
						<hr/> 60,728 <hr/>

The local consumption of sugar for 1933-34 was 10,381 metric tons, as against 9,111 for 1932-33.

Labour conditions.—Some labour difficulties were experienced in certain districts in connexion with the harvesting of the crop. During the year, Government appointed a committee to gauge the extent of unemployment in Mauritius. The committee found that there was no real unemployment in so far as unskilled able-bodied labourers were concerned; on the other hand, skilled artisans were often without work and measures were recommended to remedy the situation.

Sugar machinery.—Machinery to the value of Rs.397,700 was imported during the year as against Rs.594,719 last year; tractor parts valued at Rs.972, and ploughs valued at Rs.61 were imported, as against Rs.1,518 and Rs.1,969 respectively last year. In 1934, tramway material to the value of Rs.280,557 was imported, as against Rs.287,371 in 1933.

Fertilizers.—The importation of fertilizers totalled 14,970,515 kilos valued at Rs.1,807,097, as compared with 20,405,353 kilos valued at Rs.2,328,299 last year.

Insect pests and cane diseases.—The premier cane pest of the Island—*Phytalus smithi*, Arrow—appears to be steadily diminishing in a number of areas. On the other hand, it has increased in some districts. Mr. W. F. Jepson, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., who is employed by the Sugar Industry Reserve Fund to make a special study of the insect, completed a year's useful work. In pursuance of his policy of introducing further parasites to deal with *Phytalus*, Mr. Jepson has been requested by the Sugar Industry Reserve Fund to visit Java, the Malay States, the Philippines, and possibly some other countries. Several further promising parasites have been introduced from Madagascar.

Minor Agricultural Industries.

Tobacco.—There has been inordinate activity of mosaic disease on tobacco in certain parts of the Island where serious loss has been caused.

Some temporary difficulties in relation to the sale of leaf to local manufacturers were experienced during the year.

In 1934, the acreage under tobacco approximated to 982 acres, as against 2,081 in 1933. The leaf purchased by the warehouse in 1934 amounted to 468,881 kilos, as compared with 514,014 kilos in 1933. This gives an average yield per acre of 470 kilos as against 247 last year. The monetary value of purchases by the warehouse was Rs.541,403 in 1934 and Rs.681,604 in 1933.

Export is receiving full attention. Some seven tons of superior flue-cured leaf were sent to test the London market. A small shipment of air-cured leaf was forwarded likewise.

Aloe fibre.—Market conditions were slightly better during the year and, as a result, exportation was perceptibly higher than during the two previous years. The total exported in 1934 was 670 metric tons, as against 422 in 1930 and 417 in 1932.

Owing to the slump in the jute bag market, the Mauritius Spinning and Weaving Company found themselves in difficulties as regards the marketing of the local fibre bag; in consequence, a provisional closing down of the factory took place in December.

Pineapple industry.—No progress is in evidence in relation to this industry. There has been no extension in the area under Smooth Cayenne and consequently the canning factory has not been in a position to work on full load. The manufacture during the year totalled 2,443 cases of pineapple preserves of a value of Rs.16,550, as against 5,281 cases of a value of Rs.31,022 for the previous year.

Tea.—This industry shows some progress and it is on a better footing now than since its creation.

A general tariff of 90 cents per kilo was imposed on foreign tea on the 10th of October last; the preferential tariff of 60 cents per kilo on British Empire grown tea was not altered.

Coconut.—The export of copra during the year amounted to 1,565 metric tons of a value of Rs.161,687, as against 1,203 tons valued at Rs.201,393 last year. The export of coconut oil during the year was 15,324 litres valued at Rs.3,653, as compared with 4,385 litres last year, valued at Rs.1,992.

Alcohol.—The total quantity of alcohol distilled for human consumption amounted to 510,232 litres, as compared with 553,287 last year. The quantity distilled for industrial purposes was 441,620 litres as against 480,554 last year. There has been a decrease in the consumption of Cernite owing to the fall in price of petrol. The exportation of rum during the year was 35,325 litres valued at Rs.10,177, as against 36,489 litres in 1933, valued at Rs.7,792.

Veterinary and livestock.—The improvement in cattle raising was well maintained during the year. The total horned cattle on estates at the beginning of the year was 14,247 head, as compared with 13,260 the previous year.

Importation of cattle from Madagascar during the year numbered 4,544 head for food and 223 head for other purposes.

Other Manufacturing Industries.

As is usually the case when the price of sugar is low, attention is more actively given to minor manufactures. Engineering workshops, numbering 46, gave employment to about 500 people. During the year there were 71 bakeries in operation, employing about 300 people. There were 37 limekilns and 122 cabinet-making establishments, employing in all about 800 artisans.

The larger establishments comprise four docks (landing, etc.), employing about 500 people; eight cigarette factories with 100 people at work; four hydro-electrical plants (for light and power) employing about 300 people; four salt-making establishments employing 100 people, and one match factory employing about 100 people.

In addition to the above, there are several fairly prosperous minor industries making commodities such as aerated waters, ice, vinegar, biscuits, pickles and preserved fruits, and manufacturing pottery, leather, boots and shoes.

All the produce of these local industries is locally utilized and helps, to a certain extent, in equilibrating the Colony's trade balance.

Fisheries.

The marine resources of Mauritius are fully described and discussed in a report by Mr. James Hornell, F.L.S., F.R.A.I., formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, which was published in 1926 and has formed the basis for all modern methods of fisheries control and development during the past eight years. The recommendations of Mr. Hornell have been put into effect by legislative measures submitted to Government by a Fisheries Advisory Committee consisting of ten members, of whom five are elected members of Council, the most important development of the year 1934 being the introduction of a prohibited season for fishing with nets. This experiment is being watched with the closest interest by the Committee, and there is abundant evidence up to the present that its introduction has been entirely justified, the quantity and quality of fish in the markets having shown a steady improvement since netting was suspended.

Most of the smaller types of fish sent to market are caught in bamboo or wire "basket-traps" placed in the lagoons, and the larger varieties are taken by line fishing in the open sea outside the reefs. Both these methods of fishing are gradually developing as a result of the cessation of net fishing, and the catches are steadily improving on all the fishing grounds.

The Fisheries Committee is taking an active interest in the expansion of the fishing industry, the welfare of the working fisherman, the introduction of modern methods of fishing and drying fish, and the question of the establishment of a shark-product industry.

Large fish of the following species are to be found in the usually calm water surrounding the Island and are commonly taken by trolling with modern tackle comprising rod, reel and harness, and also with powerful hand lines known locally as "chicottes"—

<i>Local Name.</i>	<i>General Name.</i>	<i>Scientific Name.</i>
Thon.	Tunny, Tuna.	<i>Thunnus, Thynnus.</i>
Becune.	—	<i>Cybrium Commersonii.</i>
Empereur Eventail.	Sailfish.	<i>Histiophorus Indicus.</i>
Empereur.	Marlin Swordfish.	<i>Tetrapturus mitsukurri.</i>
Carangue.	Horse Mackerel.	<i>Caranx ferdon.</i>
Tazare.	Barracuda.	<i>Sphyraena barracuda.</i>
Dorade.	Dolphin.	<i>Coryphæna hippurus.</i>
Vacon.	—	<i>Apion Viresceus.</i>

The enforcement of the fishery laws is in the hands of a specially organized police unit of eighteen men in the form of eight fishery control sections distributed round the Coast at the principal fishing centres. They are equipped with one motor launch, two boats fitted with outboard motors and ten sailing boats, and perform constant patrols in the reserves.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The year 1934 was one of trade depression for the Colony.

The total value of exports of domestic produce was about Rs.25,000,000, whereas the imports were roughly Rs.29,600,000. The re-exports being about a million rupees, the total trade thus resulted in an adverse balance of about three and a-half million rupees.

This situation was brought about by:—

(a) Low prices obtained by sugar, almost the sole produce of the Colony;

(b) a prolonged drought which cut down the crop.

It does not appear on the other hand that there were any very exaggerated expenses on articles of imports, twelve million rupees being for food and drink, out of which over seven million rupees were for rice and flour. Moreover restrictions were clearly made on textiles (probably as a result of quotas), on machinery and fertilizers and even on petrol, though not to the same extent as in 1932, another year of similar depression.

The total values of imports and exports for the last four years were:—

				<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
				Rs.	Rs.
1931	...	...	...	32,064,074	23,829,884
1932	...	...	...	26,992,760	27,662,851
1933	...	...	...	29,035,237	32,176,743
1934	...	...	...	29,680,346	26,136,140

Imports of Merchandise.

The Colony relies for its existence on imports of all classes of goods (except sugar) from other countries. All the essential food-stuffs (rice, flour, dholl, etc.), all articles of transport (motor-cars, coals, petrol), all kinds of metal-ware and textiles, and manures are imported.

The following table indicates some of the principal imports, with the figures for the last two years :—

				Quantity.		Value in Rupees (c.i.f.).	
				1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Rice	...	...	kilos	50,721,508	59,872,476	4,923,642	5,916,026
Flour	...	...	"	9,461,259	14,796,214	975,613	1,340,935
Coals	...	...	"	39,028,260	35,546,079	518,858	469,362
Timber	...	...	—	—	—	266,860	446,045
Apparel	...	...	—	—	—	533,260	632,542
Gunny bags	...	...	number	3,244,006	3,800,400	976,132	1,116,914
Cotton, grey or	...	...	metres	2,966,360	3,016,894	524,158	575,432
white.	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
"	coloured	...	"	6,075,976	4,068,131	1,293,171	1,049,457
Silk	...	...	—	—	—	670,822	396,108
Machinery	...	...	—	—	—	767,606	612,474
Motor-cars	...	...	number	211	246	478,358	553,807
Petrol	...	...	hectolitres	57,471	55,788	844,760	754,821
Saltpetre	...	...	kilos	4,411,898	3,533,177	790,493	664,763
Sulphate of	...	...	"	13,465,494	7,396,528	1,252,099	732,290
Ammonia.	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Soap	...	...	"	1,746,960	1,625,744	730,612	649,941

Exports of Merchandise.

The life of Mauritius depends on one industry (sugar) with practically a single outlet (the United Kingdom).

In 1934, 185,606 tons of sugar were exported, valued at Rs.24,510,185, compared with 226,651 tons valued at Rs.30,811,638 in 1933. The share of the United Kingdom in these exports was 178,177 tons valued at Rs.23,514,119, compared with 225,888 tons valued at Rs.30,701,819 in the previous year. The residue went mainly to Canada and Hong-Kong.

Small quantities of aloe fibre, copra, rum, coconut oil, etc., are also exported each year.

The re-exports consist mainly of lentils, gunny bags, salted fish, old metals, etc.

The total value of domestic exports (other than sugar) in 1934 was Rs.518,625 and of re-exports Rs.1,107,330.

Bullion and Specie.

The figures previously quoted do not include the trade in bullion and specie.

In 1934, the Indian silver currency was replaced in Mauritius by a new local currency.

Mainly as a result of this, Rs.2,182,000 and Rs.2,419,834 bullion and specie were imported and exported respectively in 1934.

Distribution of Imports.

The sources of the essential food-stuffs are India for grain and Australia for flour.

The manufactured articles come mainly from the United Kingdom.

On a total value of Rs.12,010,600 for food, drink and tobacco imported in 1934, Rs.7,487,941 came from India and Rs.1,571,406 from Australia.

On a total of Rs.15,231,749 for manufactured articles imported in 1934, Rs.7,199,536 came from the United Kingdom. The difference is mainly represented by Rs.2,412,124 from India (gunny bags, etc.); Rs.1,396,446 from the United States and the Dutch East Indies (petrol, etc.); and Rs.1,320,354 from Japan.

The imports of manufactured articles from Japan in 1933 were Rs.1,736,362. The decline is an effect of quotas for cottons and artificial silks.

The values of imports from the six principal countries for the last four years were :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	7,504,119	6,455,759	9,421,478	8,607,391
India	11,578,208	9,961,711	8,414,824	10,125,043
France	2,212,821	1,493,237	1,430,497	1,317,978
United States of America	1,369,193	1,706,612	1,060,471	1,183,337
Japan	1,124,070	1,459,329	1,792,705	1,353,913
Australia	1,330,344	1,265,728	1,171,065	1,743,371

Course of Prices of Imports.

The declared *c.i.f.* price of rice was somewhat higher in 1934 than in 1933, but it did not much exceed 10 cents per kilo on an average. Wheat flour was cheaper, being under 10 cents per kilo. Petrol was sufficiently cheap (cheaper than in 1933) and most essential food-stuffs (other than rice) and textiles were generally at moderate prices.

Speaking generally, the prices of imports did not fall sufficiently to enable the Colony, with its increased purchasing power, to achieve a favourable trade balance.

Development of Empire Trade.

On the 30th of September, 1924, a small preferential tariff in favour of the United Kingdom was introduced. Since that time, this tariff has been gradually enlarged, and it now embodies two-thirds in value of the goods imported from the United Kingdom. Moreover, from the 11th of July, 1933, the same protection has been extended to all parts of the Empire.

The difference between the duty collected on preferential imports from the United Kingdom and the would-be collections at the general tariff rates is about Rs.800,000 yearly.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages and salaries remained practically on the same level as last year. Labourers under monthly contract received in cash Rs.10 per month, with rations, free lodging, free medical attendance, etc., in all equivalent to about Rs.18 per month. Male day labourers received generally Rs.0.45 per daily task, although during the harvesting season higher rates were often paid. As a rule, females received half the wages of males.

Remuneration for piece-work was, on the average, as follows :—

	<i>Per acre.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
Clearing land	30 - 35
Digging cane holes	18
Manuring	10
Weeding	7
Cutting canes (20 tons/acre)	13

The wages of artisans remained upon the whole the same as last year. Day workers received R.1 to Rs.1.50, while those employed by the month received Rs.35 to Rs.70 according to circumstances.

The supply of domestic servants was, generally speaking, abundant. Butlers, cooks, gardeners and other servants received Rs.10 to Rs.30 per month, while chauffeurs were paid Rs.30 to Rs.40 per month. Owing to healthier conditions and better opportunities for work, the concentration of population in the central districts of the Island is very pronounced, and labour is more abundant there than elsewhere.

Salaries remained in 1934 on the same level as during the previous year. The following table indicates, in a general way, the ruling rates :—

	<i>Per annum.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
Managers of sugar estates and senior Government officials	8,000-13,000
Government, bank, and commercial clerks (higher grade)	4,000- 7,000
Clerks and employes on sugar estates	1,500- 3,000
Junior clerks and employes	720- 1,500

During the year, a graduated poll tax on all incomes in excess of Rs.5,000 per annum was imposed.

The index numbers of the cost of living which had been trending downwards rose considerably during the last quarter of the year. Rice, the staple food of the population, oscillated about 66 as compared with 100 in 1914), while other grains remained about 80. Flour, after a brief period of rise, fell to 53 during the last quarter. Tea rose from 115 to 128, while coffee fell from 85 to 70. Articles of clothing remained, upon the whole, markedly above pre-war

level: at the beginning and the end of the year they were, on the average, indexed at 142 and 187 respectively. The quarterly index for the total cost of living (28 items) in 1934 was as follows (100 being the index for 1914):—

First quarter	...	...	...	...	110.9
Second quarter	...	...	...	...	105.7
Third quarter	...	...	...	...	105.4
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	...	129.4

The mean for the year was 112.8 as compared with 112.4 in 1933.

As regards the labouring class, the following table indicates the purchasing power of wages, in terms of rice, since 1927:—

Year.	Average daily wages of male labourer.		Average price of fair quality rice per lb.		Purchasing power of wages expressed in lb. of rice.	
	Rs.		Rs.		lb.	
1927	...	1.25	...	0.13	...	9½
1928	...	1.25	...	0.10	...	12½
1929	...	1.00	...	0.10	...	10
1930	...	0.80	...	0.09	...	9
1931	...	0.75	...	0.08	...	9
1932	...	0.45	...	0.05½	...	8
1933	...	0.45	...	0.06	...	7½
1934	...	0.45	...	0.06	...	7½

The official index numbers do not include a number of items such as housing, lighting, tuition of children, etc., which have been either not reduced at all or but slightly so, and are still markedly above pre-war level: in consequence, the cost of living for Europeans and people living in European style is, in fact, higher than the official index would lead one to suppose.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary.—Primary education is not compulsory, but it is given free through Government and State-aided schools which are open to all children of the Colony. The following table shows the number of primary schools, the number of pupils on roll, and the staff of teachers during the year 1934:—

Schools.				No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils on roll.	No. of Pupils in average attendance.
Government	...	...	...	50	389	15,550	10,505
Aided	...	...	...	76	605	24,672	17,532
Total				126	994	40,222	28,037

State-aided schools are under the control of a Manager, and the Government contribution includes the salaries of the teachers together with recurrent grants to meet part of the expenditure on maintenance of school buildings and furniture.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

Pupils must be at least five years old and must have been successfully vaccinated in order to be allowed admission to a primary school; when they are under five they undergo a preliminary training before being promoted to the lowest form.

The curriculum of studies includes the teaching of English, French and arithmetic. In the higher classes elementary history and geography are taught and girls study needlework. Regular instruction is also given in physical drill, nature study, hygiene and elementary principles of agriculture.

There are six primary school standards or classes, viz. :—

Standard I with pupils from 5 to 6 years of age.

Standard II with pupils from 6 to 7 years of age.

Standard III with pupils from 7 to 8 years of age.

Standard IV with pupils from 8 to 10 years of age.

Standard V with pupils from 9 to 11 years of age.

Standard VI with pupils from 10 to 12 years of age.

Examinations which were formerly held for all the classes are now limited to Standards V and VI. The new system allows educational officers to devote more time to inspection work proper with the result that teaching methods are gradually improving.

Fourteen apprenticeships are awarded annually to primary school pupils to encourage the study of needlework and handicrafts. Twenty-six scholarships and exhibitions tenable at the secondary schools are awarded every year, through competitive examinations, to the best pupils attending primary schools.

There are thirty gardens attached to the primary schools and they are cultivated by the pupils of Standards III to VI. These gardens are regularly inspected by the officers of the Agricultural Department who give advice as to proper cultivation.

Secondary.—There are two categories of secondary schools. :—(1) Secondary aided schools, which are managed privately but are under Government control, and (2) the Royal College and the Royal College School which are managed by Government.

1) *Aided Secondary Schools.*—Government grants to secondary aided schools are assessed with reference to attendance and efficiency, as tested by inspection and examination, and not, as in the case of primary aided schools, with reference to maintenance and salary charges.

The following table shows the number of institutions, the number of pupils on roll and in average attendance, and the staff of teachers during the year 1934 :—

Schools.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils on roll.	No. of Pupils in average attendance.
aid	9	120	1,581	1,402

These schools provide not only for elementary education such as is given in primary schools, but also for higher education leading up to the Cambridge School Certificate and the London Matriculation.

The curriculum of studies includes the teaching of English, French, mathematics, needlework (for girls), hygiene, history, and geography. In addition to these, drawing and music are taught on a more moderate scale.

These schools are visited periodically by the Superintendent of Schools, who examines the lower forms. The middle and higher forms are examined partly by local examiners and partly through examinations conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

Working hours in both primary and secondary schools extend, as a general rule, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., no provision being made for evening classes.

(2) *Royal College*.—The Royal College is a Government School for the higher education of boys up to the age of 20. It comprises two schools under the management of the Rector, the Royal College proper in Curepipe and the Royal College School in Port Louis, where pupils who live in or near the capital are educated on the same lines as in Curepipe up to School Certificate standard. At the Royal College the teaching staff consists of the Rector, twelve Masters with degrees in Honours at British Universities, eleven Assistant Masters appointed locally, and a Physical Training and Gymnastic Instructor; and at the Royal College School, of the Headmaster, one Master and eight Assistant Masters. Assistant Masters are encouraged to take the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of London University. The College has well-equipped libraries and chemical and physical laboratories; almost as many pupils follow classical as scientific studies. The subjects taught are English, French, mathematics, Latin, Greek, chemistry, physics, botany, biology, geography and history; and classes are held during school hours in physical training and gymnastics. Admission to the College and School is conditional upon passing an entrance examination or winning one of the twenty Annual Primary Schools Scholarships and Exhibitions (or one of the two Secondary Schools Scholarships awarded annually). The boys are drawn from all classes and races in the Colony, and range in age from ten to twenty years. The fees are from Rs.96 to Rs.192 per annum, and pupils may travel at quarter rate on the Government railways. About twelve College Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded annually to College and School pupils, besides one Scholarship and one Exhibition open to other secondary schools as well, and also a Classical and a Modern Scholarship of the present value of £1,300 each (with first-class passage to and from England) tenable for four or five years at a British University or any other approved place of education in the United Kingdom. Besides the winners of these Scholarships, a few boys whose parents can afford it go to

England or France to study for a profession, usually Medicine or Law, and almost always return to Mauritius to practise. Of the remaining pupils the majority on leaving the College find employment in the Island.

The boys receive a training in classical and scientific subjects. Specialization begins at the entrance class, and the division into modern and classical sides becomes complete in the upper middle class. At the School pupils may undergo commercial training in place of classics or science.

Classes are held between 9.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. on five days weekly. In addition to the ordinary classes there are Saturday extension classes where candidates for Pharmaceutical Diplomas and other public science examinations are helped in their studies. The number of pupils on the roll of the Royal College in January, 1933, was 302, and of the School, 102. The average attendance at the College was 286 and at the School 96. (The number of College pupils on the roll in May, 1934, after the publication of the School Certificate results, was 305.) One hundred and three pupils sat in December, 1933, for the Cambridge School Certificate, of whom 55 obtained certificates. In May, 1934, the number of pupils who had passed this examination and proceeded to the highest class of the college was 53.

Encouragement is given to athletics, rugby and association football, hockey, boxing and physical training, and gymnastics, in which, although by no means all the boys join, the standard of proficiency is high. As the pupils are all day-boys it is difficult to obtain much support for other social activities, but a school magazine is published thrice yearly.

Welfare Institutions.

There are six Roman Catholic infirmaries for men and women, and two orphanages for children under the management of Sisters of Mercy; also an orphanage for boys and one for girls under the control and management of the Church of England, and one "home" for men and women under the management of the Church of Scotland. These institutions receive from the Government a maintenance fee for each pauper maintained therein.

Under Ordinance No. 44 of 1932 as subsequently amended by Ordinance No. 21 of 1934, a "home" styled The Austin Wilson Home has been instituted and incorporated to provide accommodation and subsistence for aged gentlefolk. The funds for the establishment of this "home" have been generously contributed by Mr. A. J. Wilson in memory of his son, the late Austin Wilson.

A Mohammedan Orphanage was also established in Port Louis in 1932 for the maintenance and education of orphans of the Mohammedan creed. Funds for running the institution are obtained from voluntary subscriptions among the Mohammedans.

Outdoor assistance to paupers is granted by the Poor Law Department partly in cash and partly in food provisions. Several private religious societies for the distribution of assistance in food and medical care are also in existence. The Société Française d'Assistance assist chiefly destitute French people.

The Child Welfare Committee and the Oeuvre Pasteur de la Goutte de lait, two philanthropic institutions, deal especially with expectant and nursing mothers and their babies.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for the grant of compensation by the employer to workmen who are injured in the course of their work.

Recreation, Music, Art and Drama.

Association football is the most popular form of sport. Golf, tennis, cricket, hockey and rugby football are played mostly by the wealthier classes. The Mauritius Turf Club and the Mauritius Jockey Club hold race meetings from June to September at the Champ de Mars in Port Louis and at Floreal in the district of Plaines Wilhems; and regattas are held by the yacht clubs of Mahebourg and Tombeau Bay. "La Chasse" or the shooting of driven deer can be said to be the national sport of Mauritius. The season is from June to the beginning of September.

There are several flourishing companies of Girl Guides and Brownies; the latter are known locally as Blue Birds. The Boy Scouts have not been so successful as the Girl Guides, but efforts are being made to encourage the movement.

There is not much encouragement for any of the arts. Music is fostered principally by the parish churches whose amateur singers frequently give concerts. The Christian Brothers also provide musical training, and apart from the Police Band, which consists of a bandmaster and 30 bandsmen, a band styled the "Alliance Musicale" and comprising about 25 units was established in 1933.

The Municipality of Port Louis has instituted a drawing class, practically the only encouragement to local talent. The Institute has a collection of pictures presented by Mr. Rochecouste but there is no other art gallery.

Occasional dramatic performances are given by amateurs, but no permanent society has been formed. In better times the Municipality of Port Louis subsidizes a theatrical company from France, which plays in the theatre at Port Louis. The Chinese have their own theatre in the town, to which companies come from China when conditions are prosperous.

There exists a Royal Society of Arts and Sciences which was founded in 1829 under the title of Société d'Histoire Naturelle and was granted a Royal Charter in 1846. It interests itself in most branches of science and arts, especially those relating to questions of agriculture and the natural history of the Colony. The Society was incorporated with the Mauritius Institute in 1906 and its library will be transferred to the Institute.

X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.**Roads and Road Transport.**

The Colony is well served with 500 miles of main roads maintained by Government and 188 miles of branch roads maintained by the District Boards. All roads are metalled, and 160 miles of the main roads have been covered with bitumen.

The number of motor vehicles in actual use at the end of 1934 was as follows :—

Private motor cars	1,546
Motor cycles	193
Motor lorries... ..	311
Motor cabs	304
Motor omnibuses	117
	<hr/>
	2,471

On account of the hilly nature of the country, the travelling public has in the past shown a preference for American cars of high horse-power, but during the last two or three years the number of cars of English manufacture registered has increased very considerably, and during the year under review 221 motor vehicles of English make were imported, including three 3-wheel runabouts and five Diesel lorries, the latter being the first of this type of vehicle to appear in the Colony. The total number of all makes imported during 1934 amounted to 320.

A fleet of 120 buses owned by small proprietors ply for hire throughout the Colony. These vehicles are built locally on the lines of the single decker buses approved by the Minister of Transport in England, and provide a comfortable and convenient form of transport to members of the public not living near railway stations. These vehicles carry a daily average of 3,700 passengers in and out of Port Louis at a cost varying from 2 to 5 cents per passenger mile. All bus routes and the number of buses allotted to each route are controlled by the Transport Control Board, but so far no attempt has been made to regulate the fares nor to introduce time-tables.

The number of motor vehicles registered has not increased to any considerable extent during the past ten years, but from sales of fuel there appears to have been a very considerable increase in the mileage covered by them, and in the year under review the 2,471 motor vehicles are estimated to have covered nearly 25,000,000 miles.

Petrol is usually sold by retail in cases containing 8 gallons of spirit, and is the principal fuel in use. During the year its price fell from Rs.12.60 to Rs.10.00 per case, or an equivalent of about 2s. 4½d. to 1s. 10½d. per gallon. In addition to a few Diesel lorries imported during the year which burn oil fuel, there are also

a small number of vehicles fitted with charcoal generators and working on suction gas. Industrial alcohol, a produce distilled from sugar-cane mixed with ether, is also used as motor spirit in some commercial vehicles, but although the mixture is about 30 per cent. cheaper than petrol, on account of its lower efficiency it has not yet found any appreciable market, and its use is confined chiefly to a few heavy vehicles working on level ground.

The annual tax payable in respect of motor vehicles is Rs.4 per horse-power in respect of motor cycles and Rs.5 per horse-power in respect of other classes of vehicles. Lorries pay an additional tax of Rs.40 per ton of gross weight and motor buses a licence duty varying from Rs.200 to Rs.500 per annum in accordance with their seating capacity. Motor lorries plying for hire pay a further licence of Rs.200 per annum. Motor cabs pay a licence duty of Rs.30.

Certificates of competency to drive are issued by the Police Department. Applicants who have not previously held driving licences have to undergo a test. The cost of the first issue of a certificate of competency and driving licence for one year is Rs.7 and for every subsequent renewal Rs.5 is charged. Cars of visitors are accepted in the Colony at any time, and are subject to a tax at the rate of Rs.5 a month.

Railways.

The Mauritius Government Railways, not including $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 75 cm. gauge track, known as the Bois Cheri Light Railway, are of the British standard 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches gauge and comprise $110\frac{1}{4}$ miles of main line, 30 miles of station lay-outs and Government sidings, as well as 16 miles of other sidings maintained by the Railway Department for planters and sugar estates. The Railway is exceptional on account of its comparatively short length and very heavy gradients, much of it being 1 in 26. The most important section, the midland line, $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, rises to 1,800 feet above the terminals, which are at Port Louis, the capital, on the north-west and Mahebourg, the old port, on the south-east coasts of the Island. A branch from Rose Belle on the midland line, 870 feet above sea-level, to the little creek and town of Souillac is 11 miles long. The north line from Port Louis to Grand River South-East, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is fairly level. The Moka branch, from Rose Hill on the midland line, 950 feet above sea-level, to Montagne Blanche, is $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and rises on this length to 1,500 feet. The Black River branch, from Richelieu on the midland line to Tamarin, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the Montagne Longue branch, from Terre Rouge on the north line to Montagne Longue, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. There are no heavy gradients on either of these lines.

An excess of expenditure over revenue of Rs.40,544 was forecast for the financial year beginning on the 1st July, 1933, and ending on the 30th June, 1934. In actual fact the year closed with

an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs.139,832 as shown below. In view of the urgent necessity for economy renewal expenditure amounted to Rs.22,103 only, although it is estimated that depreciation on a conservative basis amounts to Rs.300,000 per annum :—

		<i>Revenue</i>			<i>Increase or Decrease of 1933-34 over 1932-33.</i>
		<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Passengers ...	...	434,325	419,181	524,818	+ 105,637
Parcels ...	...	63,466	62,163	65,776	+ 3,613
General Goods ...	...	817,077	1,174,046	1,255,729	+ 81,683
Miscellaneous ...	...	70,875	57,412	53,809	— 3,603
Net Revenue ...	...	187,938	63,554	36,738	— 26,816
Total ...		1,573,681	1,776,356	1,936,870	+ 160,514
Goods Tonnage ...	...	254,139	362,642	385,541	

		<i>Expenditure</i>			<i>Increase or Decrease of 1933-34 over 1932-33.</i>
		<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Working expenditure including renewals.		1,945,113	1,516,631	1,606,730	+ 90,099
Net revenue expenditure		642,785	260,955	190,308	— 70,647
Total ...	...	2,587,898	1,777,586	1,797,038	+ 19,452
Capital Expenditure ...		20,226	304	—	— 304
		2,608,124	1,777,890	1,797,038	+ 19,148

The passenger revenue, which in the year 1932-33 was the lowest ever recorded since Railway statistics have been kept, has shown a definite increase during the year 1933-34. This satisfactory result is chiefly due to the extended application of special cheap concession fares put into force between the more heavily populated areas and Port Louis. Passengers have increased in the year under review by 871,826 (36 per cent.), i.e., to 3,287,714 journeys, the number of journeys in 1932-33 being 2,415,888. This increased travelling has involved some increased services. Passenger train miles have in consequence risen to 345,291 from 290,298 miles in 1932-33, i.e., by 15.37 per cent., with a corresponding increase in operating expenditure (which also covers a considerable additional goods traffic not anticipated) of 5.2 per cent. It is significant to note that bus traffic shows a decrease this year from 2,972,195 passengers in 1933 to 2,700,048 passengers in 1934.

The goods traffic, which represents the largest item of the Railway revenue, showed an increase over the previous year of

MAURITIUS, ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1934

ERRATUM.

Page 29, line 5. Delete the word "thousand"

33176

... being to the cheaper human labour available.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Inland communication by posts and telegraphs is satisfactory. There are 52 post and telegraph offices, four offices doing only postal work, one parcels office at Port Louis which is also a parcels exchange office, and the General Post Office; there is also a postal exchange office. Outlying offices and localities far from railway stations are served by postmen on bicycles. Mails for the Black River District are conveyed by a motor-car contractor.

Mails from America, Europe, North Africa, Asia via Aden, and East Africa are received by the Messageries Maritimes Steamers regularly every 14 days. European and American mails are also received from South Africa, conveyed by vessels of the Dutch K.P.M. Company, which call regularly once a month, and also by occasional steamers from Durban. The average time taken for European mails via Marseilles during the year 1934 was 34.19 days, as compared with 34.2 days via the Union of South Africa.

Advantage is taken of three routes for the Air Mail Service, viz.: (1) via Tananarive, connecting with the Imperial Airways at Broken Hill; time taken in transit for letters to England, 13 to 14 days; (2) via Johannesburg by the Imperial Airways, from 15 to 26 days; (3) via Nairobi by the Imperial Airways, 26 to 28 days.

The postal parcels service shows a marked improvement. The "cash on delivery" service with Great Britain has increased considerably this last year. There is also a "cash on delivery" service with France.

The telephone service is performed by the Oriental Telephone Company, which serves the towns and districts. The Government offices are linked together by a Government owned telephone

system, which is connected with the Oriental Telephone Company's lines.

Telegraphic communication is provided by cable and is maintained by the Eastern and South African Telegraphic Company, whose local station is in Port Louis. Cablegrams from and to the rural districts are transmitted over the Government land telegraphs. The Company maintains a station also at Port Mathurin, in Rodrigues. All classes of traffic are accepted. There is a wireless station at Rose Belle which maintains a twenty-four hour service, and works mainly with ships at sea and with Reunion Island. The wireless station was built by the Admiralty in 1915 for communication with ships at sea and with the various naval bases in the Indian Ocean, and was taken over by the Mauritius Government in June, 1923.

During the cyclonic season from 1st November to 15th May, a detailed weather report including observations made at Seychelles, Rodrigues, Madagascar and Reunion is broadcast daily to all stations and ships within range. When a cyclone is in the vicinity, the Government tug *Maurice*, stationed in the harbour at Port Louis, is manned and inland weather reports are transmitted by wireless telegraphy from the tug to all vessels in port, for the guidance of their masters. The wireless apparatus in the *Maurice* also acts as a stand-by in the event of accident to the aerial system at the main wireless telegraphy station at Rose Belle.

Harbour.

Port Louis, the capital of the Colony, possesses the only navigable harbour for ocean-going ships, which is picturesquely situated on the north-west coast. A wide break in the ring of coral reefs surrounding the Island, caused by the meeting of several rivers and streams, the Latanier, La Paix, Le Pouce, and Creole, gives access to the harbour, which has been dredged so as to provide deep-water accommodation for ten ships lying at berths in the channel and drawing from 24 to 31 feet of water. The harbour is flanked on the north by Fort George, a military post, and on the south by Fort William, which is abandoned. The mountains of the range behind Port Louis, including the Pouce, 2,661 feet, and Pieter Both, 2,690 feet, are guiding beacons to ships by day. The lighthouses of Flat Island, the Colony's quarantine station six miles north of Mauritius, and Caves Point, five miles south of Port Louis on the cliff's edge, and the gas buoy to the north of the outer harbour entrance, direct ships approaching Port Louis by night. A tide gauge has been in operation for four years. The maximum rise of tide at ordinary springs is three feet, which diminishes to two or three inches at ordinary neaps. Dredging of the berths and channel by the Government plant is continuously in progress.

The Government of Mauritius is the Harbour Authority. The Government has from time to time sold or let to two lighterage companies various areas of land bordering the harbour. These two companies, the New Mauritius Dock Company and the Albion Dock Company, each own about 45 lighters with the necessary tugs, and undertake all the storage and lighterage of sugar. The British India Steam Navigation Company also own 30 lighters and two tugs. This Company mainly handles grain from the East, the rest of the general cargo being shared fairly evenly between the British India Company and the other two lighterage companies.

Five years ago the Government built a deep-water quay, 500 feet long, with 32 feet of water alongside, which is able to deal with 100,000 tons of cargo per annum. Actually only 40,000 to 50,000 tons, chiefly petroleum products, Government coal, etc. are discharged annually at the quay.

A Government granary, capable of storing 300,000 bags of rice, was completed four years ago as a protection against the spread of plague in the Colony, and is now working satisfactorily.

Shipping.

There are two regular lines of passenger steamers connecting Mauritius with the United Kingdom. There is a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius maintained by the Messageries Maritimes Company; the average journey takes about six weeks and involves a stay of five or six days at Reunion either on the outward or inward journey.

Vessels of the K.P.M. (Dutch) Line leave Mauritius once a month for Durban and Cape ports and once a month for Mombasa via Beira. A vessel also leaves Durban once a month direct for Mauritius. The K.P.M. Line has a working arrangement with the Union Castle Line of steamers and the voyage to England via the K.P.M. and Union Castle Lines averages about 32 days. Occasional vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company take passengers to Colombo, and the journey to England by this means takes from 28 to 35 days. Cheap passages to the United Kingdom can occasionally be secured during the sugar shipping season, October to March, on cargo steamers. The voyage averages 40 days.

It is interesting, but regrettable, to note that passenger facilities between Mauritius and the United Kingdom were far better twenty years ago than they are to-day. The vessels of the Messageries Maritimes Company used to perform the voyage in 31 to 33 days, against an average of 36 days at present, and the Union Castle Company and the British India Company used to make regular monthly calls. Passenger fares have also increased, in so far as voyages via South Africa are concerned, by over 100 per cent.

The number of vessels and total tonnage entering and leaving Port Louis during the past three years were as follows :—

INWARDS.							
		1932.		1933.		1934.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign	{ Steamers ...	175	547,874	202	622,772	207	641,389
	{ Sailing Ships	9	5,473	2	426	2	345
		184	553,347	204	623,198	209	641,734
Coasting	{ Steamers ...	6	2,961	5	2,376	6	5,274
	{ Sailing Ships	12	2,657	13	3,385	20	3,837
		18	5,618	18	5,761	26	9,111

OUTWARDS.							
		1932.		1933.		1934.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign	{ Steamers ...	173	546,307	204	627,638	207	643,543
	{ Sailing Ships	8	5,473	2	426	1	40
		181	551,780	206	628,064	208	643,583
Coasting	{ Steamers ...	6	2,961	6	2,839	6	5,274
	{ Sailing Ships	7	2,111	14	3,743	21	4,142
		13	5,072	20	6,582	27	9,416

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are three private banks in the Colony, viz. :—

- The Mauritius Commercial Bank ;
- The Mercantile Bank of India, and
- Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

The Mauritius Commercial Bank was established in 1838, and as a paid up capital of Rs.2,000,000 made up of 10,000 shares of Rs.200 each. The total amount of deposits on 31st December, 1934, was Rs.6,642,718·52. The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius, Limited, on 3rd May, 1916. The total paid up capital is £1,050,000. The deposits made locally on 31st December, 1934, amounted to Rs.3,628,000. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) as a paid up capital of £4,975,500. The total deposits of the local bank on 31st December, 1934, amounted to Rs.3,229,897. This bank, which is affiliated with Barclays Bank, Limited, was

founded in 1925 and represents the amalgamation of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, the Colonial Bank (incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836) and the National Bank of South Africa Limited. A branch of the last named bank was established in Mauritius in December, 1919. In February, 1926, its business was taken over by Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) following the amalgamation already mentioned.

Offices of the Government Savings Bank are established in the nine districts, with a head office in Port Louis. The total number of depositors at 30th June, 1934, was 38,322, as against 38,093 in the preceding year, with deposits amounting to Rs.5,401,710.09 as against Rs.5,379,006.44. Interest is paid at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Currency.

In March, 1934, an Ordinance was enacted "to make provision with respect to the currency notes of the Colony and to place the issue of such Currency Notes upon a permanent basis". By this Ordinance the Currency Commissioners are required to issue, on demand, currency notes in exchange for sterling lodged with the Crown Agents in London, and to pay, on demand, sterling in London in exchange for currency notes lodged with them. The rate at which these exchanges are to be made is fixed at one rupee for one shilling and sixpence sterling, and the minimum transaction is £5,000 or its equivalent.

The Currency Commissioners are entitled to charge commission not exceeding one and three-quarters per centum in addition to the cost of any telegrams sent in connexion with any transfer.

The effect has been to substitute for the Indian rupee a new paper rupee based on sterling and to limit official exchange fluctuations to a maximum spread of three and a-half per centum.

At the time the Ordinance was introduced the rate was Rs.13.70 for £1 by telegraphic transfer, or approximately one rupee for one shilling and fivepence-halfpenny sterling. With a view to avoiding any sudden fluctuation in the actual rate of exchange, the commission which the Currency Commissioners were authorized to charge when selling sterling was fixed, in the first instance, at the maximum of one and three-quarters per cent., making the effective official exchange rate Rs.13.57 for £1 in respect of amounts of £5,000 or over. The rate charged by the Currency Commissioners when buying sterling has been fixed at one-quarter per cent.

The value of the currency is maintained by a Note Security Fund held by the Crown Agents and invested in Government securities (other than those of the Colony). Profits arising from the currency transactions and income from the investments of the Note Security Fund must be applied in the first instance to maintaining the Security Fund at a value equal to the face value of currency notes in circulation. If the value of the Note Security Fund reaches one hundred and ten per cent. of the face value of notes in circulation, all profits then accrue to the revenue of the Colony.

Subsidiary silver coinage was introduced under an Ordinance passed in September, 1934. The coins are not normally redeemable but the seigniorage on the issue is similarly invested.

The value of currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1934, was Rs.7,922,045 and that of Mauritius silver coins on the same date Rs.1,130,000.

Weights and Measures.

The Metric System is in general use; the following special French and local measures are, however, still to be found:—

Measures of length and area:—

1 ligne Française	= 2.258 millimetres or 0.088 inch.
12 lignes	= 1 French inch.
12 French inches	= 1 French foot.
1 French foot	= 1.06 English feet.
1 lieue	= $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles (approx.).
1 gaulette	= 10 French feet.
1 arpent	= 40,000 square French feet or 1.04 acres.
1 toise	= 6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches.
1 aune or ell	= 1 yard 11 inches.

Measures of capacity:—

1 barrique	= 50 gallons (cane juice, etc.).
1 tiercon	= 190 to 192 litres (molasses).
1 velte	= 7.45 litres (coconut oil).
1 bouteille	= 800 cubic centimetres (liquid).
1 chopine	= $\frac{1}{2}$ bouteille.
1 corde	= 80 French cubic feet or 96.82 English cubic feet (firewood).

Measures of weight:—

1 gamelle	= 5.250 kilogrammes.
1 livre	= 500 grammes or 1.10 English pounds.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for all Government buildings, the sewerage of Port Louis, roads and bridges, the survey of Crown Land, water-supplies, and state irrigation.

Buildings.—Some of these, such as a time-ball tower in the Port Office, are of historical interest, dating from the time of the French Governor, Mahé de Labourdonnais, in 1740. Government House in Port Louis was then in project and was built between 1740 and 1767. Apart from the addition of a second storey, it now stands exactly as it was originally constructed. It contains the Governor's offices, in which are to be found the table on which the capitulation of the Island was signed in 1810, a throne room, a council room, the council offices, a library, and quarters for the Governor and officials. The former and present residences of the Governors

at " Mon Plaisir ", Pamplémousses, and " Le Reduit ", Moka, also date back to the French occupation. The value of the Government buildings is approximately 15 million rupees.

There are in the Island one mental and nine general hospitals. And old hospital, the Grand River North West Hospital, built in 1769 for seamen, is used when necessary as a quarantine station for plague.

Severe cyclones, which happily are not frequent, are responsible for a good deal of damage to water-works, roads, and buildings.

Sewerage works of Port Louis.—The sewerage works were begun in 1900. In 1922, the scheme was revised by Messrs. Mansergh and Sons and the works have been carried out on the lines of their report. The construction works being now practically completed, present activities are concentrated on house service connexions, and a large portion of the town of Port Louis now has the water carriage system.

Bridges.—There exist 335 bridges on main and branch roads, the longest having spans of 150 feet. The old timber bridges are being gradually replaced by ferro-concrete structures. Fifty-nine remain to be reconstructed.

Water works.—The water supply of the town of Port Louis is obtained from the Grand River North West at a distance of about four miles from the town at a level of 250 feet. This supply was handed over by the Municipality to the Public Works Department in 1922. The water is passed through sand filters and chlorinated. The capacity of the mains leading to the filters is 5 million gallons a day. The water is distributed to the town from two covered service reservoirs of a total capacity of 2 million gallons.

The water-supply of the towns of Plaines Wilhems and of parts of Moka and Black River districts is obtained from a storage reservoir called the Mare aux Vacoas, at an altitude of 1,825 feet. The capacity of the reservoir is now, after the raising of the dam, 1,641 million gallons. The catchment ground is entirely protected by forest lands. The whole of this water-supply is filtered through sand filters at " La Marie ", about two miles below the reservoir, whence the supply to the town of Curepipe is pumped by hydraulic power, the supply to the other towns being by gravity. The water is distributed from six covered service reservoirs situated in the various zones of supply, their aggregate capacity being $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The population served by this supply is approximately 90,000 and the average daily consumption $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The Mare aux Vacoas water supply has been extended to the town of Port Louis. The supply is limited to 900,000 gallons per day. In this connexion a covered service reservoir at Petite Rivière of 750,000 gallons was completed and put into operation in 1931.

At the beginning of 1934 a Committee was appointed to report on the quality of the water of the Mare aux Vacoas supply, and on

measures that could be adopted to improve the quality. The report was received in June, 1934, and it concluded as follows:—

“The purification of the Mare aux Vacoas waters by means of existing slow sand filtration is inefficacious and defective and does not constitute an adequate safeguard in the event, however unlikely, of harmful contamination of the raw water.”

The main recommendations of the Committee were to the effect that (i) the raw water should be taken from the lake as near as possible from the surface (ii) the water should be aerated before the filters and (iii) the water be chlorinated after filtration.

The water supply to the villages and hamlets in the other districts comes from twenty-seven different springs or streams. These supplies are not filtered but they are generally protected in their catchment areas by reserves of forest. The population depending on these various supplies is about 200,000, and is comprised mostly of the poorer classes. A large proportion of the daily consumption is distributed by means of public fountains.

Irrigation works.—Government storage irrigation works were begun in 1914 according to plans made by Mr. C. M. Harriott, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, India, and Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Works to the Government of Mauritius. The La Ferme scheme for the irrigation of the south-west of the island, between Grand River North West and River Dragon, has been finished, and the Nicolière scheme to irrigate land in the north, was started in 1918. These two schemes cover 18,700 acres in the area below the level which enjoys 60 inches of rain and cannot be cultivated to the best advantage without irrigation water. The La Ferme scheme is dependent on a low-level reservoir of 2,500 million gallons, which was completed in 1918 and now irrigates 3,700 acres of land under sugar-cane plantation. The plans for the Nicolière scheme include a high-level storage reservoir at 1,300 feet altitude at Midlands, of 4,400 million gallons capacity, intended to fill a low-level reservoir at Nicolière of a capacity of about 250 million gallons.

Owing to financial conditions the plans were first curtailed and the works afterwards suspended. The Feeder Channel which measures $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Midlands to Nicolière and which had been completed by the end of 1931 with a reduced section has now been built up to its full section and concreted. The area covered by the existing curtailed plan is only 11,000 as compared with 15,000 acres in the original plan.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Following immediately upon the capitulation of the island in the year 1810, a Proclamation issued in the name of His Majesty King George III guaranteed to its inhabitants the preservation of their existing laws and customs. Apart from certain local

enactments the laws then in force were those embodied in the Code Napoleon and the French Codes of Commerce and Civil Procedure. These continue to constitute the main body of law applicable in the Colony, as modified, amended or added to by subsequent legislation.

The Supreme Court of Mauritius (which superseded the former "Cour d'Appel") was constituted in the year 1850, and invested with "all the powers, authority and jurisdiction possessed and exercised by the Court of Queen's Bench". It is also a Court of Equity, and exercises jurisdiction in Admiralty, Bankruptcy and Matrimonial Causes.

The Supreme Court sits in the capital (Port Louis), and consists of a Chief Judge and two or more Puisne Judges, Matrimonial Causes and Civil actions where the amount involved does not exceed the value of Rs.3,000 are heard before a single judge; where the amount exceeds this figure, before two judges; or when some point of law of exceptional difficulty arises the case is heard either by two judges or by the Full Bench. Where the sum involved is of the amount of Rs.10,000 or upwards an appeal lies of right from the decisions of the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in other cases by leave of the Supreme Court.

The Bankruptcy Division of the Court is usually presided over by the Master and Registrar sitting as Judge in Bankruptcy, from whose decisions an appeal lies (subject to certain limitations) to the judges of the Civil Division.

Criminal Assizes are held four times a year, and are presided over by a single judge who is empowered to reserve any question of law arising at the trial or as to which he subsequently entertains any doubt as to the correctness of his original decision, for argument before the Full Bench. Criminal cases are conducted before a jury of nine male persons, and a majority verdict of not less than seven is sufficient (even in capital cases) to support a conviction.

The Supreme Court of Mauritius entertains appeals not only from the inferior tribunals of the Colony, both in civil and criminal matters, but also from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Seychelles.

Since the year 1847 English has been the official language of the Court.

Magistracies.—There is a Magistrate's Court in each of the nine districts, the Courts in Port Louis and in Plaines Wilhems each sitting in two divisions. A magistrate has jurisdiction in nearly all civil matters involving not more than Rs.1,000 and in all criminal matters with power to inflict not more than one year's imprisonment and Rs.1,000 fine. A Bench of three magistrates may be instituted by law for the trial of certain offences and also at the request of the Procureur General for nearly all offences, with

jurisdiction extending to three years' penal servitude or imprisonment and fine possibly of Rs.3,000. An appeal lies of right to the Supreme Court within the limits stated above, both in fact and law, the several modes of reviewing the decisions being the same as in English Law. There is no system similar to the French *Assistance Judiciaire* but facilities are given to very poor litigants both before the Supreme and the Inferior Courts to obtain leave to sue *in forma pauperis*. In Supreme Court cases, counsel are ever ready to accept a pauper brief at the request of the Chief Judge, while in Assize cases counsel is always appointed without fee, for undefended prisoners. The Dependencies are visited periodically by one of two magistrates supernumerary to the District Magistrates, whose services are also available in Mauritius.

The Dependency of Rodrigues is administered by a magistrate who has the same jurisdiction in Rodrigues as a District Magistrate in Mauritius and whose duties are to a considerable extent administrative.

The magistrates heard 10,187 civil cases and 12,516 ordinary criminal cases and petty offences, and held :—

126 coroners' inquests;

21 preliminary inquiries into crimes and serious misdemeanours.

Police.

Organization.—The Mauritius Police Force is organized mainly on the lines of a " Civil " as distinct from a " Military " Police Force although all recruits receive a certain amount of instruction in the use of the rifle, and an Armed Detachment of 1 Officer and 46 Other Ranks is maintained at Headquarters in case of emergency. Two Lewis Gun Sections are also given an annual course of training and those members of the Force who are fully trained in musketry fire a complete course each year.

Training in military subjects is controlled by officers and other ranks who have previously served in the Army, there being 8 Gazetted Officers and 44 other ranks in the Mauritius Police who were on active service during the war of 1914-18.

The majority of the officers of the Force have been promoted from the ranks, but direct appointments and transfers from other Colonies are made when necessary.

Recruits are obtained entirely from local sources and there is at present an ample supply of excellent candidates.

Distribution.—The establishment of 20 Officers and 595 other ranks is divided into Headquarters Staff, Clerical Branch, Criminal Investigation Branch, Revenue and Motor Vehicle Control Branch, Training Depot, Harbour Police, District Police, Railway Police, Rodrigues Police and Band.

The District Police are distributed in Magisterial Districts as follows :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of Stations.</i>	<i>Number of Personnel.</i>
Port Louis	8	219
Plaines Wilhems	5	79
Black River	4	14
Curepipe	5	47
Grand Port	6	44
Savanne	5	23
Pamplemousses	6	31
Riviere du Rempart	5	20
Moka	5	34
Flacq	5	35

The Rodrigues and Railway Police are detailed from the trained establishment of the General Police and are under the independent control of the Resident Magistrate of Rodrigues and the General Manager of Railways respectively.

The Band is under the control of an European Bandmaster holding the rank of Inspector and has an establishment of 30 other ranks.

Crime.—The total number of offences of all kinds reported to the Police during the year 1934 was 24,281, which shows an increase on the figure for 1933 which was 23,502, and an increase on the average of 20,647 for the past three years.

It should be noted that this marked increase is entirely due to the continuous improvement in the Police control of various revenue-producing duties and is not in any way caused by an increase of crime. This is made clear by the following explanatory statement as regards offences against persons and property during 1933 and 1934 :—

A.—There has been a decrease in offences against the person : 8,065 in 1934 as against 8,492 in 1933 ;

B.—There has also been a decrease in offences against property : 3,060 in 1934 as against 3,275 in 1933.

The number of persons prosecuted in connexion with these 24,281 offences was 11,471, of whom 10,519 were convicted, 600 otherwise disposed of, and 352 were still awaiting trial at the end of the year. Corresponding figures for the previous year were :—11,647 persons prosecuted, of whom 10,364 were convicted, 658 otherwise disposed of, and 625 awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Prisons.

Organization.—The Prison Department of Mauritius is placed under the charge of the Inspector-General of Police who is responsible for the control of penal institutions as Superintendent of Prisons. Four senior Officers, in addition to the Superintendent,

are drawn from British Army, Police or Prison Services and the remaining staff of 108 is recruited from local sources.

Establishments.—The penal institutions are Port Louis Central Prison and Beau Bassin Prison. Port Louis Prison provides separate cell accommodation for 154 male prisoners and association cells for 40 women. It also contains the offices of the Department and quarters for two senior Officers and two Wardresses. This prison serves as the centre for classification of convicted prisoners and for treatment of special and difficult cases. All juvenile adults and selected first offenders serve their sentences in this institution and all waiting-trial prisoners are housed here in separate accommodation in convenient proximity to the Courts. Every convicted prisoner undergoes examination and treatment for prevalent diseases while detained in this prison and before transfer to Beau Bassin.

Beau Bassin Prison is a comparatively modern type convict prison providing single cell accommodation for 756 male prisoners. Bungalow type quarters for the Superintendent and two chief Officers are located in the surrounding grounds.

Classification.—Convicted prisoners are classified as (a) Penal servitude, (b) Hard labour, (c) Misdemeanants, (d) First offenders, (e) Juvenile adults and (f) Special.

Classes (a) and (b) serve their sentences at Beau Bassin Prison and the remainder at Port Louis where, so far as existing accommodation permits, they are kept apart and receive modified treatment.

Labour.—The principle governing the employment of all prisoners is that they shall be put to such remunerative work as lies within their physical capacity and past experience, and that all long-sentence prisoners who are not tradesmen before conviction shall be taught a trade during their period of imprisonment. The normal labour for male prisoners at Port Louis is carpentry, stone-breaking, cutting fire-wood, carting stores and cleaning Government buildings and grounds. Women prisoners are employed on laundry work and sewing clothing and bedding. At Beau Bassin Prison prisoners with long sentences are taught a trade, while those serving shorter sentences are principally employed on agricultural work in the prison gardens. The trades taught in the prison workshops comprise tailoring, boot, sail, and mattress making tin-smith work and black-smithing; carpentry and cabinet making blind, mat, and basket making. Instruction in baking is given in the prison bakery which produces about 1,400 lb. of bread daily and numerous prisoners are trained as stone masons in the quarries and neighbouring grounds.

Population.—The number of persons admitted to Port Louis Prison during the year was 2,939, which is 271 less than in the previous year and 714 less than in 1932. Of these 2,939 persons 1,899 were convicted, and of these 1,233 were sentenced to imprisonment for one month or less. The convicted prisoners comprise

1,839 men and 60 women. The daily average population was 458.05 compared with 500.44 in 1933, and the number of persons in prison on 31st December, 1934, was 424, compared with 381 in 1933 and 503 in 1932. Of the 424 persons in prison 396 were serving sentences and comprised 387 men and 9 women. The number of persons who served sentences of imprisonment in lieu of paying fines was 916, including 7 women.

Health.—The Prison Medical Officer reports that the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory and the sanitary conditions good. Deaths in hospital during the year numbered five, compared with seven in 1933, twenty-two in 1932 and thirty-three in 1931. There were two cases of suicide by hanging.

Industrial School.—The Barkly Industrial School for male juvenile offenders, which was until 1st July, 1934, administered as a unit of the Prisons Department, has been entirely removed from Prison control and is now a separate institution under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Police.

The number of boys in the School at the end of the year was 54, compared with 46 in 1933 and 47 in 1932. There were 28 admissions and 20 discharges during the year.

The ordinary primary school education of the inmates is undertaken by officers of the Schools Department, while the manual instruction in agriculture and certain trades is given by Instructors and Assistant Instructors borne on the establishment of the Industrial School.

The health of the boys is uniformly excellent and their physical reformation is remarkable.

The After-care Committee, which was appointed in 1932 to look after the question of the employment of the boys on discharge, has done excellent work and has recently developed into a Visiting Committee with wide powers of inspection and advice which are being employed with great advantage to the School and its inmates.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

A list of the more important Ordinances passed during the year under review is given in Appendix I to this Report.

Certain Ordinances of rather domestic concern were passed dealing with speed of motor vehicles, road traffic, net-fishing, and penalizing the possession of raw sugar for purposes other than exportation, authorizing a special marriage and a burial, reducing the duration of labour contracts and the age for dispensing with parents' consent to the marriage of their sons, preventing the employment of females at night in factories, consolidating education laws, and regulating probation of offences.

Others attempt to work for economic organization and progress; the more important being :—(i) the imposition of a so-called "poll tax" graduated according to the income of individuals and companies with increasing fixed amounts for the several steps in the

ladder of incomes between Rs.5,000 and Rs.70,000, the tax being the same for all incomes beyond Rs.70,000 (Ordinance No. 32); (ii) two Ordinances establishing a new paper and silver currency (Nos. 13 and 39 respectively), the new notes being no longer compulsorily payable in silver, the coins being special to Mauritius but of the same silver standard composition as the Indian Rupees, which are not redeemable in new coins and will soon cease to be legal tender; (iii) a comprehensive radio-communication Ordinance (No. 36) facilitating the use of wireless apparatus and regulating all cognate matters in a line with recent international arrangements; (iv) the creation of a Mauritius Local Defence Force on the lines of the English Territorial Forces legislation and regulations (No. 19).

Social progress is also achieved, in accordance with international ideals, in the matters following :—

Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children—(No. 37), an Ordinance making operative in this Colony the International Labour Conventions regulating :—(1) The admission of children to industrial employment; (2) The night work of young persons in industry; (3) The night work of women in industry; (4) The admission of children to employment at sea.

Minimum Wages—(No. 41), another Ordinance applying to Mauritius the International Labour Convention concerning the creation of machinery for the fixing of minimum wages, whenever necessary, in respect of any trade or occupation.

Dangerous Drugs—(No. 5), an Ordinance regulating the importation and sale of opium and other drugs.

Certain import duties were altered in amending Customs Tariff Ordinances, with a view to increasing Imperial Preference on the articles concerned, and special Ordinances regulating the importation of textiles of foreign origin were readily accepted by the Council of Government in furtherance of the policy of imperial solidarity.

Lastly, both in the interest of labour and to minimize chances of accidents to workmen, as well as again to favour British manufacture, an important consolidated and amending Ordinance provides comprehensively for the control of boilers, their use and inspection, and cognate matters, while it imposes the gradual replacing of existing engines and pipes by material of standard British specification.

XV.—FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue of the Colony for the financial year ended 30th June, 1934, amounted to Rs.16,567,110.18, being Rs.1,414,129.18 above the Estimates and Rs.13,633,308.12 below the Revenue of the previous year, which was Rs.30,200,418.30. The Revenue normally becoming due and collected during the previous year

was Rs.14,503,504, and the increase in the amount shown for that year was due to special adjustments comprising, *inter alia*, the following transfers to Revenue :—

					Rs.
Widows' and Orphans' Fund	...	...	...	...	5,032,347.84
Government Scholarship Fund	...	...	...	...	539,769.17
Improvement and Development Fund	...	...	...	...	6,317,717.98
Mauritius Loan, 1922	...	...	...	...	1,362,678.99
Unexpected balance, Sugar Industry Loan, 1929...	...	...	...	...	7,315.90
					<hr/> 13,259,829.88 <hr/>

The Expenditure for the financial year 1933-34 amounted to Rs.14,634,338.98, being Rs.161,876.98 above the Estimates and Rs.823,749.71 above the Expenditure for the previous year.

The Revenue during the financial year 1933-34 exceeded the Expenditure by Rs.1,932,771.20, and the surplus balance on 30th June, 1934, amounted to Rs.14,876,571.13.

Of the Expenditure for 1933-34, Rs.4,906,498.89 were spent on "Personal Emoluments" and Rs.9,727,840.09 on "Other Charges." The corresponding figures for 1932-33 were Rs.4,741,399.51 for "Personal Emoluments" and Rs.9,069,189.76 on "Other Charges."

The following is a comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years :—

Year.				Revenue. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1929-30	...	...	...	14,483,467	15,575,001
1930-31	...	...	...	11,552,210	16,092,073
1931-32	...	...	...	12,160,278	17,704,574
1932-33	...	...	...	30,200,418	13,810,589
1933-34	...	...	...	16,567,110	14,634,339

The Colonial Government pays a Military contribution of 5½ per cent. of its Revenue (total Revenue exclusive of land sales, Irrigation—Mare aux Vacoas and other water works—revenue, contribution towards Loan 1922 charges and special export duty on sugar) as a contribution to the cost of the garrison maintained in the Colony by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The annual contribution was reduced to £15,000 for the two years 1932-33 and 1933-34, and the amount paid for the year ended 30th June, 1934, was Rs.229,944.81.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt of the Colony on 30th June, 1934, was £3,246,994 7s. 7d. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £1,699,669 11s. 1d., as compared with £1,652,076 7s. 8d. on 30th June, 1933.

• •

1

1

1

1

Customs Tariff (Summarized).

The following shows the rates of duty on the principal imports and exports on the 31st December, 1934 :—

Imports.

Rice	R.0·63 per 100 kilos.	Wines in casks up to 14°.	Rs.22·00 per hectolitre.
Dholl	Rs.1·14 per 100 kilos.	Wines in cases up to 14° (still).	R.0·33 per litre.
Flour	R.0·94 per 100 kilos.	Spirits (proof) ...	Rs.6·87 per litre.
Fertilizers ...	R.0·11 to Rs.1·10 per 100 kilos.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Rs.15·00 per kilo.
Petroleum oil ...	Rs.5·28 per hectolitre.	Tobacco, cigarettes.	Rs.16·50 per kilo.
Petroleum spirits	Rs.14·00 per hectolitre.	Vegetable oil, other than olive.	Rs.5·50 to Rs.9·00 per 100 kilos.
Soap, common ...	Rs.1·93 per 100 kilos.	Most manufactured articles.	5·5 to 55 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Exports.

*Sugar	R.0·46 per 100 kilos.	*Aloe fibre ...	Rs.4·0 per 1,000 kilos.
---------------	-----------------------	-----------------	-------------------------

* **NOTE**—The duty on sugar is only for special purposes as under :—

R.0·03 per cent.	kilos for destruction of <i>Phytalus Smithi</i> ;
0·03 " " "	College of Agriculture;
0·04 " " "	Sugar Industry Reserve Fund;
0·36 " " "	in refund of loans.

The duty on aloe fibre includes Rs.3 per 1,000 kilos in refund of loan to the hemp industry.

*Principal preferential rates on imports.**Preferential.**General.*

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including tyres and tubes therefor.	5·5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	36½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Silk manufactures (including art silk).	16·5 " " " " or R.0·55 per kilo	55 " " " " or R.1·75 per kilo
	whichever is the higher	
Indigo	R.1·10 per kilo.	Rs.2·75 per kilo.
Cement	R.0·30 per 100 kilos.	R 1·00 per 100 kilos.
Cinema films ...	Free	R.0·04 per metre.
Machinery, industrial	R.1·45 per 100 kilos.	5·5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cotton manufactures	13 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	26 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	and also specific rates in certain cases.	
Hardware	11 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Coal	R.0·8 per 100 kil.	R.0·42 per 100 kilos.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The duty on rum for home consumption is Rs.2.75 per litre of 23 degrees Cartier and an additional duty of 12 cents per litre for every degree above 23 degrees Cartier.

The duty on spirits to be denaturated for heating and lighting purposes is 4 cents per litre at 36 degrees Cartier and an additional duty of 4 cents per hectolitre or fraction thereof for every degree above 36 degrees Cartier.

The duty on spirits to be denaturated for use as motor fuel is 4 cents per litre or fraction thereof at any degree Cartier.

The duty on alcohol for the preparation of medicinal tinctures and drugs is 10 cents per litre at any degree, but the duty on alcohol delivered for the preparation of "Alcoolats" in accordance with the formulæ laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or the French Codes or any other medicinal tinctures and drugs as notified in the Gazette is Rs.2.50 per litre at 23 degrees Cartier, with an additional duty of 10 cents per litre for every degree above 23 degrees Cartier.

The duty on vinegar is Rs.1.70 per hectolitre on vinegar not exceeding 8 degrees of strength and an additional duty of 18 cents per degree and per hectolitre on all vinegar above 8 degrees.

According to the Excise figures the number of litres of spirits distilled in 1933-1934 (July to June) was 1,126,437 litres as compared with an average of 900,332 litres for the past five years.

The duty on wine and other liquor (excepting rum and compounded rum) manufactured in the Colony which contain more than 4 degrees of alcohol according to Gay Lussac's alcoholometer is as follows:—

(i) on all such liquor not exceeding 14 degrees by Gay Lussac's alcoholometer, a duty of 15 cents per litre;

(ii) on all such liquor exceeding 14 degrees a duty at the same rate and on the same scale as the Customs duty on wines payable under the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

An excise duty of Rs.4 per kilog. is charged on leaf tobacco used for the manufacture of tobacco for local consumption.

According to the official figures the quantity of tobacco manufactured in the year 1934 was 337,673.100 kilos as compared with 321,931.100 in 1933.

The excise duty collected on tobacco during the last two financial and calendar years respectively is given below:—

				Rs.
Financial year 1932-33	...	...	...	1,335,332.45
Financial year 1933-34	...	...	...	1,175,639.20
Calendar year 1933	...	...	...	1,182,074.35
Calendar year 1934	...	...	...	1,219,407.20

The Stamp Laws were amended and consolidated by the passing on 23rd November, 1926, of Ordinance 22 of 1926. This Ordinance was put into force on 23rd July, 1927, by Proclamation No. 32 of 1927.

Stamp duties are of three kinds :—

- (1) A duty in proportion to the size of the paper used ;
- (2) a fixed duty ; and
- (3) an *ad valorem* duty.

The Stamp Ordinance No. 22 of 1926 was amended in 1932 by the passing of Ordinance No. 26 of 1932 to provide for the increase from 4 to 10 cents of the stamp duty on cheques drawn on banks in and out of the Colony and on receipts as defined in Article 2 (5) of the Stamp (Consolidated) Ordinance, 1926.

House Tax.

Rates.—1 per cent. per annum on any building assessed over Rs.500.

Yield.—The amount collected during the financial year 1933-34 was Rs.304,396.26.

Method of Assessment.—Any building liable to the house tax is assessed according to its full and fair value. In assessing the full and fair value, the valuer takes into consideration the actual or possible rent a tenant may be reasonably expected to pay for such building. This applies only to buildings whose basic value is above Rs.500 and on which the annual tax is 1 per cent. on the value.

Method of Collection.—For the purpose of collecting the house tax when the assessment arrived at is final for the year, notices for payment are served upon owners of buildings and the tax is paid to the Cashier of the district in which it is levied or to the Chief Cashier, Treasury.

Graduated Poll Tax.

As from 1st July, 1934, a poll tax, graduated according to the taxpayer's income, was imposed in this Colony. The tax applies to persons resident in the Colony and also to non-residents, in respect of all income accruing in, derived from, or received in the Colony, the basis of assessment being the income of the year preceding the year of assessment. There are certain features which distinguish the tax very definitely from a normal income tax :—

(a) Tax is payable in two instalments, on 31st October and 30th April in the year of assessment, in accordance with a simple form of return consisting of a single total of income without any details whatever. Not later than 31st October, any taxpayer whose income exceeds Rs.5,000 is required to make his return and to pay the first instalment without any assessment being made upon him. Thereafter the Commissioner of Poll Tax has the right to refuse to accept the return and to make an estimated assessment. He also has the right to demand detailed returns from any person who has not already made a return and paid tax and to make estimated assessments upon such persons.

(b) Tax is imposed by reference to a graduated scale which applies to incomes exceeding Rs.5,000. There is no standard rate of tax, incomes being classified in categories to which fixed amounts of tax apply, the maximum tax being Rs.6,150 which applies to all incomes exceeding Rs.70,000.

(c) No personal allowances of any kind are in force.

(d) Depreciation is not allowed as a deduction.

(e) There is no provision for any carry forward of losses but as the tax is levied on aggregate income from all sources, a loss in any one year is set off against income of the same year.

(f) There is no deduction of tax at the source and with certain minor exceptions dividends and interest are allowable as deductions in computing taxable income.

In two respects the tax is noticeably different from the poll taxes levied in Kenya and Tanganyika :—

(a) Persons taxable include artificial legal entities as well as individuals.

(b) A consideration of the taxpayer's residence or ordinary residence is irrelevant as a test of liability to tax.

The tax is unique and is the result of local conditions peculiar to this Colony.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A critical situation arose during the latter part of the year owing to low prices and the large reduction of the 1934 sugar crop consequent on the severe drought which prevailed during the period November, 1933, to April, 1934.

The sugar production was only 178·86 thousand tons for the year under review against 261·46 thousand tons for the previous year and an average of 235·53 thousand tons in respect of the years 1927-32, exclusive of 1931 when on account of a severe hurricane the output was reduced to 164·01 thousand tons.

This reduction in the sugar crop of 1934 and the low prices fetched for sugar caused a considerable depletion of the sterling usually available in London for the financing of the 1935-36 crop and, in response to representations made that financial assistance was urgently required, the Government agreed to guarantee the repayment up to a maximum of £450,000 to the London banks which would open credit by overdrafts to the local banks repayable after the sale of the 1935 crop.

The Colony continued to enjoy the benefit of the General Imperial Preference amounting to about 3s. 9d. per cwt. on all Colonial sugars consigned to the United Kingdom. Important changes were however introduced during the year in the system of special preference given in 1932 and instead of the special preference of 1s. 0d. per cwt. on the total crop exported and an additional

preference of 1s. 0d. per cwt. on a prescribed quota, amounting to 104,000 tons in the case of Mauritius, it was decided by His Majesty's Government to grant a special preference of 3s. 0d. per cwt. on a quantity of Colonial sugars limited to 360,000 tons, the quota of Mauritius sugar entitled to such preference being fixed at 112,400 tons.

A certain proportion of the 1933 crop, amounting to 89,530 tons of sugar, which was still unsold or had been sold on the basis of the existing preference, was due to arrive in England after the date of announcement of the introduction of the new system of preference and, on representations made by the local producers that this state of things would result in severe losses and would nullify the benefit of the special quota for 1933, His Majesty's Government agreed, as a special case, that the quota allotted to Mauritius in respect of the year 1934 should be increased by 15,000 tons, equivalent in cash value to £45,000.

With a total production of about 179,000 tons of sugar for the year, the value of the preference amounted to roughly £1,100,000 in respect of the 1934-35 crop.

The Colony's contribution towards Imperial Funds in respect of military expenditure, which had been reduced to £15,000 a year for the financial years 1932-33 and 1933-34 with a view to assisting in the recovery of financial equilibrium, was fixed at £44,000 (Rs.586,520) during the year 1934-35 representing the actual cost of the garrison. Calculated on the statutory basis of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the revenue of the Colony liable to Military contribution, the amount to be paid to Imperial funds would have stood at about Rs.725,000, or a benefit of about Rs.140,000 to the Colony.

During the year 1934 radical changes were effected in the monetary system of the Colony comprising (a) the calling in of the Currency Notes in circulation and the issue of new Currency Notes by the enactment of Ordinance No. 13 of 1934, and (b) the abandonment of the Indian rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee silver coins, and their replacement by a silver rupee and its subdivisions of the Government of Mauritius (Ordinance No. 39 of 1934). The new coins were put into circulation during the year while the domonetization of the Indian rupee and its sub-divisions was postponed to a later date.

It was decided not to enforce the Ordinance which was passed in 1932 for the imposition of an income tax and provision was made by the enactment of Ordinance No. 32 of 1934 for the imposition of a so-called "poll tax" graduated according to the income of individuals and companies with increasing fixed amounts of tax for the several steps in the ladder of incomes between Rs.5,000 and Rs.70,000. In June, 1934, the Secretary of State for the Colonies granted an interview to three delegates chosen by a number of taxpayers of the Colony to proceed to England and protest against the imposition of this tax. After discussion the decision

to introduce some measure of direct taxation in the form of the so-called "poll tax" was finally maintained by the Secretary of State.

In July, 1934, the Governor appointed a Committee to examine the extent and character of permanent unemployment in the Colony and to report whether any steps were practicable to mitigate the immediate effects thereof and whether any measures could be devised to deal with conditions which tend towards the increase of permanent unemployment.

The number of persons whose registration as unemployed was accepted by the Committee was 3,603. They were grouped into the following categories:—

Unskilled labour	...	...	...	...	...	909
Skilled labour	...	...	...	...	...	1,846
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	848
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,603
						<hr/>

On the recommendation of the Committee steps were taken to put in hand various works of public utility calculated to give employment to as many persons as possible who were out of work.

A local Defence Force styled "The Mauritius Territorial Force" was established during the year by the enactment of Ordinance No. 19 of 1934. The Force is raised and maintained by the Governor and the whole of the expenditure on its maintenance is defrayed by the Revenues of the Colony. It is under the command of the Senior Military Officer Commanding the Regular Forces in the Colony.

The Island was visited in June, 1934, by H.M.S. *Hawkins* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral M. E. Dunbar Nasmith, V.C., C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, and in July, 1934, by the French war vessel *Bougainville*.

APPENDIX I.

Forty-eight Ordinances were passed by the Council of Government and assented to by the Governor during the year 1934. Amongst them the following may be noted.

No.	Title.
13	An Ordinance to make provision with respect to the Currency Notes of the Colony and to place the issue of such Currency Notes upon a permanent basis. (Mauritius Currency Notes.)
19	An Ordinance to provide for the establishment and regulation of a Local Defence Force in Mauritius (Mauritius Territorial Force).
25	An Ordinance to regulate the importation of textiles (Importation of Textiles (Quotas)).
32	An Ordinance to authorize the levy of a poll tax graduated according to the taxpayer's income (Graduated Poll Tax).
39	An Ordinance to provide for the issue and currency of Mauritius silver coins (Coinage).

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO MAURITIUS WHICH ARE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Agents for Sale.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
T Eylandt Mauritius: Esquisses Historiques, 1698-1710.*	Out of print	
L'Île de France: Esquisses Historiques, 1715-1833. By Albert Pitot.*	ditto	
Statistiques de l'Île Maurice et ses Dependences (Mauritius, 1886). By Baron d'Unienville.*	ditto	
Le Folk-lore Mauricien (Maison-neuve, Paris, 1888).	ditto	
Le Patois Creole Mauricien (Mauritius, 1889). By Charles Baissac.	ditto	
Renseignements pour servir à l'histoire de l'Île de France et ses Dependences (Mauritius, 1890). By Adrien d'Epinay.	ditto	
Mauritius Illustrated. By A. MacMillan*	ditto	
Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Mauritius.*	His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.	2s. (approx.)
Financial situation of Mauritius, Report of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, December, 1931.*	ditto	4s. 6d.
Mauritius Blue Book *	Crown Agents for the Colonies.	Rs.5.84
A School History of Mauritius. By W. H. Ingrams.*	MacMillan & Co., London	2s. 6d.
Report on the Anophelinae of Mauritius and on certain aspects of Malaria in the Colony. By Malcolm E. MacGregor.*	Colonial Secretary's Office, Mauritius.	Rs.10
Report on Medical and Sanitary matters in Mauritius by Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.*	ditto	Rs.15
Mauritius Almanach and Commercial Handbook. By Andre Bax.*	The General Printing and Stationery Co. Ltd., Mauritius.	Rs.10
L'Île Maurice (Mauritius, 1921). By W. Edward Hart.*	ditto	Rs.3
Island of Mauritius. By Raymond Philogene.*	ditto	
Île de France-Documents pour son Histoire Civile et Militaire. By Saint Elme le Duc.*	Government Printing Office, Mauritius.	Rs.10
Sea Fights and Corsairs of the Indian Ocean. By H. C. M. Austen, C.B.E.	Mauritius	Rs.50

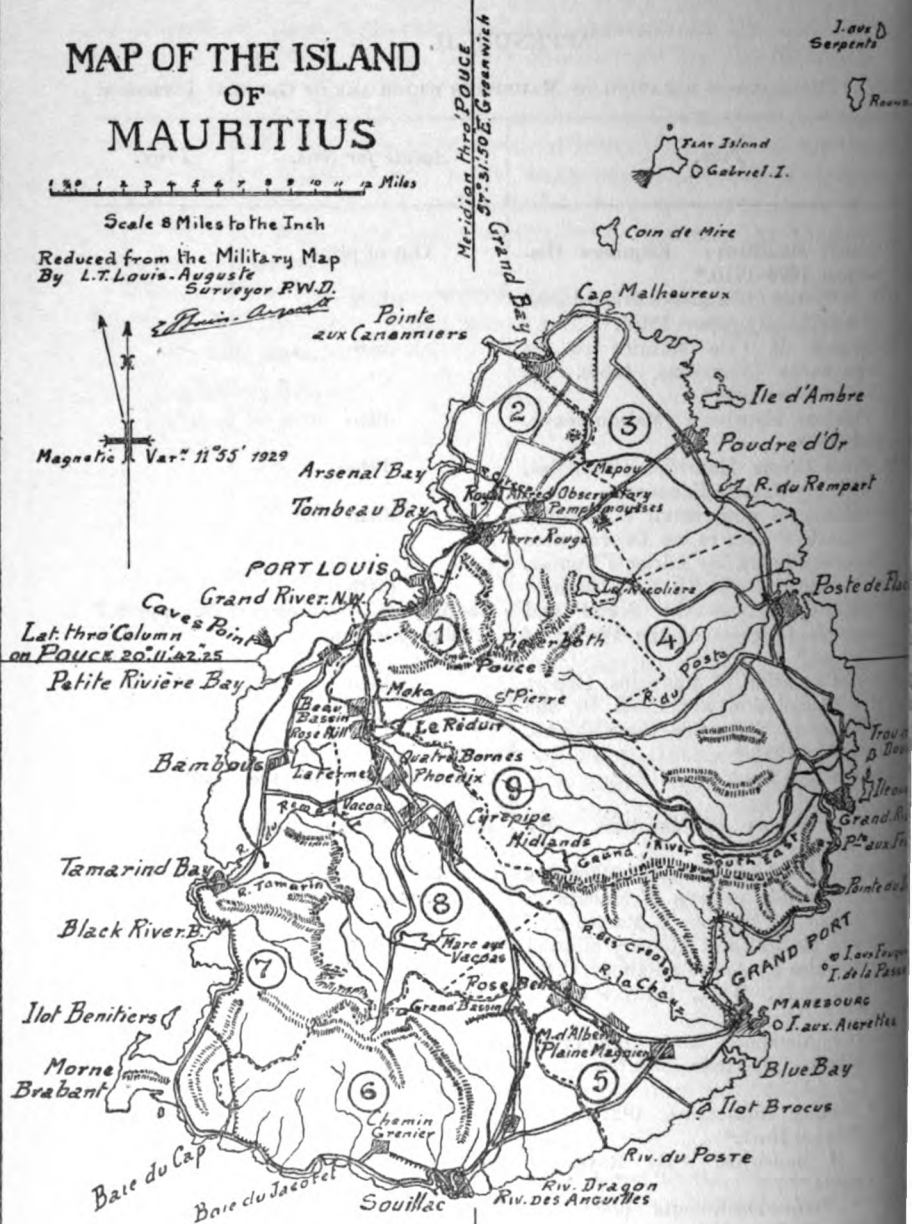
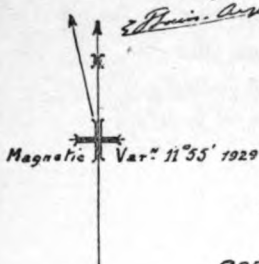
* May be consulted in the Colonial Office Library.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Miles

Scale 8 Miles to the Inch

Reduced from the Military Map
By L.T. Louis-Auguste
Surveyor R.W.D.



— DISTRICTS —

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 Port Louis | 6 Savanne |
| 2 Pamplemousses | 7 Black River |
| 3 Riv. du Rempart | 8 P. Wilhems |
| 4 Flacq | 9 Moka |
| 5 Grand Port | |

REFERENCE

- Existing Railways & Telegraphs
- Railway Stations
- Other Telegraph Lines
- Narrow Gauge Light Railway
- Main Roads
- Light Houses

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street ;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

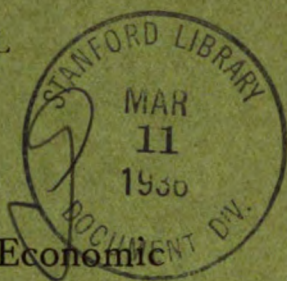
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342
G COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1732



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

CEYLON, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1652 and 1705
respectively (Price 5s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
(Printed in Ceylon)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 3;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 5s. od. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 6d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

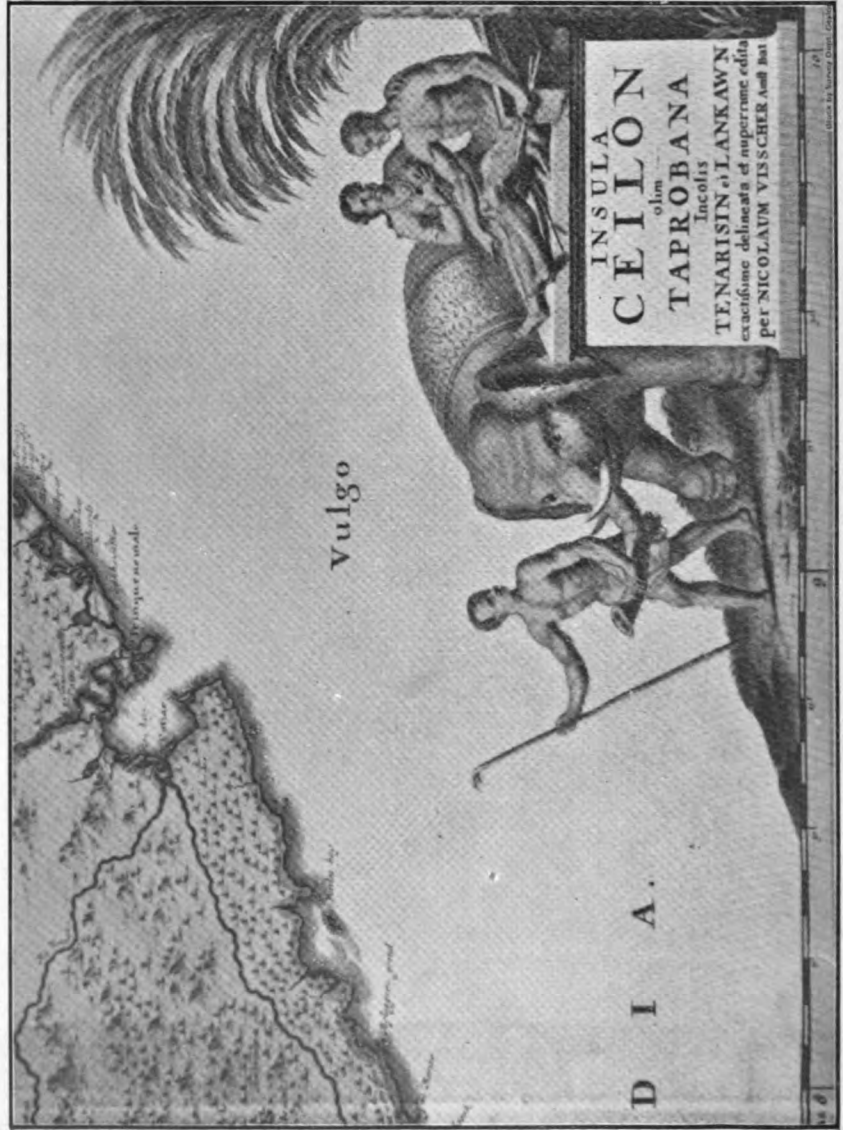
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller



Copyright Photograph

CARTOUCHE FROM VISSCHER'S MAP OF CEYLON, 1686 A.D.

Lionel Wendt.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1732

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of
CEYLON, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1652 and 1705
respectively (Price 5s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(Printed in Ceylon)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 5s. od. Net

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

				PAGE
Chapter	I.—Introductory	..	..	1
	II.—Government	..	..	7
	III.—Population	..	..	11
	IV.—Health ..	..	..	14
	V.—Housing ..	..	..	18
	VI.—Production	..	..	19
	VII.—Commerce	..	..	52
	VIII.—Wages and the Cost of Living	..	..	73
	IX.—Education and Welfare Institutions	..	..	75
	X.—Communications and Transport	..	..	82
	XI.—Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures	..	..	96
	XII.—Public Works	..	..	99
	XIII.—Justice and Police	..	..	105
	XIV.—Legislation	..	..	115
	XV.—Public Finance and Taxation	..	..	116
	XVI.—Miscellaneous	..	..	121
	Index ..	..	..	129

LIST OF DIAGRAMS.

No.				Facing Page
1.	Mean Monthly Temperatures	..	..	5
2.	Mean Monthly Rainfall	..	..	6
3.	Birth-, Death-, and Marriage-rates	..	..	13
4.	Annual Immigration and Emigration	..	..	13
5.	Annual Average Market Prices of Tea, Rubber, Desiccated Coconut, and Copra	..	..	22
6.	Average Weekly Prices and Monthly Stocks of Rubber in 1933 and 1934			23
7.	Total Trade, Imports, and Exports	..	..	54
8.	Values of Main Exports	..	..	57
9.	Values of Main Exports under 40 Million Rupees	..	..	57
10.	Crime in Ceylon	..	..	107
11.	Revenue and Expenditure	..	..	116

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

No.		Facing Page
1.	Cartouche from Visscher's Map of Ceylon, 1686 A.D. ..	<i>Frontispiece</i>
2.	Shadow of Sri Pâda (Adam's Peak)	2
3.	Southern Morning	7
4.	Peliyegoda Road	11
5.	Coconut Tree-climber	25
6.	Drink for the Gods	27
7.	Kandy	31
8.	Delada Maligawa	34
9.	Ploughing the rice fields	39
10.	Kandyan Dancers	44
11.	Wedding Retinue with Dancers	47
12.	Sacred Elephants	48
13.	Reflections at a Bank	50
14.	Kandyan Hands	53
15.	Offerings at Dambulla	60
16.	Ceiling painting, Dambulla	70
17.	Temple precincts, Lankatilleke	75
18.	Ancient Walls—Polonnaruwa	78
19.	Rickshaw Runner	91
20.	Journey's End	106

Annual General Report for 1934 on the Economic, Social, and General Conditions of the Island.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

CEYLON is justly famed for its scenic beauty, its archæological remains, the wealth of its legendary history and its philosophic idealism. Men of Lanka have many good reasons to be proud of their country. It is the scenic beauty of Ceylon which makes the first appeal. This is the lure which attracts the tourist and the globe trotter. The bustling visitor on a Cook's tour who disembarks at Colombo and waits for the return of the boat from Rangoon has ten days to burn or to beautify. He becomes the searcher of guide books and directories and is fortunate if he has a resident friend to pilot him at the lowest expenditure of time and money through the round of familiar sights. The visitor who is breathlessly hurried from scene to scene will be impressed with the modernity of much that he sees—up-to-date hotels, banks, fashionable shops, displaying a wealth of English as well as Asiatic materials side by side or in adjacent buildings, cinema houses, electric tramways and vigilant taxis and tropical bungalows of the well-to-do, designed for utility and comfort with no bizarre element about them. The main roadways of Colombo are such as any European city may be proud of. All the conveniences of civilization are at the beck and call of the tourist; and so he may dine in comfort, eating caviare and drinking champagne and heady liquor at expensive hotels or dining cabaret-fashion to the irresistible strains of jazz. But in another mood he will long to get closer to nature, and this he can do in any part of Ceylon which borders on the sea, if he chooses to wake up early. The sketch facing page 7 "Southern Morning" is such as might have evoked the lines of a local poet, Rev. Percy Cash:—

"God is again beginning, for the day is new."

And as the day grows older, he may quote yet another line of the same poet:

"Land of the fairy-haunted lawns."

The fairies in this picture are palm trees which, like the box of Pandora, for many a generation have showered their blessings on men both of high and low degree. The only thing left for the growers of the coconut palm is hope that the "consols of the East" may rise in value again: and the coconut industry be rescued from the slough of depression by some miracle. The coconut palm is remarkable for its beauty as well as its utility. The method of plucking the fruit is still primitive but efficient. The gentleman (facing page 25) with the ring round his ankle is ascending to pluck the ripe nuts, and he has been caught at a remarkable angle. The proof of the plucking is in the drinking (p. 27). At noon-day King coconut is the sweetest of drinks. But the visitor will not linger in coconut groves for ever. When he

has grown blasé at being hurled through space in petrol-driven cars, he may try the sensation of being pulled by rickshaw. The young fellow between the shafts (p. 91) can take him at a goodly pace; he has not yet begun to show the wear and tear of this method of propulsion; but the rickshaw takes its toll of youth, and so the passenger must be generous after his ride and at the journey's end pay a liberal fare (p. 106).

All types of merchants and merchandise may be found in the bazaar quarter—known as the Pettah (English for Pitakotuwa, outside the Fort), once the fashionable quarter of Colombo, now the seat of a busy trade in hardware, millinery, haberdashery, fruit and every kind of saleable article except perhaps peanuts and monkeys, as well as the haunt of pedlars, and boasting the possession of half the wealth of Ceylon—for it is here the Borah, Indian and Japanese merchants and the cream of Oriental Big Business foregather, and it is through these men that the wealth of the Banks is distributed.

But sometimes the tourist grows impatient to escape from the utilitarianism of Colombo and to get into the open country. There is a well-favoured route which takes the tourist south where he may see the ramparts of Galle and the old Dutch church. He may travel by rail to any corner of the Island or he may prefer the controlled speed of the motor-car. If he is a sportsman the jungles and the game sanctuary of Hambantota will detain him for an inordinate length of time. If his desire is for other joys than those of Nimrod, he will penetrate to the interior and explore the environs of Tissamaharama. Here he will behold the remains of a vanished civilization, and if he is possessed of a historical sense, he will be glad to hear something of the ancient glories of the Sinhalese. It is this quarter which gave birth to the greatest of the Sinhalese kings of antiquity. The story of the wedding of King Vijaya with Kuveni is one of the legends with which the history of the Sinhalese race is embellished. The ancient historians, like Herodotus, hit the "happy mean between jejuneness and turgidity"; they thought that history was a form of poetry, and mixed much imaginative matter with the narrative of fact. The history of the Sinhalese given in the Mahavamsa with fact and legend so beautifully intertwined is well worth perusing. The traveller who is asked to read these legends will say: "All right, another time," and will pass on to Haputale and Hakgalla gardens. But in getting there, he will experience a remarkable transition from tropical heat to a temperate clime. Hakgalla is on the skirts of Nuwara Eliya, and from its highest point—Pedro—one can watch the sunrise, and look across the hills to where it is said the Buddha once planted his foot—Adam's Peak (p. 2).

Adam's Peak suggests a wonderful climb on foot, and a wonder whether there will be time to do it; but there are only five days more and the tourist is reluctantly bound to abandon the idea. But there is still Kandy, and its more unsophisticated peoples who boast that they were never conquered by the foreigner, and its sacred Temple of the Tooth (p. 34). The tourist hears of the procession at the Perahera, a crowning autumnal festival with its troop of monstrous decorative elephants reverently carrying sacred relics in procession to the sound of music and tinkling of cymbals and agile dancing feet (p. 44). The regalia of the dancers is a work of art, and their dance suggestive of agelong passions and almost forgotten meanings. The dancers shown facing page 44 are experts, whose skill is commonly displayed at



Platté, Ltd.

SHADOW OF SRIPÁDA (ADAM'S PEAK).

Photo by

PASSAGE FARES.

Colombo to London :—

1st class single	..	£54 to £80
2nd class single	..	£40 to £50
3rd and tourist single	..	£27 to £32

Colombo-Sydney :—

1st class single	..	£48
2nd class single	..	£32
3rd and tourist single	..	£22 to £41

Colombo-Melbourne :—

1st class single	..	£45
2nd class single	..	£30
3rd and tourist single	..	£21 to £40

Colombo-Durban :—

1st class single	..	£27 10s. to £35
2nd class single	..	£20

Colombo-Singapore :—

1st class single by P. & O.	..	£22
2nd class single by P. & O.	..	£14

Colombo-Hong Kong :—

1st class single by P. & O.	..	£36
2nd class single by P. & O.	..	£20

Colombo-Yokohama :—

1st class single by P. & O...	£46
2nd class single by P. & O...	£26

Colombo-Bombay :—

1st class single	..	£10
2nd class single	..	£8

Colombo-Calcutta :—

1st class or cabin single	..	£10
2nd class single	..	£8

Colombo-Rangoon :—

1st class single	..	Rs. 180
------------------	----	---------

Colombo-Port Said :—

1st class single	..	£40 to £60
2nd class single	..	£29 to £40
3rd class and tourist single	..	£18 to £38

Colombo-Marseilles :—

1st class single	..	£51 to £76
2nd class single	..	£36 to £46
3rd and tourist single	..	£20 to £30

Colombo-Boston and New York :—

	£80 to £95
--	------------

Facilities provided at the Passenger Jetty for the storage of baggage are described on page 83. Passengers' baggage is defined by the Customs Regulations to mean *bona fide* baggage (which includes wearing apparel and personal effects) of a passenger accompanying him or arriving in Ceylon within one month, before or after his arrival, or within such time as the Collector of Customs in the circumstances deems reasonable. With certain exceptions, passengers' baggage is exempt from duty.

The Ceylon Government Railway serves the principal towns of the Island, and offers to visitors excellent facilities for inland travel. Cheap first class tourist tickets obtainable from the Booking Office at the Jetty, the Fort Station, and recognized tourist agents at Rs. 50 (£3. 15s.) for two weeks and Rs. 75 (£5. 12s. 6d.) for one month, permit tourists to travel 951 miles of railway and visit the most important and historic towns. Servants accompanying tourists are issued third class tickets at Rs. 15 (£1. 2s. 6d.) for two weeks and Rs. 25 (£1. 17s. 6d.) for one month.

The distances from Colombo to some of the principal towns of the Island, and information regarding sleeping and restaurant cars, &c., are found on pages 87-89.

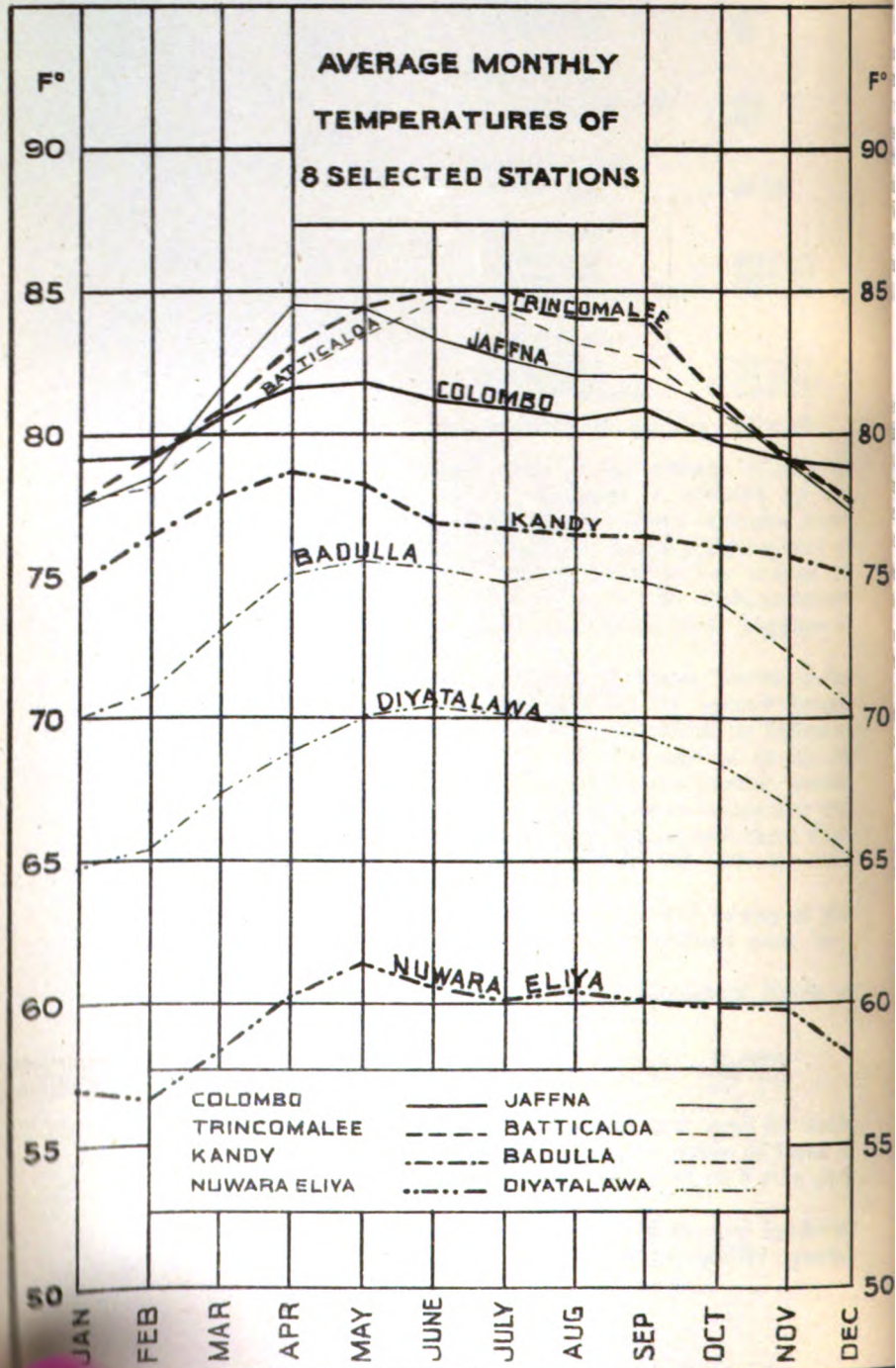
There is no legal tariff for taxi-cabs within the Municipal limits of Colombo, but the usual scale of fares is as follows :—

For the first half mile	..	..	50 cents
For each subsequent ¼ mile up to 1 mile	..	..	12½ "
For each subsequent mile	..	..	75 "

Extra charges are made for each passenger over two, and for each piece of luggage other than hand luggage. A higher scale of fares is charged in the case of taxi-cabs hired between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6.30 A.M.

The above rates apply only to places within the Municipal limits of Colombo. For trips to places outside Colombo Municipality special

DIAGRAM N°1.



terms should be agreed upon *before starting*. The hiring-car fares to such places vary from 40 cents to Re. 1 per mile, with extra charges for detention.

There are hotels of the European type in Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Galle, and Anuradhapura; the rates are usually Rs. 9 a day and upwards, the usual charge for first-class accommodation being Rs. 12 a day. Cold Storage Companies in Colombo supply ice and frozen meats and other foods by rail. In addition to hotels there are about 170 resthouses in various parts of the Island (they are marked on the ordinary motoring map), many of them very delightfully situated beside the sea or some river or tank.

Useful information may be had from the handbook published by the Automobile Association of Ceylon. "How to see Ceylon" by Bella Sidney Woolf is a favourite guide book for tourists. More ambitious and more informative is Bassett's *Romantic Ceylon*, a recent addition to the voluminous literature on the subject.

CLIMATE.

On the whole, the climate of Ceylon is tolerable for the tropics. The accessibility of the hills is a great boon to the plain dwellers, and a change to the sea is beneficial to those who live in the hills. In the low-country, the districts which have been opened in rubber, coconuts, and other products are generally fairly healthy, but in the unopened localities malaria is common.

Temperature.—With regard to temperature, the range of variation at several stations is shown in diagram No. 1 facing this page.

The low seasonal variations will be noted, but it will be seen that the differences between the temperatures of low-country and up-country stations are considerable. The highest shade temperature registered in Ceylon was 103.7° F. at Trincomalee in May, 1890, and the minimum air temperature 27.1° F. at Nuwara Eliya in February, 1914. A maximum temperature of 103.7° F. is not excessive, but the humidity is considerable, the annual average percentage of saturation being generally about 80, Galle and Nuwara Eliya 84, Colombo, Jaffna, and Badulla 82, Kandy 80, Batticaloa 78, Trincomalee 76. At Colombo, the "hot weather" may be said to extend from March to May, and the "cold weather" from December to February. July and August are often pleasant, particularly on the west side of the Island.

For 1934 the mean temperature in the low-country varied from 82° at Trincomalee to 79° at Galle, while Nuwara Eliya, at an altitude of 6,000 feet, had a mean temperature of 59°.

Rainfall.—As is generally found in the tropics, however, the seasons are distinguished by differences in rainfall, rather than pronounced variations in temperature. The change in the direction of the monsoon winds, from south-west to north-east, causes a corresponding change in the location of the heaviest rain, which is usually experienced to windward of the hills, while during the intermonsoon seasons, local winds circulations are liable to give rain in any part of the Island.

The annual average rainfall varies from about 40 inches in the north-west and the south-east to over 200 inches in some parts of the interior.

The annual averages (1911-1930) are 91 inches at Colombo, 87 inches at Kandy, and 92 inches at Nuwara Eliya. Diagram No. 2 facing this page shows the average monthly rainfall of 12 selected stations.

HISTORY.

The earliest inhabitants of the Island are thought to have been the Nagas and Yakkhas, the latter being perhaps now represented by the Veddas a fast fading race. Legendary history has it that the first invaders were Aryans from the North of India, who, under the leadership of Vijaya, overcame the aborigines and established the Sinhalese dynasty. Early attention appears to have been paid by the invaders to irrigation works, agricultural development, and other branches of civil administration, and by the end of the third century A.D. a comparatively advanced stage of civilization had been reached.

The history of Ceylon down to the sixteenth century may be divided into two parts, viz., the period of the Sinhalese *Mahavansa*, circa 500 B.C. to 300 A.D., and that of the *Suluvansa*, from circa 300 A.D. onwards. The first period is one of increasing development and expanding civilization, connected chiefly with the progress of Buddhism, which was introduced about 247 B.C. The second period is one of ever-increasing pressure from the Tamils, Pandians, and Cholas from India, with occasional success on the part of the Sinhalese, particularly during the reign of their famous king, Parakrama Bahu I. (1153 to 1186 A.D.). A natural limit occupation resulted from the constant warfare, and the Tamils known as Jaffnese were left in possession of the north of the Island.

In the sixteenth century the Portuguese formed settlements on the coasts of the Island; in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. The Portuguese must be credited with the introduction of Catholic Christianity into the Island, and the Dutch with the introduction of Roman Law. The impression made by the latter on the social customs of the Ceylonese remains to this day. More recently commerce has brought about a peaceful invasion of Moors, officially styled Muslims, and Malays who are found in largest numbers in Hambantota, and are reckoned to be the backbone of the Police force. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the Island, which were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1802, Ceylon was constituted a separate Crown Colony. In 1815, the districts of the interior, which had maintained their independence under the kings of Kandy, were acquired by Great Britain as the result of a rebellion against the Kandyan king, and the whole Island was thus united under the British rule.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES.

Sinhalese and Tamil are the two chief vernacular languages in the Island, the former being spoken by the Sinhalese who chiefly inhabit the western, central, and southern portions of the Island, and the latter by the Tamils inhabiting the northern and eastern parts and by the immigrant estate population. English is in general use among the people of the upper and the middle classes of all communities.

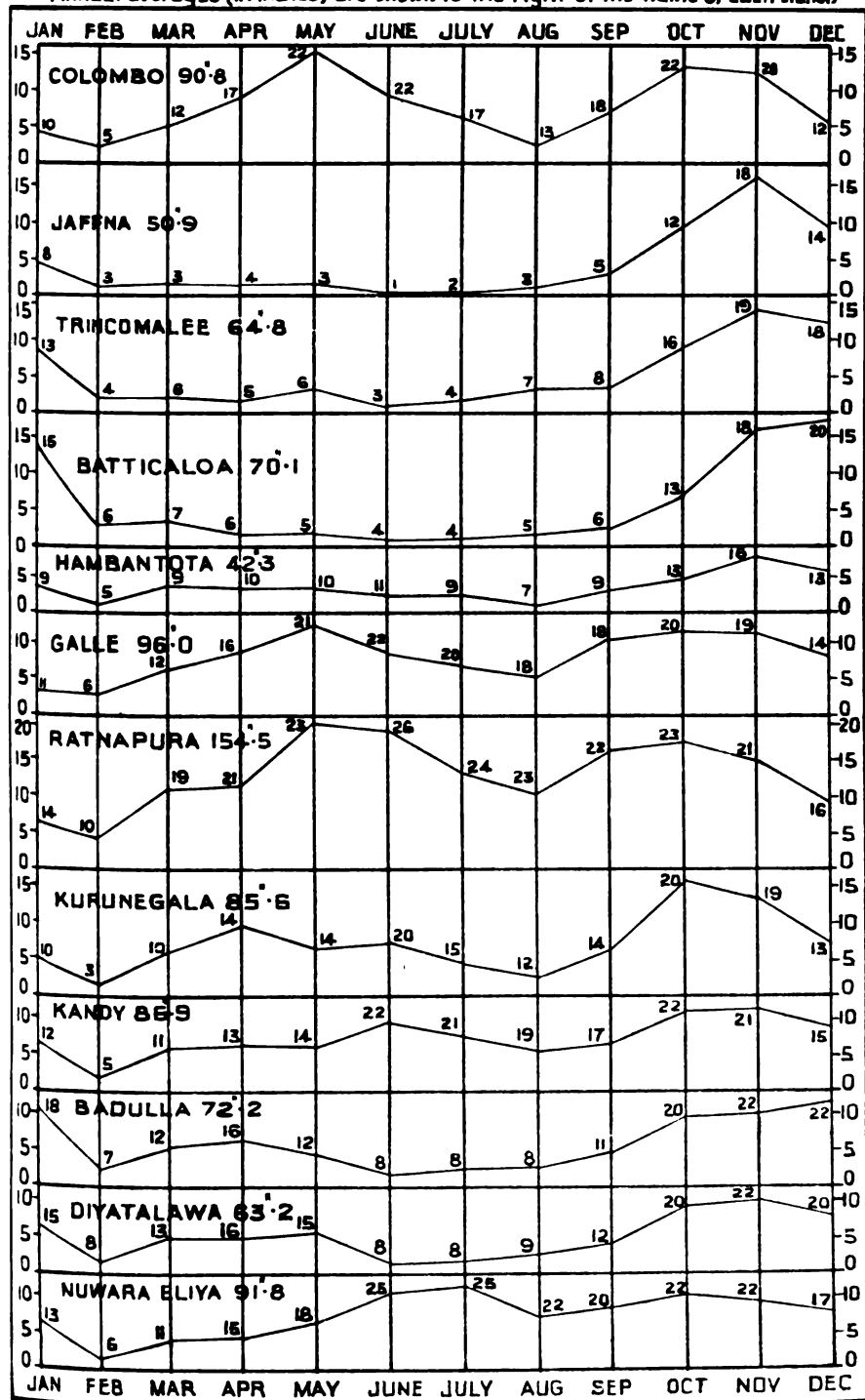
Diagram N° 2

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL

OF 12 SELECTED STATIONS

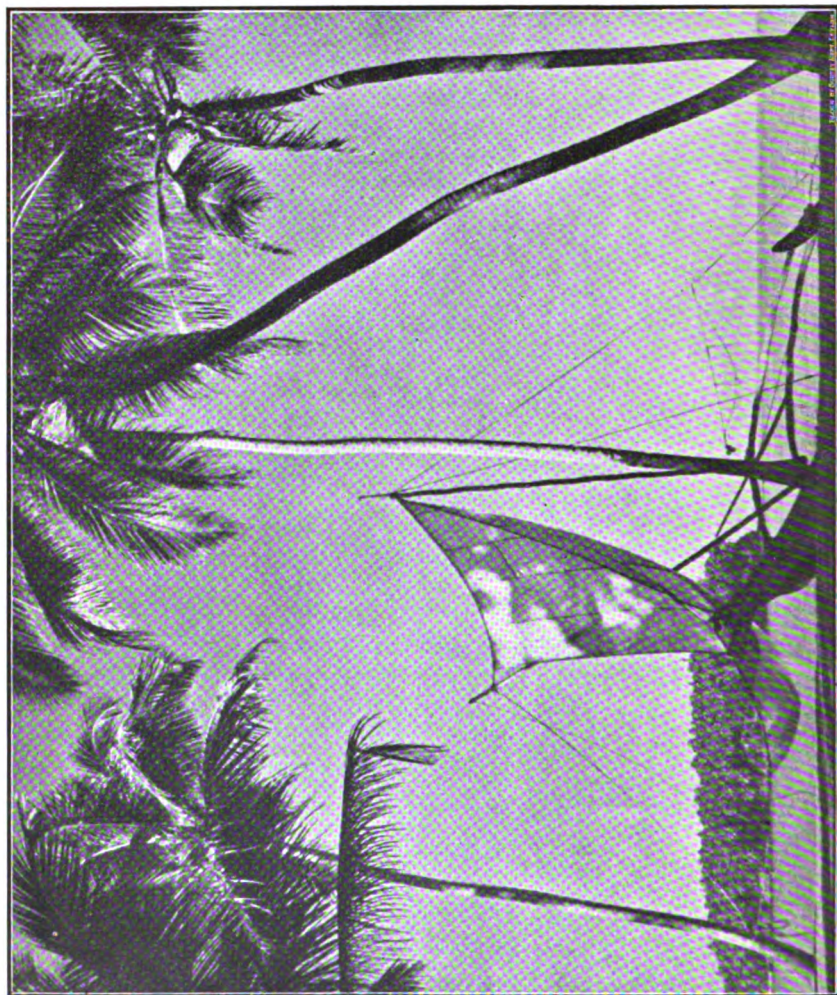
Figures along the curve denote the number of wet days

Annual averages (in inches) are shown to the right of the name of each station





0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Lionel Wendt.

SOUTHERN MORNING.

Copyright Photograph

CHAPTER II. Government.

THE CONSTITUTION.

UNTIL 1931 the Constitution of Ceylon was of the Crown Colony type, the government being vested in the Governor assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. A description of the old Constitution will be found in the Annual General Reports of 1929 and previous years.

In July, 1931, the then existing Constitution was superseded by a new Constitution, based on the recommendations of a Special Commission on the Constitution appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which visited Ceylon in 1927-28. The new Constitution was formulated by the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931. The principal constitutional changes involved are described below.

The Legislative Council was dissolved in April, 1931, the Executive Council in July of the same year, and their place was taken by a "State Council" having both legislative and executive functions, which met for the first time on July 7, 1931. The new Council consists of three official members, fifty elected members, and not more than eight members nominated by the Governor. Neither an elected nor a nominated member may be a person holding any public office under the Crown in Ceylon.

The three official members of the State Council are styled the Officers of State. They are members of the Council *ex officio*, as the Chief Secretary, *Legal Secretary, and Financial Secretary to the Government respectively. The Constitution provides that they shall have all the rights and privileges of membership of the Council and of the Board of Ministers (a body which will be referred to later), save the right to vote on any question before the Council or the Board.

All elected members are elected on a territorial basis, communal representation which was a feature of the old legislature having been abolished. The franchise is very wide. It extends, with a few exceptions, to all British subjects of either sex who are at least twenty-one years of age and are domiciled in Ceylon. In addition, persons not so domiciled are permitted to vote if they possess a certain literacy and property qualification, or have received a "certificate of permanent settlement" from a Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent.

Eight additional members are nominated by the Governor after a general election, the object of their appointment being, in the words of the Special Commission,† "to make the State Council more generally representative of the national interests".

On the first assembly of a new Council, and after the election of a Speaker, the members proceed by secret ballot to divide their total number (excluding the Speaker and the Officers of State) into seven standing committees styled "Executive Committees", which are required to be as nearly as possible equal in number of members.‡ Each Committee is charged with the administration of one of seven

* Or the Attorney-General, until a Legal Secretary is appointed (Article 6 of the Order in Council).

† Page 101 of the Report of the Commission.

‡ The members subsequently elected as Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees cease, upon their election, to be members of Executive Committees.

groups of subjects and functions specified in the Order in Council under the following headings:—

- I. Home Affairs.
- II. Agriculture and Lands.
- III. Local Administration.
- IV. Health.
- V. Labour, Industry and Commerce.
- VI. Education.
- VII. Communications and Works.

After the election of the Executive Committees, each Committee proceeds to elect by secret ballot a Chairman, and the Chairman-elect of each Executive Committee is then appointed by the Governor as Minister for the group of subjects and functions which his Committee has to administer. It is within the discretion of the Governor to decline to appoint as Minister any member elected Chairman of an Executive Committee. Subjects and functions not allocated to Executive Committees are divided by the Order in Council into three further groups, one of which is placed in the charge of each of the officers of State, who have no Executive Committees associated with them in the administration of these groups.

The duties of Executive Committees may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) Preparation of the annual estimates of expenditure of the department under their control, for submission to the Board of Ministers.
- (b) Similarly, the preparation of supplementary estimates.
- (c) Consideration of executive business relating to their own subjects and functions, whether laid before them by their Chairmen or by private members, or referred to them by the Council or the Board of Ministers.
- (d) Consideration of proposed legislative measures falling within their scope.

The decisions of Executive Committees which are of sufficient importance to require the approval of the Council are submitted at meetings of the whole Council in the form of reports, which the Council may accept, or reject, or refer back to the Committee, but *may not amend*. A report accepted by the Council is submitted to the Governor by the Speaker for ratification. But the decisions of Executive Committees in financial* matters are submitted by the Committees to the Board of Ministers, and by the Board to the Council.

The Board of Ministers consists of the three Officers of State and the seven Ministers, but, as stated above, the Officers of State have not the right to vote on questions before the Board. The Chief Secretary is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board, and there is also a Vice-Chairman, elected by the Board from among the Ministers, who is the representative of the Board in the Council and is styled the Leader of the State Council. The most important function of the Board of Ministers is the preparation of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Island, and of supplementary estimates of expenditure. The annual and supplementary estimates of the different departments of Government are submitted by the Officers of State and Executive Committees to the Board, whose duty it is to revise them and, if and

* As defined in Article 57 of the Order in Council.

when approved, to submit them to the State Council, taking full and collective responsibility for them. No financial* measure may be introduced in the State Council except by an Officer of State or a Minister, and with the approval of the Board of Ministers. The Board of Ministers also determines the order in which any business, whether executive or legislative, to be brought before the Council either by the Board or by the Executive Committees or Officers of State, is to be despatched, and prescribes the procedure for the settlement of questions affecting more than one Executive Committee.

The ordinary life of a Council is four years. But the Constitution provides that the Governor may dissolve the Council at any time, and shall dissolve it if the whole of any Annual Appropriation Bill is rejected, or if the decision of the Council on a financial* measure, or on a motion expressly directed to test the confidence of the Council in the Board of Ministers, makes it apparent, in his opinion, that the Board no longer retains the confidence of the Council. Up to the time of writing a dissolution has never occurred. In certain circumstances the life of the Council may be prolonged.

†The Governor retains the power to certify any Bill, motion, resolution, or vote as being of paramount importance, or he may declare that it is essential to give effect to the provisions of the Order in Council. In either event the measure has effect as if it had been passed by the Council, subject to disallowance by His Majesty the King in the case of Bills and to revocation by the Secretary of State in the case of other measures. ‡Power is also reserved to the Governor to declare that a state of emergency exists, and thereupon to assume control of any Government Department.

The appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal, and disciplinary control of public officers are vested in the Governor (with power of delegation to heads of Government departments), and the Order in Council contains clauses for the preservation of their conditions of service.

For full details of the Constitution, reference may be made to the Order in Council, which is reproduced in the Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure.

The Ceylon Civil Service.—The Ceylon Civil Service, recruited partly by examination on the same basis as the Indian Civil Service, and partly by local appointments, furnishes officers for the general administrative, and part of the judicial, work in the Island.

Revenue Districts.—For administrative purposes Ceylon is divided into Provinces, which are subdivided into districts, as shown in the following table:—

Provinces.	Districts.	Provinces.	Districts.
Western	.. Colombo, Kalutara	North-Western	.. Kurunegala, Puttalam-Chilaw
Central	.. Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya	North-Central	.. Anuradhapura
Southern	.. Galle, Matara, Hambantota	Uva	.. Badulla
Northern	.. Jaffna, Mannar, Mullaitivu	Sabaragamuwa	.. Ratnapura, Kegalla
Eastern	.. Batticaloa, Trincomalee		

The Government Agents.—The posts of Government Agents—one in each of the nine Provinces—are held by senior Civil Servants. To

* As defined in Article 57 of the Order in Council. † Article 22 of the Order in Council.
‡ Article 49 of the Order in Council.

the Government Agents is entrusted the general administrative work of their Provinces, while their Kachcheries, or offices, are the provincial treasuries for the receipt of revenue and the payment of the local expenses of Government.

The Government Agents hold a number of other official positions, and preside over some local bodies in their Provinces. They are, as a rule, assisted by one or more Assistant Government Agents, who are in charge of revenue districts or else perform special duties at the provincial headquarters.

The Headmen.—The officer next subordinate to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent is the chief headman, who is differently styled in different districts: “Mudaliyar” in the maritime Sinhalese districts; “Ratamahatmaya” in the Kandyan districts; “Maniagar”, “Adigar”, and “Vanniya” in the Tamil districts. There are about 104 chief headmen in the Island. In some cases the Mudaliyar is assisted by one or more “Muhandirams”. Next to the chief headman ranks the superior headman, called in the maritime Sinhalese districts “Vidane Arachchi”, in the Kandyan Sinhalese districts the “Korala”, and in the Tamil districts the “Udaiyar”. There are about 610 superior headmen in Ceylon.

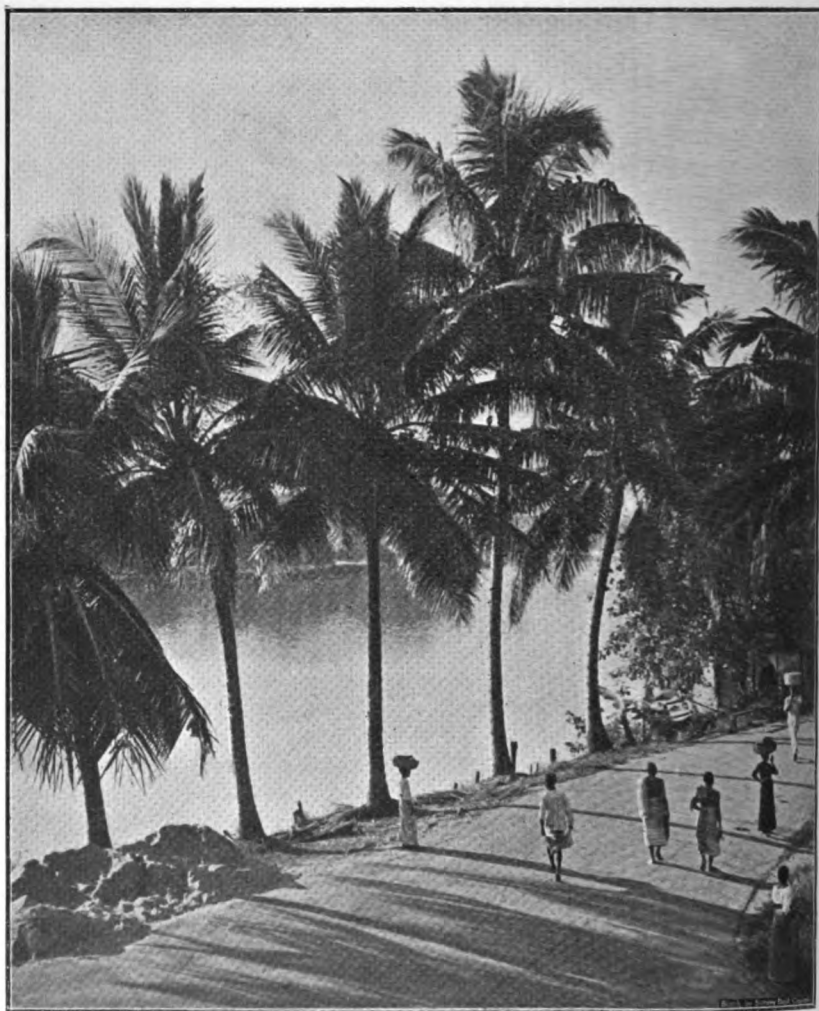
Lastly comes the village headman, who is in charge of one or more villages, and whose jurisdiction is the administrative unit. The number of village headmen is about 3,800. In addition, there are peace officers, irrigation headmen, and others appointed for special purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

With the inauguration of a new Constitution for the Island in July, 1931, an Executive Committee of Local Administration was elected by the State Council to supervise, control, and develop local government, and a department of local government under the Commissioner of Local Government was created as the executive instrument of the Committee.

The local duties in regard to sanitation and public thoroughfares have for long been entrusted to a number of local authorities whose members are the nominees of the Governor with the addition in most cases of persons elected by the inhabitants. In Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, there are Municipal Councils whose Chairmen are members of the Civil Service. At least half the members are elected by the ratepayers, all those possessing a house of the annual value of Rs. 180, or every tenant who pays a monthly rental of Rs. 15 or is a graduate of a university, being qualified to vote. An Ordinance to amend the Constitution of the Colombo Municipal Council in order to provide for an wholly elected Council with an elected chairman passed the second reading of the State Council in November, 1933, and is still under the consideration of a Committee of the State Council.

Until the end of 1932 in eleven of the smaller towns there were Urban District Councils with elected Chairmen, two-thirds of the members being elected by the ratepayers and one-third being nominated by the Governor. More such Councils had not been constituted in the absence of a local demand and during the first ten years since this



Copyright Photograph

PELIYAGODA ROAD.

Lionel Wendt.

type of Council was first devised there had been singularly little demand. On the recommendation however of the Executive Committee, 16 more such Councils were established from January 1, 1933, in place of 10 of the Local Boards of Health and Improvement, in 5 of the small towns previously administered by Sanitary Boards, and also in place of the Board of Improvement of Nuwara Eliya.

Only one small town is now administered by a Local Board of Health and Improvement, viz., Minuwangoda, it being too small to support an Urban District Council. The Government Agent of the Western Province is the Chairman. The members are the District Engineer, the Medical Officer of Health and 3 elected members.

Groups of smaller towns, frequently no larger than roadside bazaars, are administered by the Sanitary Boards of the various districts, consisting of the Government Agent, or Assistant Government Agent, two local officials of the Public Health Department and the Public Works Department, and not more than four nor less than two members nominated by the Governor. This method of local administration for a number of towns in a district is carried on from the District Headquarters with a staff consisting partly of officers whose salaries are met proportionately by the various towns and partly of officers lent by the Public Health Department, assisted by yet others in addition to their normal duties for the Central Government. This cheap and reasonably efficient form of local administration is, however, now said to be out of favour because the Boards contain no elected members. The Executive Committee is not recommending the inclusion of any further towns in the administration of these Boards, and has under consideration some other form of administration of a more popular type.

In the rural areas, there are Village Committees for groups of villages. These groups are divided into wards, each of which elects one member. In 1932 an Ordinance was passed precluding officials from being elected as Chairmen. These Committees deal with minor local affairs and the working of rules connected with local customs.

Roads other than main thoroughfares and other than those in charge of the local authorities mentioned above, are maintained by District Committees, while certain educational matters have been entrusted to District Education Committees.

CHAPTER III.

Population.

Population.—Population data are collected, as in almost every other country, by means of a Census, which is taken decennially in Ceylon. The last decennial Census was taken on February 26, 1931, but its scope was limited owing to the financial crisis. At that Census Ceylon had (inclusive of the military and the shipping) a population of 5,312,548 which was 17.9 per cent. more than that in 1921. Since 1871 when the first decennial Census was taken the population has steadily increased. The Island is fairly thickly populated; and at the last Census it had a density of 210 persons per square mile and ranked above India, France, and Denmark, and somewhat below Japan.

Statistics of races were not collected in 1931 except in the Colombo Municipality and on the estates, but rough estimates based on the Census of 1921 are given below:—

Race.	Colombo Town.	Estates.	Estimates for Other Areas.	Estimated Totals.
Europeans ..	3,340 ..	2,814 ..	2,999 ..	9,153
Burghers and Eurasians ..	15,887 ..	2,031 ..	14,397 ..	32,315
Sinhalese ..	127,927 ..	75,786 ..	3,269,317 ..	3,473,030
Tamils ..	65,704 ..	698,081 ..	653,692 ..	1,417,477
Moors ..	44,240 ..	7,496 ..	274,177 ..	325,913
Malays ..	7,022 ..	1,988 ..	6,967 ..	15,977
Others ..	20,035 ..	1,738 ..	10,791 ..	32,564
	<u>284,155</u>	<u>790,376*</u>	<u>4,232,340</u>	<u>5,306,871*†</u>

It is estimated on the same basis that there were 3,267,457 Buddhists, 1,158,522 Hindus, 523,066 Christians, 356,888 Muslims, and 938 others at the Census of 1931.

The population (exclusive of the military and the shipping) was geographically distributed in 1921 and 1931 as follows:—

	1921.	1931.	Percentage of Increase.
Western Province ..	1,246,847 ..	1,445,034 ..	15.9
Central Province ..	717,739 ..	953,388 ..	32.8
Southern Province ..	671,234 ..	771,204 ..	14.9
Northern Province ..	374,829 ..	398,874 ..	6.4
Eastern Province ..	192,821 ..	212,421 ..	10.2
North-Western Province ..	492,181 ..	548,966 ..	11.1
North-Central Province ..	96,525 ..	97,365 ..	.9
Province of Uva ..	233,864 ..	303,243 ..	29.7
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	471,814 ..	578,368 ..	22.6
Miscellaneous Population‡ ..	751 ..	8 ..	—

Intercensal estimates of population are prepared from the records of vital statistics and of migration, and on this basis the Island had a population of 5,637,000 at the end of 1934.

The figures for Ceylon quoted above do not include those of the Maldiv Islands which had a population of 79,281 at the Census of 1931, as compared with 70,413 in 1921.

Migration.—The large majority of the migrants move to and from India; and a considerable part of them are Indian labourers. In 1934 the total number of immigrants to the Island was 259,803. Of them 245,420 or 94 per cent. were from India and 140,607 of these were estate labourers. In general the arrivals in the Island are more frequent in the second and the third quarters of the year than in the first and fourth.

Of the total 165,269 emigrants in 1934 about 91 per cent., or 150,400, left for India; and of these 52,481 were estate labourers.

The migration statistics of 1930 to 1934 are as follows:—

Migration Statistics from 1930-1934.

	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	From India.		From Other Countries.	Total.	To India.		To Other Countries.	Total.
	Indian Labourers.	Others.			Indian Labourers.	Others.		
1930 ..	91,422..	113,762..	17,968..	223,152..	98,728..	145,897..	18,375..	263,000
1931 ..	68,337..	94,401..	20,384..	183,122..	75,866..	122,696..	16,141..	214,703
1932 ..	50,869..	92,090..	15,263..	158,222..	58,157..	115,131..	13,771..	187,059
1933 ..	32,898..	88,661..	14,498..	136,057..	46,626..	134,524..	13,077..	194,227
1934 ..	140,607..	104,813..	14,383..	259,803..	52,481..	97,919..	14,869..	165,269

* Includes 442 persons of unspecified race.

† Excludes the military and the shipping.

‡ Persons enumerated in trains and in the Great and Little Basins.

1914

WINDSPEED AND DIRECTION

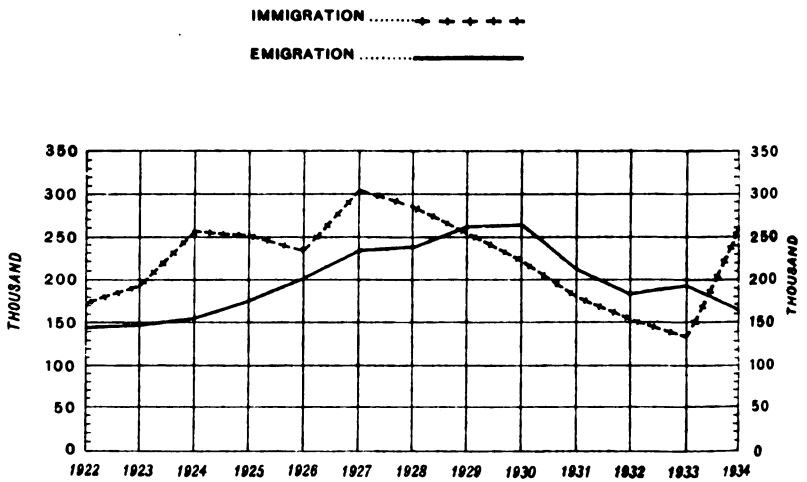
1914

WINDSPEED
DIRECTION



DIAGRAM No. 4.

ANNUAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION,
CEYLON.



THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

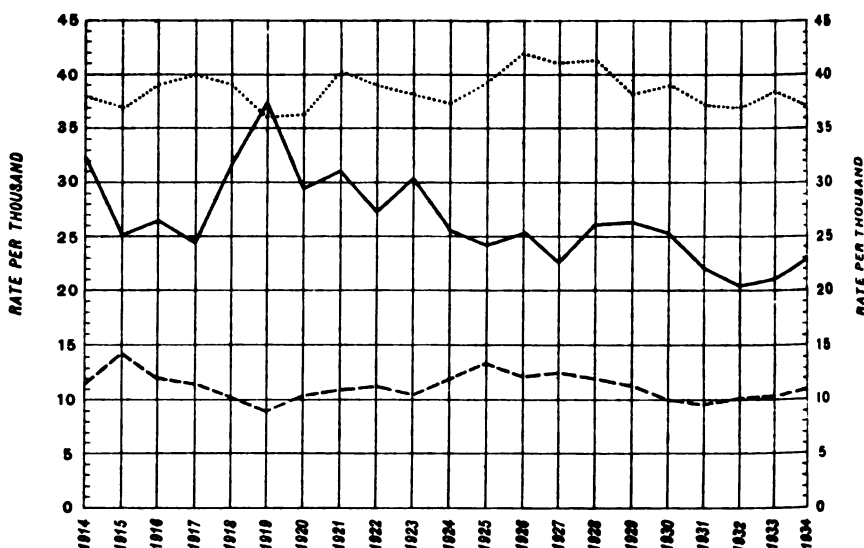
Subscription Office
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill.

Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Subscription price, \$5.00 per annum in advance.
Single copies, 15 cents.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1917, under Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., under special agreement of Post Office and General Office.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Post Office No. 383, at Chicago, Ill., authorized on July 16, 1919.
Postage paid at Chicago, Ill.
Copyright, 1920, by American Medical Association

DIAGRAM No. 3.

REPORTED BIRTH, DEATH, AND MARRIAGE RATES, CEYLON

BIRTH RATE
DEATH RATE
MARRIAGE RATE



Marriages.—Three Marriage Ordinances operate in the Island, one for the general population, one for the Kandyan, and one for the Muslims. Under the General and Kandyan Marriage Ordinances 28,476 marriages were registered in 1934, as against 25,886 in 1933 and an annual average of 27,809 during the preceding decade. The General marriages alone numbered 22,415, and were 1,981 more than in the previous year. The number of persons married during the year was 11.0 per 1,000 of the General and Kandyan population, as against 10.2 in 1933 and 11.7 during the decade ending 1933. Among the Muslims 1,333 marriages were registered, 39 more than in the previous year and 286 more than the annual average during the decade 1924-1933. A considerable number of Muslim marriages are not registered according to law, and the Muslim marriage rate is consequently low, being 7.1 per 1,000 during the year, as compared with 7.1 in 1933 and 6.0 the average for the ten years ending 1932.

Divorces.—Dissolution of any marriage registered under the General Marriage Ordinance can be granted only by a District Judge and under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance by a Provincial or Assistant Provincial Registrar. In 1934 there were 157 dissolutions of General and 607 of Kandyan marriages, as compared with 126 and 501 respectively in 1933. There is usually a large excess of Kandyan marriage divorces over General marriage divorces, which is largely due to the greater facilities for divorce afforded by the Kandyan marriage law. No statistics of Muslim marriage divorces are available as these marriages are dissolved mostly by Muslim priests without reference to any public official.

Births.—206,512 births were registered in the Island in 1934, as against 209,032 in the previous year and 200,848 the average of the decade 1924-1933. Of these, 105,298 were males and 101,214 females, representing a sex proportion of 1,040 males to 1,000 females, as against 1,050 males to 1,000 females in 1933. The birth rate was 37.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 38.6 in 1933 and 39.3 the average rate for the decade ending 1933. The birth rate of the Island is comparatively high.

Deaths.—The deaths of 127,070 persons (63,256 males and 63,814 females) were registered in 1934, as against 114,690 in 1933 and 122,250 the average for the decade 1924 to 1933. The death rate was 22.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 21.2 in the previous year and 23.9 the average for the previous decade.

Infant Mortality.—The deaths of 35,719 infants under one year of age were registered in 1934. The infant mortality in 1933 was 32,866 and the average for the decade 1924-1933 was 34,288. About 28 per cent. of the total deaths in 1934 were those of infants. The infant death rate was 173 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 157 in 1933 and 171 the average for the ten years 1924-1933. The infant mortality rate is influenced by the birth rate, and it is not an unusual feature to find a high infant death rate in countries having a high birth rate. The infant mortality in Ceylon is excessive, being nearly five times that of New Zealand which has the lowest rate in the world. But the maternal and child welfare work done in the country is producing good results.

Causes of Death.—Since 1911 causes of deaths in this country are classified according to the International or Bertillon System. The

classification from 1933 was according to the fourth revision of the international list. Owing to the absence of compulsory certification of causes of deaths among a very large section of the population, the statistics particularly of diseases requiring scientific knowledge for diagnosis, are of value as close estimates; but there is reason to believe that a definite though slow, progress in accuracy is achieved every year. A very large number of deaths are returned by village informants as due to fever, and are tabulated under the vague title "Pyrexia". The number of deaths assigned to pyrexia in 1934 was 15,467—or 12.1 per cent. of the total deaths—as compared with 13,776 in 1933. There is little doubt that a considerable number of these deaths are actually due to malaria. Another prolific cause of death in the Island is infantile convulsions which was responsible for 12,939 deaths in 1934; this number represents 10.1 per cent. of the total mortality. Over a quarter of the total deaths registered were due in the past to pyrexia and convulsions, but at present the proportion is somewhat less. The death rate per million of the estimated population from the more important diseases registered in Ceylon in 1933 and 1934 are shown below :—

Causes.	Rate per Million.		Causes.	Rate per Million.	
	1933.	1934.		1933.	1934.
Pyrexia ..	2,544	2,786	Malaria and malarial cachexia	260	420
Infantile convulsions ..	2,154	2,331	Induena ..	355	415
Pneumonia ..	1,274	1,513	Dysentery ..	348	411
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	1,220	1,449	Ankylostomiasis ..	347	382
Phthisis ..	576	557	Puerperal septicaemia ..	247	263
Premature birth and congenital defects ..	409	457	Bronchitis ..	241	244
			Enteric fever ..	147	129
			Cancer ..	83	94

CHAPTER IV.

Health.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

MEDICAL aid is generously provided by the State, there being 108 Government hospitals and asylums, with provision for 11,349 beds.

In Colombo are situated a General Hospital with 939 beds, an Ophthalmic Hospital, a Lying-in Home, a hospital for women (Lady Havelock Hospital), a hospital for children (Lady Ridgeway Hospital), a Bacteriological Institute, a Pasteur Institute, and a Dental Institute. At Angoda, 6 miles from Colombo, there is a hospital for infectious diseases, with 168 beds. There are special dispensaries at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Badulla for the treatment of eye diseases. Treatment with radium is now available at the General Hospital, Colombo.

There is a Lunatic Asylum at Angoda, 6 miles from Colombo, and two Leper Asylums, one at Hendala in the Western Province and one at Mantivu in the Eastern Province.

There is a Home for Incurables at Colombo, with 90 beds, which is administered by a Committee of Government officials and representatives of the public.

For the treatment of tuberculosis, there are the King Edward VII. Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Institute in Colombo, a hospital of 349 beds

for advanced and moderately advanced cases at Ragama, and a Sanatorium of 72 beds at Kandana, and one of 44 beds at Kankesanturai on the northern coast.

In addition to Government hospitals, the owners of estates have provided 84 estate hospitals, and in consequence receive a rebate on the export duty on tea, rubber, coffee, cacao, and cardamoms.

Besides the hospitals there are 624 central and branch dispensaries and visiting stations provided by Government. There are also 726 estate dispensaries, which receive free drugs from Government to the value of 50 cents per labourer per annum.

Campaigns.

Campaigns against malaria, ankylostomiasis, and parangi are carried out in various parts of the Island, apart from treatment at hospitals and dispensaries. Mass treatment against hookworm infestation was carried out by Medical Officers, Medical Officers of Health, and School Medical Officers in their respective areas. Very marked results are shown by the decrease in the number of patients admitted to hospitals in the areas so treated. Success has also attended the efforts of the Itinerating Medical Officers appointed for the treatment of parangi.

Trained vaccinators are stationed in each Province. Primary vaccination against smallpox is compulsory, and secondary vaccination is carried out compulsorily among contacts when an outbreak of smallpox occurs.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK.

Intensive anti-malaria work is done in the severely malarious town-areas of Chilaw, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Trincomalee, Puttalam, and Badulla (work in the last two was begun during 1929), and along certain sections of the railway and at Minneriya.

As a result of the unprecedented malaria epidemic which started at the end of 1934 it is certain that a reorganization and extension of the anti-malarial activities of the Department will be undertaken.

Schemes for malaria drainage of anti-malaria campaign areas are drafted by the Sanitary Engineer. The Medical Entomologist checks the efficiency of larvicidal measures carried out by the Anti-Malaria Campaign staff and also investigates problems connected with malaria incidence in other parts of the Island.

Quinine is distributed in large quantities in malarious areas throughout the Island both for curative and prophylactic purposes; 18,363 lb. and 2,661,775 tablets have been issued during 1934.

SANITARY ENGINEERING DIVISION.

In addition to malaria drainage, this division deals with questions of general drainage in small towns and of water supplies and disposal of excreta.

ESTATE SANITATION.

Attached to the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services are three Inspecting Medical Officers and two Assistants, who inspect estates throughout the Island. During the year under review 493 estates were inspected. In the course of inspection, defects in the sanitary condition of estates are pointed out and suggestions to remedy

and prevent them in future are put forward to the estate owners. Year by year the housing and the sanitary conditions on estates are improving.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In addition to the Inspecting Medical Officers, there were, in 1934, 25 Medical Officers of Health, assisted by 239 Sanitary Inspectors, who looked after the sanitary requirements of urban and rural areas. Eight Health Units have been established since 1926, at Kadugannawa, Kalutara, Kegalla, Kurunegala, Matara, Panadure, Trincomalee, and Dehiwala. Health work on the lines conducted in Health Unit areas is being carried out, as far as possible, in other parts of the Island which are looked after by the Medical Officers of Health. Public Health Nurses are being employed in increasing numbers in connection with child welfare centres and the supervision of midwives.

Epidemics are promptly dealt with by the Medical Officers of Health and their staffs.

LEGISLATION.

A Milk and Dairies Ordinance, and a suburban Dairies and Aerated-water Factories Ordinance are in the hands of the Attorney-General; and a Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance which was passed by the Legislature has not yet been proclaimed as the draft of the amending Ordinance has not yet been passed. The Medical Ordinance, 1927, was amended to prohibit the use of the titles of dental surgeon or surgeon dentist by any persons without proper qualifications.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Plague.—The following is a list of plague cases and deaths from that disease which occurred in Ceylon during the year:—

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Colombo City	34	28
Central Province: Gampola	1	1
	<u>35</u>	<u>29</u>

The year 1934 compares favourably with 1933 in which there were 7 cases with 52 deaths.

The Gampola case occurred at premises No. 12, Ambegamuwa street. The deceased, an Indian Muslim aged 50, male, a recent arrival from India reported himself to the District Medical Officer, Gampola, at 4.30 p.m. on September 18 and suddenly died about midnight. Post-mortem examination revealed signs of acute Septicæmia, but bacteriological report was negative for plague. From the story of the case however and post-mortem findings diagnosis of plague was made.

Human Plague.—The following table shows the incidence of human plague in Colombo during the years 1932-34:—

	1932.			1933.			1934.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per Cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per Cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality Per Cent.
Septicæmia	67	61	91.0	26	24	92.3	34	28	82.4
Septicæmia	23	23	100.0	6	6	100	11	11	100
Septicæmia	44	38	86.4	20	18	90	23	17	73.9
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Monthly Incidence.—One case occurred in January, 4 each in February and March, 13 in April, 8 in May, 1 in July, 2 in November and 1 in December.

Sex Incidence.—Of the 34 cases 32 were males and 2 females.

Rat Plague.—27,692 rats were examined at the Municipal Laboratory and 15 or .05 per cent. were found infected, as against .04 per cent. in 1933. One infected rat was from the Chalmers Granaries and one from the Manning Market.

Smallpox.—72 cases with 13 deaths occurred giving a fatality rate of 18 per cent. during 1934. The source of infection was traced to a passenger who arrived in Colombb *via* Tuticorin on August 19, 1934.

The distribution of cases by localities is as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Colombo Municipality ..	49	8
Western Province ..	18	3
Northern Province ..	2	1
Central Province ..	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1	1
Province of Uva ..	1	—
	<hr/> 72	<hr/> 13

The incidence of the disease by months is as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Colombo Municipality—		
January, 1934 ..	1	—
September ..	19	2
October ..	6	1
November ..	10	2
December ..	13	3
	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 8
Western Province—		
September ..	2	—
October ..	12	2
November ..	4	1
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 3
Northern Province—		
October ..	1	—
December ..	1	1
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1
Central Province—		
September ..	1	—
Sabaragamuwa—		
October ..	1	1
Uva—		
September ..	1	—

Colombo Municipality.—There were 49 cases with 8 deaths. Of these cases 1 occurred at the Port on board the ss. Redsea on January 31 having acquired the infection outside Ceylon. Of the remaining 48 cases 8 acquired the infection in Colombo but developed the disease, 6 at Contact Camp at Angoda and 1 each at Kayts and Pinkandā in Galle District.

Western Province.—In the Western Province outside Colombo City 18 cases occurred with 3 deaths at the following places:—Mount Lavinia 2, Kotikawatte 1, Udahamulla 3, Angoda Lunatic Asylum 3, Totawatte (Panadure Totamune) 8, Kottuwila Kelaniya 1.

Northern Province.—There were 2 cases with 1 death. One fatal case occurred at Point Pedro in an arrival from Kandy on December 29. Source of infection could not be traced. The other case was discovered at Talaimannar in the person of an estate labourer from Galkanda Estate, Hatton, on October 30 *en route* to India. The source of infection was not traced. Necessary action was taken at Hatton where 8,758 persons were vaccinated.

Central Province.—One non-fatal case occurred at Gampola on September 17 in a new arrival from India.

Sabaragamuwa.—One fatal case occurred at Kegalla on October 10 in the person of a Sinhalese pauper who was picked up on the roadside by the Police. The source of infection was not determined.

Uva.—One case occurred in a Sinhalese mechanic employed by Messrs. the Colombo Commercial Company at Dickwella Estate, Haliela, on September 24 but discovered on October 4. The source of infection is probably from Slave Island, Colombo, where he was employed.

Vaccination.—The following are the figures of vaccination done in connection with the cases of smallpox that occurred during the year:—

Colombo Municipality	..	..	..	6,677
Kandy	..	..	..	115
Gampola	..	..	..	5,577
Kegalla town	..	..	..	7,881
Haliela, Uva	..	..	..	7,960
Totawatte (Panadure totamune)	..	..	..	3,664
Hatton	..	..	..	8,758
Point Pedro	..	..	..	533
Talaimannar	..	..	..	17
				<hr/> 41,282

Cholera.—There was one fatal case of cholera in the Island during this year. It occurred at Galle in the person of Punchi Singho, male, Sinhalese, who worked as a boatman in the Colombo Harbour. He fell ill in Colombo and went to Galle on June 9 by train and died on June 11. Bacteriological examination showed agglutinating vibrios. All precautionary measures were taken. The source of infection was not traced.

CHAPTER V.

Housing.

A. Municipal Towns.—There are three Municipal towns in Ceylon, viz., Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. Of these Colombo with a population of 301,200 is much the largest. New houses in these towns may only be built in accordance with the provisions of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance of 1915 which prescribes certain minimum hygienic requirements. But there are numerous insanitary houses built prior to the Ordinance which can only gradually be converted into sanitary buildings as they fall into disrepair. The Colombo Municipal Council began a scheme of housing its own direct labourers in 1923 and a definite yearly programme of providing tenements for them has been followed since that year. In 1931, the Council also embarked on a programme of slum eradication at Koch-chikade which, when completed, will rehouse about 2,000 people.

In Kandy which has a population of 39,100 the first organized attempt at slum clearance began in 1920 following an outbreak of plague. Seventy-five per cent. of the slums have since been dealt with and replaced by sanitary tenements or houses of a better type. Model tenements have been built by the Council in various parts of the town which now house about 2,000 persons. Lines are also being built for the Council's labourers and 39 new lines were completed in 1934. A start has also been made in Kandy in providing "back lanes" for the congested areas of the town. These lanes facilitate conservancy and scavenging and also provide more light and air for the houses in their neighbourhood.

In Galle, which has a population of 38,200 action has been mainly directed towards the improvement and demolition of insanitary and dangerous buildings under the provisions of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance, each ward of the town being taken up in turn.

B. Other Towns.—The other towns of the Island which are under the administration of Urban District Councils or Sanitary Boards are also subject to the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance. But in most of them only a minority of the existing buildings is in conformity with modern sanitary requirements. A gradual improvement however is being effected as the older buildings collapse and have to be rebuilt. Few of the local bodies concerned are in a financial position to embark on schemes of tenement building.

C. Rural Areas.—In the rural areas most of the houses are built with wattle and mud walls and roofs thatched with straw or cadjans. Village Committee rules usually prescribe certain elementary sanitary measures, *e.g.* that a dead body may not be buried within a certain minimum distance of a dwelling-house or that every house must have its walls whitewashed at least once a year. Otherwise housing conditions in the rural areas are free from control.

On the larger tea, rubber, and coconut estates housing accommodation for the labour force is usually provided by the estate proprietors, is inspected periodically by officers of the Medical and Labour Departments and is generally much superior to that found in the surrounding villages.

CHAPTER VI.

Production.

AGRICULTURE.

General.—The main crops of the Island are coconut, paddy, tea, and rubber. Other crops which are grown to less extents, though their combined value is of not inconsiderable importance to the trade of the Island, are: cacao, cinnamon, citronella, arecanut, cardamoms, and tobacco.

Chena cultivation, that is, the growing of crops on jungle land newly cleared by burning, is an important feature of peasant agriculture in the sparsely populated areas of the dry-zone, while, in more favoured districts, and particularly in proximity to towns, market gardening brings in a small but regular income.

Animal husbandry was formerly a negligible factor in the agricultural economy of Ceylon, but interest in this branch has now been awakened, and the foundations of stock raising and dairy industries are being assiduously laid.

The extent of production of the several crops may be gauged from the following tables which give the approximate acreages under cultivation and the quantities of produce exported and the value of these in 1934:—

Acreages under the Chief Crops (estimated only).

	Acres.		Acres.
Coconuts ..	1,100,000*	Palmyra ..	50,000||
Rice ..	850,000†	Cacao ..	34,000||
Rubber ..	606,000‡	Citronella ..	33,000||
Tea ..	557,000§	Cinnamon ..	26,000||
Chenai, vegetable, and other crops ..	140,000||	Tobacco ..	14,000||
Arecanuts ..	69,000||	Cardamoms ..	6,000||

Exports of Agricultural Products of the Island in 1934.

	Quantity.	Value. Rs. ‡	Total Value of Class. Rs. ¶
Black tea ..	218·2 mill. lb.	144·7	
Green tea ..	5 mill. lb.	3	
			145·0
Coconuts, fresh ..	31·4 mill. nuts	6	
Copra ..	2·1 mill. cwt.	9·2	
Coconut oil ..	1·4 mill. cwt.	10·5	
Coconut shell charcoal ..	12 mill. cwt.	35	
Coir yarn ..	·09 mill. cwt.	9	
Desiccated coconut ..	·65 mill. cwt.	4·1	
Poonac (coconut) ..	·62 mill. cwt.	1·7	
Bristle fibre ..	·2 mill. cwt.	1·0	
Mattress fibre ..	·41 mill. cwt.	62	
Coir rope, &c. ..	·009 mill. cwt.	·09	
			29·1
Rubber ..	178·6 mill. lb.		56·6
Cacao ..	9·1 mill. lb.		1·8
Arecanuts ..	·09 mill. cwt.		1·0
Cardamoms ..	3,441 cwt.		4
Pepper and other spices ..	2,463 cwt.		·06
Cinnamon (quills and chips) ..	·04 mill. cwt.	1·14	
Cinnamon oil (bark and leaf) ..	2·8 mill. oz.	4	
			1·54
Tobacco (unmanufactured and cigars) ..	2·7 mill. lb.		·7
Citronella oil ..	1·5 mill. lb.		·8
Papain ..	1 mill. lb.		·6
Kapok ..	6,986 cwt.		·2
			237·8

Tea.

Acreage, &c.—Over 557,000 acres are planted in tea, *Thea sinensis*, consisting of 2,473 estates and 54,395 small holdings. It is grown at elevations varying from sea level to 6,000 feet above sea level but mainly in the hilly country in the centre of the Island at elevations ranging between 1,500 feet and 5,000 feet. The better quality teas are grown at the higher elevations where the more temperate climate assists growth and produces flavour.

The manufactured product consists of the young tender shoots which after plucking undergo the processes of withering, rolling, fermenting, and drying or firing.

* Based on the results of the partial Census of Production, 1929.

† Based on an estimate of the Department of Agriculture: according to the partial Census of Production, 1929, the acreage was about 800,000, while according to the returns furnished by Government Agents to the Paddy Commission the extent under cultivation in 1930 amounted to 941,000 acres.

‡ Based on the Rubber Controller's estimate for 1934. The figures are provisional.

§ Based on the Tea Export Controller's Report for 1933–34.

|| Based on the results of the Censuses of Production, 1921 and 1924.

¶ In millions.

Pruning and Plucking.—The object of tea cultivation is to secure the maximum quantity of the best quality of leaf. For this purpose the bushes are pruned periodically so as to ensure regular, frequent, and plentiful "flushes," or young, tender shoots on the bushes. The tip of the new shoot and one or two leaves below it are plucked by hand, generally by the women of the labour force.

Rainfall.—A fairly evenly distributed rainfall of 80 to 120 inches a year is required for tea.

Labour.—About 95 per cent. of the labour on tea estates consists of immigrant labour from India. An estate requires on an average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ labourer per acre.

Cultivation.—Very extensive cultivation is carried out on tea estates to secure large yields. To improve the tilth and condition of the soil green and artificial manuring is carried out in a systematic and scientific manner. The low price and restriction of output have reduced the application of fertilizers during recent years.

Manufacture.—Great care and attention are paid to the manufacture of tea under its stages with a view to the production of the best flavoured tea with attractive appearance.

Research.—A scientific staff is maintained by the industry which is supported by a cess on exports for the purpose of investigating the scientific side of the growth and manufacture of tea.

Yields.—Yields vary considerably according to elevation, cultivation, &c., but may be said to range from 800 to 1,200 lb. made tea per acre. On a well cultivated estate 600 to 700 lb. is considered a satisfactory all-round yield.

Factory.—A large number of the tea factories have been rebuilt during recent years and the opportunity has been taken to erect new factories on chosen sites at a high elevation in order to secure the best conditions for the withering of the leaf which is essential for the production of flavoured tea. Originally many tea factories were old coffee factories converted, situated near the bed of a river to secure the advantages of water power. The principal machinery required consists of tea rollers, roll breakers, sifters, &c., and dryers. Suction gas engines are the usual source of power. The power required is roughly 10 to 12 horse-power per 100,000 lb. with a minimum of 25 h.p. for a small factory manufacturing about 120,000 lb. made tea.

Preparation for Export.—Tea is exported in metal lined wooden packages with the garden mark of the estate on which it is produced and is ready for consumption. It is usually blended and packed in packets before it actually reaches the consumers' hands.

Restriction.—In May, 1933, an Ordinance to control the export of tea was passed by the State Council as a part of a joint scheme for the regulation of the export of tea from the main producing countries. The Ordinance is to be operative for a period of five years. For the first year of assessment which ended on April 1, 1934, Ceylon's exportable quota was fixed at 213,794,225 lb. being 85 per cent. of the total exports of tea from the Island, in 1929. For the following year of restriction Ceylon is allowed to export $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Prices.—The year 1934 opened with a strong market at an average of 76 cents per lb. Prices improved with quality to an average of 82

cents for the last sale in January and the first in February. Averages remained above 70 cents until the middle of March, when the market declined with minor recoveries, until the end of the year when 56 cents was recorded. The average price for the whole year was 66 cents against 54 cents for 1933 and the local monthly averages were:—

		Cents.			Cents.
January	..	80	July	..	63
February	..	79	August	..	66
March	..	72	September	..	59
April	..	67	October	..	61
May	..	66	November	..	61
June	..	62	December	..	57

A feature of the year was the narrow margin between prices of high, medium and low grown teas. At all the June auctions the high grown average was only 3 cents over the medium grown average and on three occasions that month only 4 cents over low grown. The price range, however, widened towards the end of the year as low grown prices declined.

Business throughout the year was very largely affected by this narrow margin, the tendency being to concentrate on prices rather than standard quality. The trading situation improved somewhat with the greater price range at the end of the year, owing to better quality from up-country. Continental and South American business was again handicapped by exchange difficulties.

Uncouped Tea.—A total of approximately 7 million lb. of tea without export rights was offered at the weekly sales held at the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Colombo, and realized ruling rates less the Export Duties and the current price of Coupons, the latter varying from 32 to 42 cents per lb. during the year.

The annual average market prices* in certain years were:—1925, 96 cents per lb.; 1926, 99 cents; 1927, 94 cents; 1928, 85 cents; 1929, 81 cents; 1930, 75 cents; 1931, 57 cents; 1932, 42 cents; 1933, 54 cents; 1934, 66 cents; (see Diagram No. 5).

Rubber.

Acreage, Elevation, and Rainfall.—The estimated acreage under rubber in the Island is 606,000 acres. The rubber tree cultivated in Ceylon (*Hevea brasiliensis*) flourishes at elevations below 2,000 feet and requires a well distributed rainfall of not less than 80 inches per annum. It is cultivated to varying extents throughout the Island, chiefly in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and in the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces.

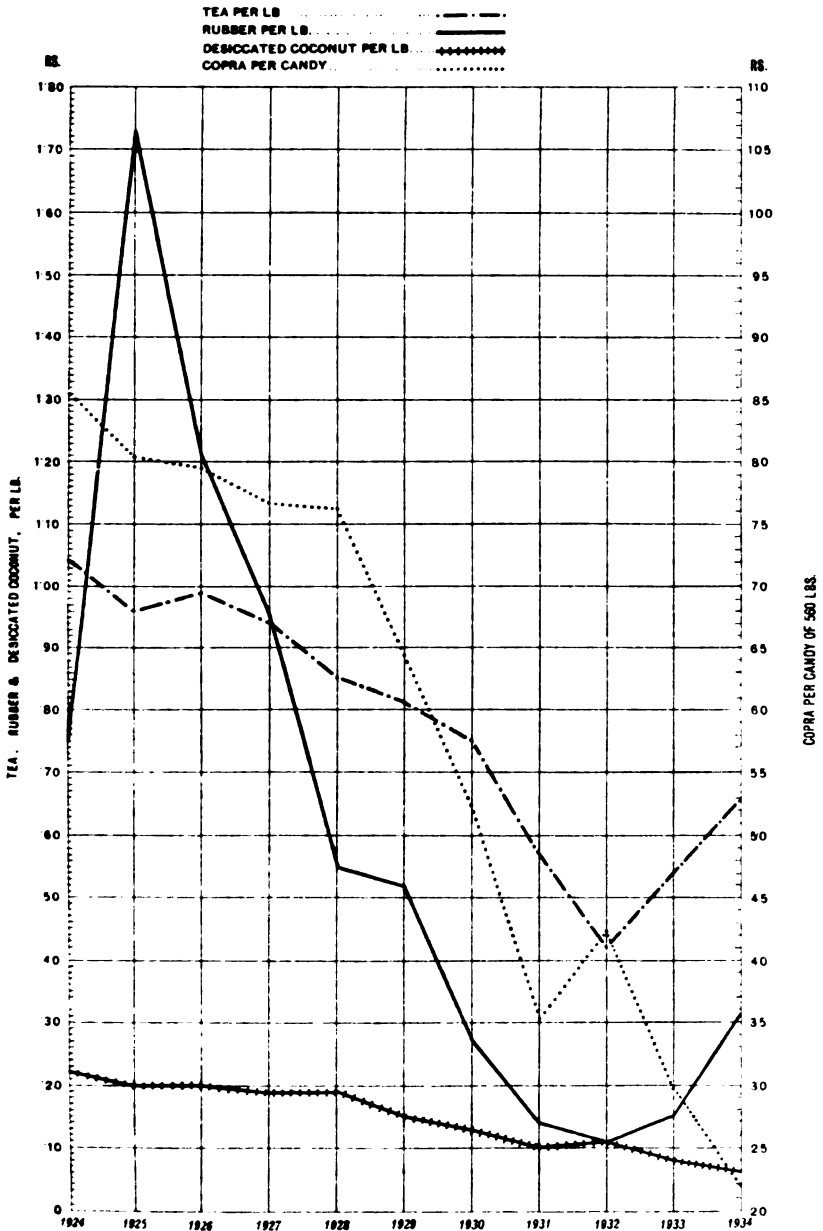
Latex.—Rubber is the coagulated latex of the rubber tree obtained by tapping the trunk. The latex running from the cut—usually half the circumference—is collected in cups, removed to the factory, treated with acetic or formic acid to cause coagulation, crêped by machinery, and dried or coagulated in sheets and smoked. Rubber, as exported, is a raw product and requires treatment by manufacturers.

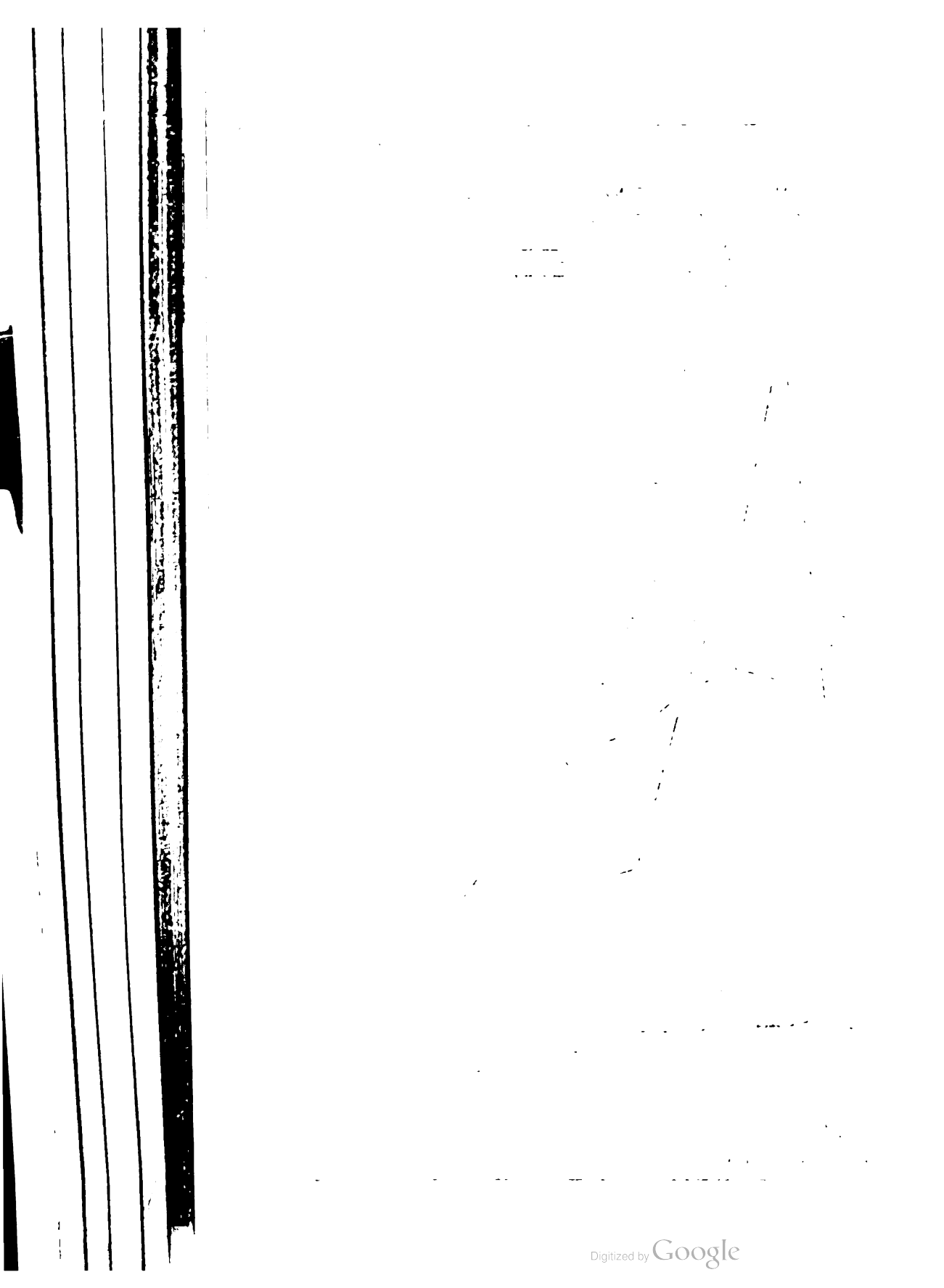
Planting.—Rubber is generally propagated from seed which is sown in nurseries, and, when the nursery plants are eighteen months to two years old, they are removed, have their tops and main roots cut back, and are planted into the new clearings as “stumps”. Planting is carried out at varying distances, but 24 feet by 12 feet is a favourite

* According to local weekly sale averages.

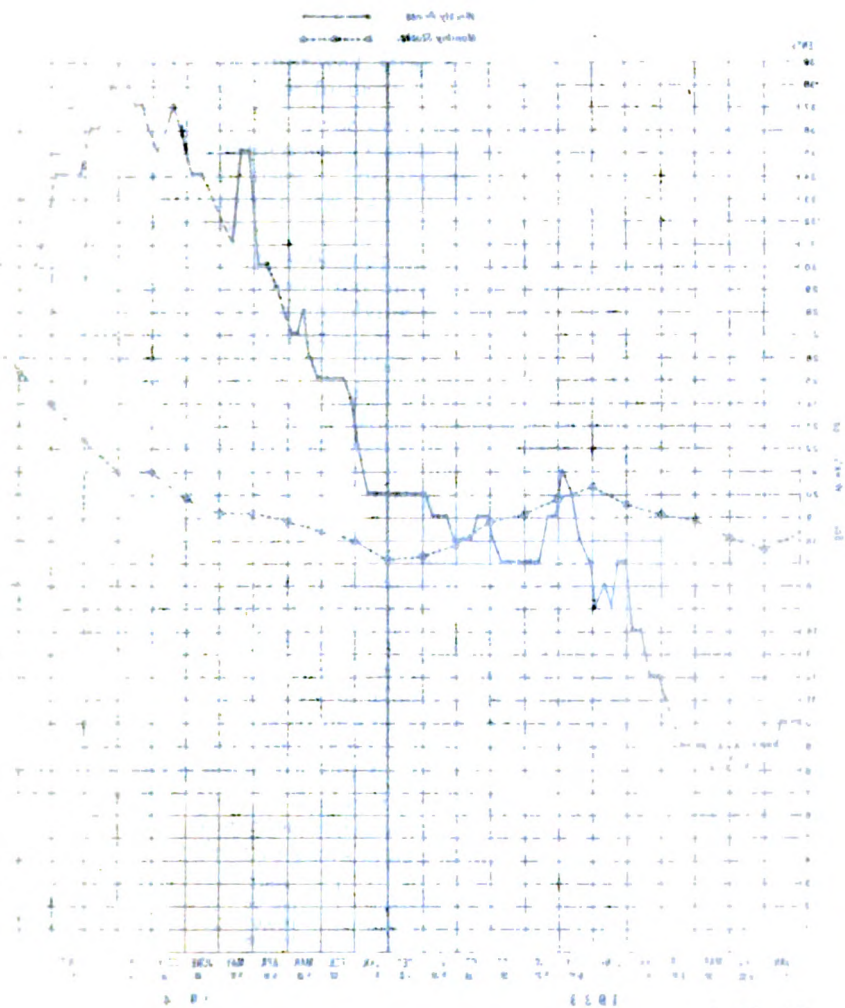
DIAGRAM No. 5.

ANNUAL AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF
TEA, RUBBER, DESICCATED COCONUT AND COPRA.

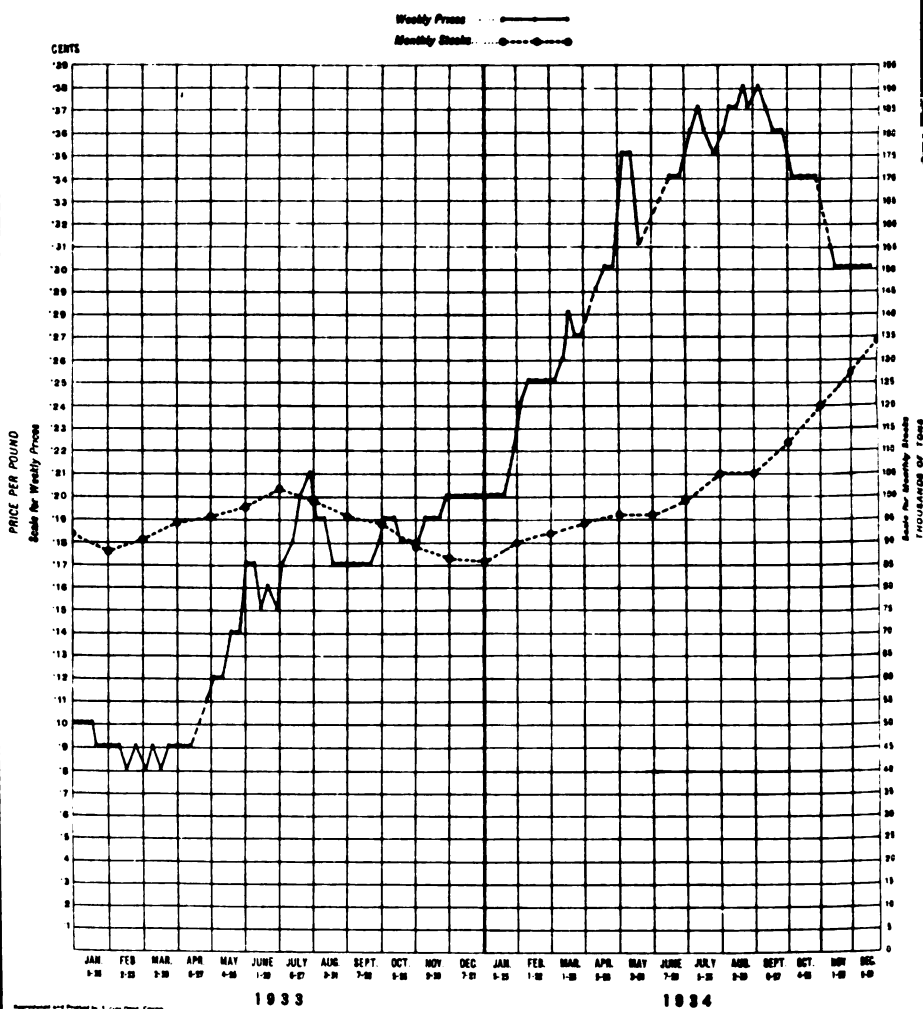




MONTHLY STOCKS OF RUBBER IN UNITED KINGDOM (LONDON AND LIVERPOOL)
 AVERAGE WEEKLY COLOMBO PRICES AND
 FOR THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934



**AVERAGE WEEKLY COLOMBO PRICES AND
MONTHLY STOCKS OF RUBBER IN UNITED KINGDOM (LONDON AND LIVERPOOL)
FOR THE YEARS 1933 AND 1934.**



of many growers, as this allows of ample plants for thinning from the third year. The tree grows to a height of 30 to 40 feet and develops a heavy foliage.

Budding of Rubber.—Nothing has been done during the year under review but since 1929 the question of budding rubber has received considerable attention.

Imports of budwood and budded stumps of proved foreign clones have been made and estates have taken steps to find their high-yielding trees, with a view to using them as mother trees. Local mother-trees are under test on the stations of the Department of Agriculture and the Rubber Research Scheme, and every effort is being made to provide guidance to the planting community in this important matter.

Budding has rendered it possible to effect satisfactorily the selection of high-yielding stock, and the isolation of it from the heterogenous mixture which exists in rubber estates to-day. By vigorous selection and testing it should be possible to isolate strains of high-yielding trees, and thereby assure that improved strains of plants and seeds should be available when required for future plantings.

Cultivation.—The best time for cultivation is considered to be just before the wintering commences. Cattle manure, green manures, and artificial manures are all used. The approximate quantity of artificial manure used per annum per acre is up to 1,000 lb. Cover plants are used for soil conservation.

Tapping.—Various systems of tapping are in vogue, the commonest system in recent years has been that in which a half spiral cut is tapped on alternate days. Systems involving alternate periods of more intensive tapping followed by resting are now being tested with a view to reducing the cost of tapping. The unremunerative prices realized by rubber have effectively closed down any further planting in recent years and the introduction of the Rubber Control Ordinance will prevent any further extension of acreage under rubber during the 5 years period of control.

Manufacture.—Latex after coagulation is exported in the form of crepe or smoked sheet and its preparation requires the use of considerable machinery more especially where rubber is prepared in the form of crepe. Manufacture is standardized and the difference between the price of various grades is generally speaking not large.

Restriction.—In May, 1934, an Ordinance to control the export of Rubber was passed by the State Council as a part of a joint scheme for the regulation of the export of Rubber from the main producing countries. The Ordinance is to be operative for a period of five years. The Ceylon quota of export for any period of control will be the quantity of rubber named as the basic quota for that period or such percentage of that basic quota as shall be declared by His Excellency the Governor by notification in the *Government Gazette*.

The basic quota for the five years is as follows:—

		Tons.				Tons.
1934	::	77,500	1937	::	81,000	
1935	::	79,000	1938	::	82,500	
1936	::	80,000				

The Ceylon quota of export for the period of control beginning on June 1, 1934, and ending on December 31, 1934, was fixed as 88,246,666 lb. of dry rubber ”.

Yield, Prices, &c.—The yield per acre varies considerably with the soil, age of the trees, rainfall, planting, treatment, &c., but may be said to range from 150 to 700 lb. per acre, 400 to 500 lb. per acre being considered a good all-round yield for an estate in full bearing. A very good tree over twelve years old will yield 10 lb. dry rubber per annum, while the average per tree in full bearing may be put at about 4 to 5 lb. per annum.

The year 1934 opened with the question of Rubber Restriction under definite consideration and the likelihood of its adoption led to a steady improvement in prices at the outset. This upward movement was somewhat moderated by the apprehension over a strike in the Motor Car Trade in the United States of America and the general industrial unrest in other important markets.

With the completion of the International Agreement at the end of April the market improved by nearly 2 cents but a further set-back occurred in May from the announcement of a more generous shipment quota for the remaining seven months of the year than was at first anticipated.

The heavy shipments in May resulted in a shortage in local supplies with the result that four weekly auctions had to be abandoned and only small quantities were offered during the second half of June and at most of the July auctions.

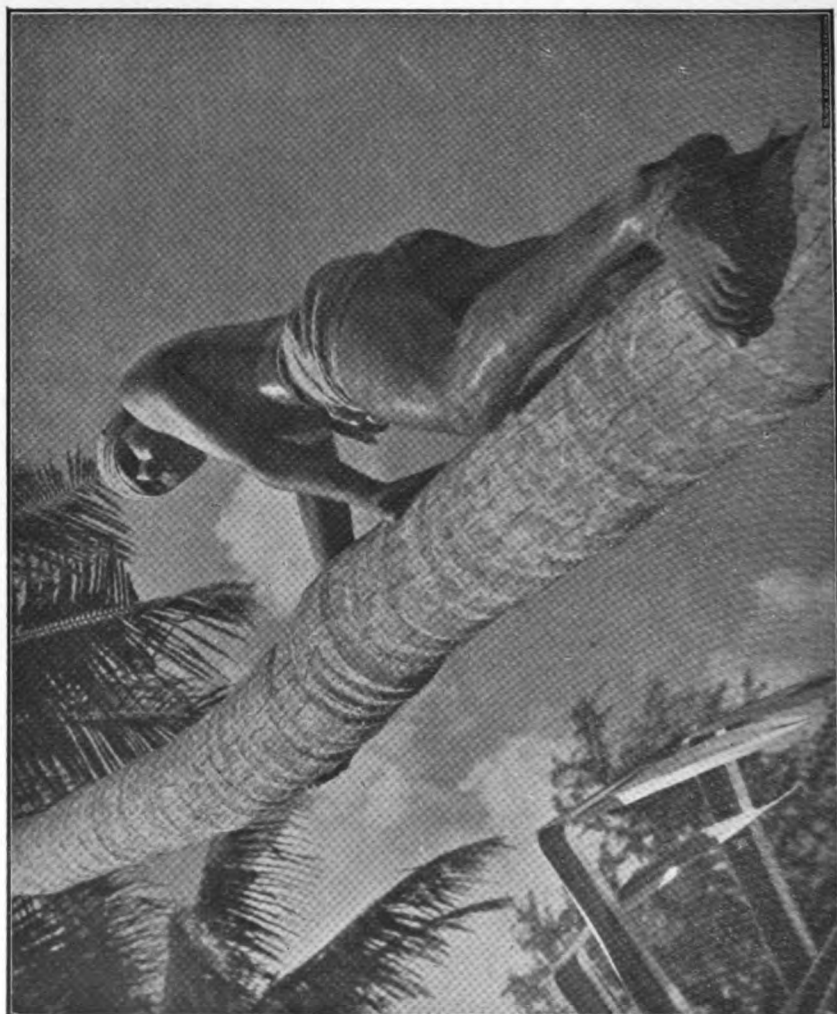
Notwithstanding the adverse factors mentioned above there was a fairly steady rise in the monthly average prices up to the end of September. It was generally assumed that the 30 per cent. restriction for December would be continued in 1935 and when the notification of 25 per cent. for January/March was eventually made in October the market weakened again owing to heavy speculative selling and the anxiety caused by the reported attitude of the Dutch interests towards control. The latter information, although unfounded, was sufficient to put the market down and a decline set in over the last quarter.

The difference in price between the two standard grades at the beginning of the year was about 2 cents. This had widened to 4 cents by June but by the end of the year was less than 2 cents. There seems to be no explanation for this margin in the market values of crêpe and sheet.

The average monthly prices realized for top grades over the year are as follows:—

		Ribbed Smoked Sheet.		Crêpe		Average for Top Grades only.		London Average.
		Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.		d. per lb.
January	..	19'94	..	21'91	..	21	..	4'43
February	..	23'91	..	26'19	..	25	..	4'90
March	..	25'19	..	28'45	..	27	..	5'14
April	..	28'06	..	32'04	..	30	..	5'70
May	..	32'50	..	36'08	..	34	..	6'37
June	..	32'37	..	36'56	..	35	..	6'50
July	..	34'98	..	37'75	..	36	..	7'05
August	..	36'38	..	37'93	..	37	..	7'43
September	..	36'79	..	37'84	..	37	..	7'41
October	..	33'66	..	34'56	..	34	..	6'63
November	..	30'44	..	31'06	..	31	..	6'30
December	..	30'33	..	30'71	..	30	..	6'31

During the early part of the year there was a certain amount of business in forward positions for delivery mostly July/December from about 24½ cents up to 31 cents, but with the gradual improving market sellers were inclined to hold off any forward commitments. After control became operative there was a fair amount of forward business



Lionel Wendt.

COCONUT TREE CLIMBER.

Copyright Photograph

in rubber without export rights at 20 to 21 cents for the whole of 1935, but this also did not last long as the market for forward deliveries completely closed down for the rest of the year.

The sale of export rights was provided for under the Ordinance and there was considerable business during the year. The price of coupons was as high as 22 cents in July after which values declined with wide fluctuations, specially on the announcement of an issue of coupons to compensate for dealers' 1934 stocks having to be carried forward into 1935.

Owing to the uncertainty which prevailed as to whether sufficient rubber would be produced to accompany the coupons issued heavy selling took place and values dropped to as low as 4 cents. After this prices remained between 6 and 7 cents for some time when no doubt additional rubber was produced to take advantage of profitable sale resulting from the low coupon prices ruling. Towards the end of the year the coupon market improved again.

During the early months of the year there was a market for sole crêpe and prices remained fairly steady with only slight variations between 29½ cents and 33 cents although at one time 37 cents was reached. After May this business closed down completely.

The annual average market prices* in certain years were the following:—1925, Re. 1.73 per lb; 1926, Re. 1.21; 1927, 95 cents; 1928, 55 cents; 1929, 52 cents; 1930, 27 cents; 1931, 14 cents; 1932, 11 cents; 1933, 15 cents; 1934, 31 cents (see Diagram No. 5).

Labour.—The labour engaged is composed of Sinhalese and immigrant Indian Tamils. The usual requirement of labour is one labourer to 3 acres of rubber.

Research.—A scientific staff is maintained by the industry and is supported by a cess on exports for the purpose of investigating the scientific side of the growth and manufacture of rubber. Provision for this research work was made by Ordinance No. 10 of 1930.

Coconut.

Acreage, Area, &c.—It is estimated that approximately 1,100,000 acres are planted with coconuts. But cultivation on systematic lines may be considered to occupy about 900,000 acres. Along the coast of the Western and Southern Provinces planting has been done very closely and no systematic cultivation is carried out. Here the main product is toddy which is supplied to arrack distilleries; at the same time the manufacture of coir string and rope is an important subsidiary industry, especially in the hands of women. Elsewhere the coconut is cultivated mainly for the production of copra, and the extraction of oil therefrom, as well as the manufacture of desiccated coconut. Cultivation is confined mainly to elevations below 1,500 feet and a well distributed rainfall of 50 to 90 inches is required. The greater part of the acreage lies in the North-Western, Western, and Southern Provinces.

Cultivation.—Much can be done to increase the output of the tree by cultivation; by the use of concentrated manures containing nitrogen,

* Averages for top grades only (Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Contract Crepe) at local weekly sales.

potash, phosphoric acid, &c.; green manure, such as *crotalaria*; cattle manure; and occasional cultivation with modern implements. Young coconuts systematically cultivated and manured come into bearing much earlier than coconuts which are not so treated.

Costs.—The cost of opening land for coconuts varies considerably, but it may be put on the average at Rs. 400 to 600 an acre, spread over ten years, the expenses being greater in the first three years. The waiting period may be put at ten years. Land is available to be opened in coconuts, but only in the outdistricts, where a good deal of pioneering work, including the making of roads, combating wild animals, fever, &c., is necessary.

Labour.—The quantity of labour required for a coconut estate is generally worked out at one labourer for 10 acres. A small resident force is often maintained for draining, manuring, and tillage, which on some estates consists of about half Tamil and half Sinhalese. Frequently the plucking of the nuts and the manufacture of copra are done by a contractor, who supplies his own labour.

Labour on coconut estates does not earn such high wages as on tea and rubber properties. Plucking may cost about Re. 1.25 per 1,000 nuts.

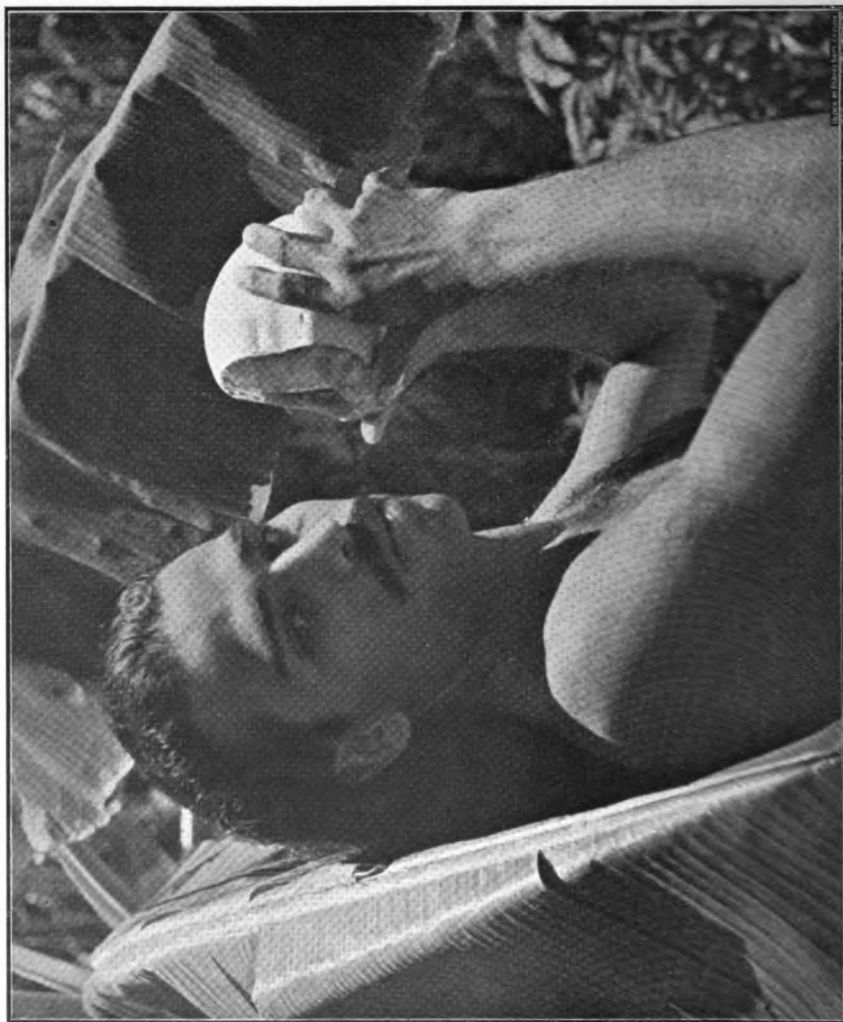
Research.—The Coconut Research Scheme, which was established at Bandirippuwa Estate, Lunuwila, in 1933, is supported by a cess on exports. The scientific staff consists of a chief technical officer, who is also a Technological Chemist, a Soil Chemist, and a Geneticist, who are engaged in the investigation of problems connected with the growth of coconuts and the manufacture of coconut products. The third Wednesday in each month is set aside as Visitors' Day, when members of the staff are free to show visitors round the laboratories and the estate. Visitors are welcome at other times, but the scientific staff may not be able to give them individual attention.

The nut.—The principal product, from a commercial point of view, is the nut. The yield per palm on a cultivated estate is about 40 nuts per annum. The average yield is probably under 30 nuts per palm, though with cultivation in good districts up to and over 80 may be secured. The number of palms to the acre may vary from 50 to 90, the average being about 70. The palms come into bearing in about six years with intensive cultivation, but more usually take up to ten years. The nuts are generally picked six times a year. They are made into copra upon the estate which produces them, but some of the smaller properties sell their nuts to manufacturers. Considerable quantities are exported when the demand for nuts for the manufacturing of desiccated coconut is keen. The price rose owing to the increased demand for the manufactured products from Rs. 74 per 1,000 in 1913 to the maximum of Rs. 115 per 1,000 in 1920.

Prices.—Prices which opened at Rs. 21 per 1,000 followed the trend of both copra and coconut oil throughout the year and closed at Rs. 25.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

		Per 1,000 nuts			Per 1,000 nuts
		L.M.S.			L.M.S.
		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
January ..	..	20 19	July ..	..	16 88
February ..	..	20 38	August ..	..	17 38
March ..	..	17 81	September ..	..	18 70
April ..	..	18 0	October ..	..	21 13
May ..	..	16 0	November ..	..	22 75
June ..	..	18 30	December ..	..	24 63



Lionel Wendt.

DRINK FOR THE GODS.

Copyright Photograph

Copra.—The most important manufactured product is copra. This is the dried kernel of the nut, and is used for the manufacture of coconut oil, which, again, is utilized for the production of margarine, soap, and other products. Poonac, a largely used cattle food, is the by-product in the manufacture of coconut oil from copra. The bulk of it is used locally, either as cattle food or as manure, but 509,026 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,496,038 were exported in 1933.

The number of nuts required to manufacture a candy (560 lb.) of copra varies from 900 to 1,500.

The value of the exports of copra is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—The market opened at Rs. 22.50 per candy and remained at about this level until March when prices fell to Rs. 19 but recovered to Rs. 20.50 in May at which price the market remained steady until August when prices gradually improved to Rs. 22.50. From October to the end of the year, there was a steady improvement in values and the year closed at Rs. 28.50 per candy.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

Estate No. 1 per Candy of 5 cwt.			Estate No. 1 per Candy of 5 cwt.		
		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
January ..	..	21 41	July ..	..	20 84
February ..	..	21 75	August ..	..	21 59
March ..	..	21 0	September ..	..	21 95
April ..	..	19 16	October ..	..	23 94
May ..	..	20 44	November ..	..	24 38
June ..	..	20 45	December ..	..	27 13

The annual average market prices* in certain years were:—1925, Rs. 80.36 per candy (560 lb.); 1926, Rs. 79.40; 1927, Rs. 76.88; 1928, Rs. 76.22; 1929, Rs. 64.47; 1930, Rs. 52.36; 1931, Rs. 85.06; 1932, Rs. 42.21; 1933, Rs. 29.75; 1934, Rs. 21.98 (see Diagram No. 5).

Copra prices are liable to considerable fluctuation according to the rates of freight and of exchange, &c. The market quotations are also liable to considerable variation, as regular public sales are not held as in the case of tea and rubber.

Coconut Oil.—Although a large quantity of copra is exported for the extraction of oil by the importers, a quantity of coconut oil is prepared in Ceylon. The traditional method of extraction consists in grinding the copra in a "chekku" consisting of a large wooden pestle, which is revolved by bullock power in a kind of stone mortar. This method is slow and wasteful, and modern mills are now working in Chilaw, Colombo, and other districts of Ceylon, hydraulic presses and expellers being in general use. Usually the locally manufactured coconut oil contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. of free fatty acid, and a further refinement is necessary in the consuming country.

The value of the exports of coconut oil is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—The market opened in January at Rs. 160 per ton and gradually declined to Rs. 132.50 in April.

There was a slight improvement during May and June and prices touched Rs. 145, but receded again to Rs. 135 in July—towards the latter part of that month there was an upward tendency which continued for the rest of the year and the market closed at Rs. 175.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1934 are for top grades only; the averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

		Ordinary per Ton f.o.b. Rs. c.			Ordinary per Ton f.o.b. Rs. c.
January ..	..	156 56	July ..	..	141 72
February ..	..	156 25	August ..	..	145 31
March ..	..	146 88	September ..	..	146 88
April ..	..	133 75	October ..	..	155 94
May ..	..	147 81	November ..	..	155 78
June ..	..	143 15	December ..	..	169 84

The annual average market prices in certain years were:—1925, Rs. 543.17 per ton f.o.b.; 1926, Rs. 539.36; 1927, Rs. 491.73; 1928, Rs. 489.02; 1929, Rs. 412.33; 1930, Rs. 351.63. 1931, Rs. 253.52; 1932, Rs. 283.75; 1933, Rs. 209.43; 1934, Rs. 149.98.

Desiccated Coconut.—Desiccated coconut is produced in Ceylon on a large scale, the conditions being favourable as the mills are either on the estates or easily accessible to them by water, road, or railway. The delivery of the fresh nuts, which are essential to the success of the manufacture, is thus a simple matter. Mills, many with elaborate machinery, have been erected in almost every district to cope with the demand. Some are capable of dealing with 50,000 nuts a day.

The value of the exports of desiccated coconuts is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—The year 1934 opened at 5½ cents per lb. and continued without appreciative variation until October when the price touched 7 cents.

From October to the end of the year the market remained about this level and closed at the same same figure.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

		Per lb. Rs. c.			Per lb. Rs. c.
January ..	..	0 5	July ..	..	0 5
February ..	..	0 5	August ..	..	0 5
March ..	..	0 5	September ..	..	0 6
April ..	..	0 5	October ..	..	0 7
May ..	..	0 5	November ..	..	0 7
June ..	..	0 5	December ..	..	0 7

The annual average market prices in certain years were:—1925, 20 cents per lb.; 1926, 20 cents; 1927, 19 cents; 1928, 19 cents; 1929, 16 cents; 1930, 13 cents; 1931, 10 cents; 1932, 11 cents; 1933, 8 cents; 1934, 6 cents (see Diagram No. 5).

Information regarding the manufacture of alcohol, &c., is shown under "Excise," page 44.

Coir, &c.—An important but somewhat unorganized industry, also dependent upon the coconut tree, is the manufacture of coir, which consists of the stout fibres forming the husk of the nut. These fibres are separated by rotting the husks in water, or by special machinery. The fibres are then graded and used for making brushes, yarn, mats, rope, &c., according to their quality. In many parts of Ceylon the coir fibres are separated by village labour, chiefly women, and sold by them to exporting firms.

Mills for the separation of the fibre by machinery have been established at several places in the Colombo, Negombo, and other districts.

Much of the output is used locally, but there is considerable export of bristle fibre, mattress fibre, and coir yarn. The value of the exports of coir is shown in Diagram No. 9.

Prices.—Although the record quantity of bristle fibre 207,560 cwt. was shipped in 1934, overproduction was responsible for bringing prices down to fresh low levels, and fibre millers experienced a most unprofitable year.

The market for fair quality three-tie bristle fibre opened in January at Rs. 5.20 per cwt. and remained steady at this figure to the end of March. The market then steadily declined until the low record price of Rs. 3.90 was reached in August. With this low price ruling, it was impossible for millers to work at a profit and certain mills were forced to close. This eventually resulted in a decrease in supplies and the market gradually improved, reaching Rs. 4.25 at the end of October and Rs. 4.40 at the November. The advance, however, was shortlived as mills began working again and by the end of the year the market had fallen back to Rs. 4 per cwt.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

	3-tie per cwt. Rs. c.		3-tie per cwt. Rs. c.
January ..	.. 5 24	July ..	.. 4 83
February ..	.. 5 28	August ..	.. 3 99
March ..	.. 5 33	September ..	.. 4 16
April ..	.. 5 16	October ..	.. 4 21
May ..	.. 4 99	November ..	.. 4 36
June ..	.. 5 5	December ..	.. 4 5

Mattress Fibre.—The market for mattress fibre in January opened at Re. 1.45 per cwt. for No. 1 quality, and slowly advanced reaching Re. 1.60 in March and Re. 1.80 in June. Prices weakened suddenly in July to Re. 1.50, but this decline was shortlived, and with stocks in Colombo diminishing and a good consuming demand the market had risen to Re. 1.70 by September, Rs. 2 by November, and stood at Rs. 2.25 per cwt. at the close of the year.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

	No. 1 per cwt. Rs. c.		No. 1 per cwt. Rs. c.
January ..	.. 1 49	July ..	.. 1 53
February ..	.. 1 62	August ..	.. 1 63
March ..	.. 1 59	September ..	.. 1 86
April ..	.. 1 69	October ..	.. 1 79
May ..	.. 1 78	November ..	.. 2 9
June ..	.. 1 79	December ..	.. 2 11

Coir Yarn.—The total export figures for coir yarn show again a slight increase over 1933, the surplus being 3,290 cwt. This increase was mainly taken up by Scandinavia, the demand from the United Kingdom remaining practically unchanged. On the other hand the temporary import embargo on Coir Yarn by Germany during the early part of 1934 resulted in a decrease of exports to this country of nearly 10 per cent. In spite of these restrictions on the part of Ceylon's best customer of coir yarn, prices remained remarkably steady, the chief average grade fluctuating between Rs. 8.25 and Rs. 9 per cwt., while fine grades showed a marked though slow advance and were quoted in December Rs. 2.50 per cwt. higher than at the beginning of the year.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

	Per cwt. Rs. c.		Per cwt. Rs. c.
January ..	8 53	July ..	10 50
February ..	9 28	August ..	10 41
March ..	9 47	September ..	10 38
April ..	9 50	October ..	10 0
May ..	9 50	November ..	9 31
June ..	9 80	December ..	9 38

The annual average market prices* in certain years for bristle fibre were:—1925, Rs. 7.62 per cwt.; 1926, Rs. 7.46; 1927, Rs. 8.37; 1928, Rs. 8.53; 1929, Rs. 9.01; 1930, Rs. 8.23; 1931, Rs. 6.65; 1932, Rs. 7.95; 1933, Rs. 6.35; 1934, Rs. 4.71; for mattress fibre*:—1925, Rs. 2.38 per cwt.; 1926, Rs. 3.08; 1927, Rs. 3.67; 1928, Rs. 3.07; 1929, Rs. 2.23; 1930, Re. 1.40; 1931, Re. 1.41; 1932, Re. 1.25; 1933, Re. 1.59; 1934, Re. 1.75; for coir yarn:—1925, Rs. 16.26 per cwt.; 1926, Rs. 15.15; 1927, Rs. 16.75; 1928, Rs. 17.45; 1929, Rs. 14.34; 1930, Rs. 12.73; 1931, Rs. 10.20; 1932, Rs. 8.42; 1933, Rs. 7.96; 1934, Rs. 9.69.

Cacao.

Commercial cacao is produced from the seeds of the plant *Theobroma cacao*. The variety now grown in Ceylon is the *Forastero*.

Elevation and Rainfall, &c.—The cultivation of cacao is restricted to favourably situated valleys at an elevation between 500 to 2,000 feet which receive a well regulated rainfall of 60 to 80 inches and are protected from high winds. Plantations lie almost entirely in the Kandy and Matale Districts of the Central Province. Of an approximate acreage of 34,000 acres under cacao in the Island 55 per cent. is in the former district and 33 per cent. in the latter.

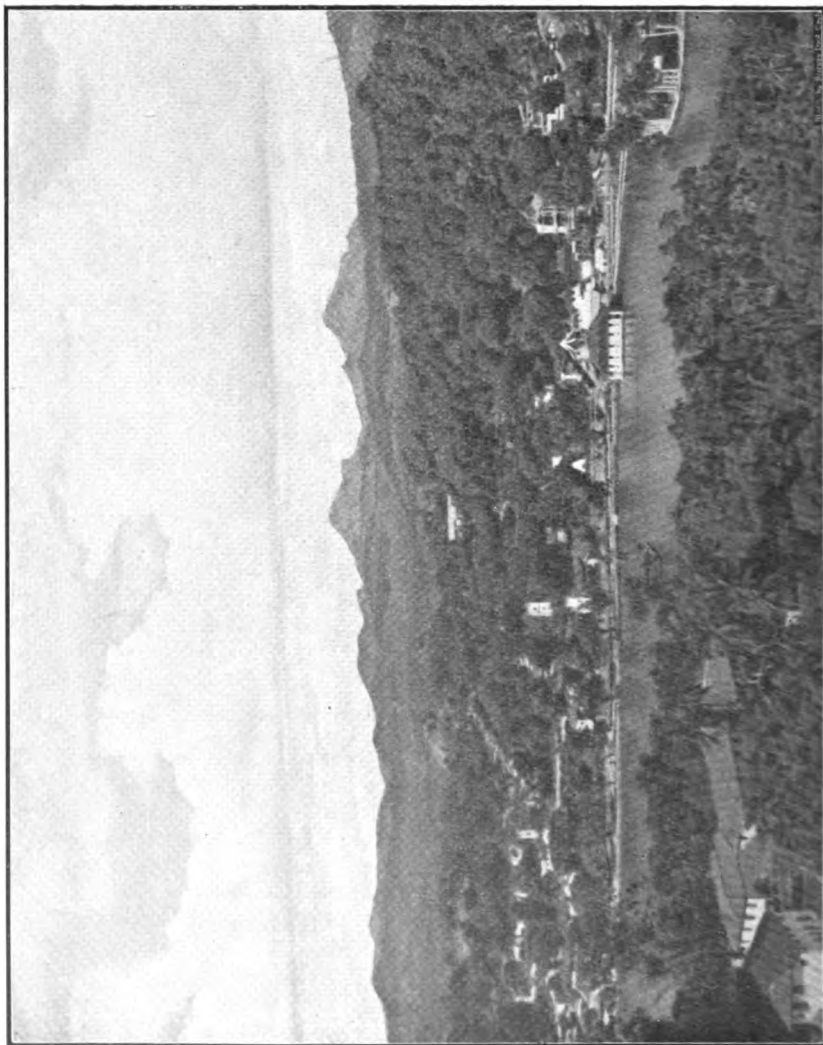
As with tea the number of peasant holdings ranging between 1 and 5 acres is not inconsiderable, but these small gardens receive but little attention from the owners in regard to systematic cultivation or the control of pests and diseases.

Labour.—The labour required for a cacao estate works out at about one labourer for 2 acres. Tamils generally form the bulk of the labour force, but Sinhalese are also employed for lopping, &c.

Planting.—The trees are generally planted 15 by 15 feet apart. Holes 3 feet deep by 1½ feet across are dug and filled with carefully prepared soil. Seed at stake or basket plants are generally used for planting. As the young plant requires to be carefully shaded, shade trees must be planted at the same time between the rows about the same distance apart as the cacao. The dadap has been found the most suitable.

Crops.—Cacao commences to bear fruit about the fifth year, two crops a year being then gathered. The "Spring" crop picked in May, June, and July is small. The main or "Autumn" crop is gathered in November, December, and January. The period from the blossom to the ripe pod is five months. The average crop per acre varies considerably in Ceylon. The general average is about 3½ to 4 cwt. per acre, although the yields from some well-cultivated estates have reached the very high annual average of 8½ cwt. per acre.

* The average prices for 1928 to 1934 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.



Copyright Photograph

KANDY.

Lionel Wendt.

Cultivation.—The usual method of cultivation is to fork the soil every two years, and apply about 700 to 800 lb. per acre of artificial manures two to three months later. The manure used is a general mixture containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

Pruning and Removing Suckers.—Suckers are removed as soon as they appear on the cacao trees, and periodical pruning is done when the foliage becomes too thick and heavy.

Weeding.—Cacao estates are kept clean weeded from the time of opening, the average cost of weeding is about Rs. 6 per acre per annum.

Picking.—The flowers and fruit of the tree grow in a characteristic manner direct upon the trunk and branches of the trees. The fruit is ellipsoidal and of considerable size, and the beans are covered with pulp or mucilage. Ripening is generally indicated by a change of colour on the outside of the pods. The fruit on the stems and main branches is picked by means of an ordinary pruning knife, while that on the higher parts of the tree is dealt with by cacao hooks. The picking gang goes round as often as necessary, the period generally being between a fortnight and three weeks. The pods are cut down by men or boys, who are followed by women, who gather the pods and heap them together. The fruits are opened the same day, and the beans carted or carried to the fermenting shed. One labourer will pick 1 to 1½ bushels of wet beans per day. This is equal to about 37 lb. of the cured product.

Fermentation.—At the fermenting shed the beans, covered with mucilage, are heaped into boxes or vats for fermentation. This process is accompanied by rise of temperature and by decomposition of the pulp surrounding the beans. During the fermentation the pulp becomes more liquid and gradually flows away, the bottom of the fermenting boxes being perforated and raised off the ground to admit of this. The period of fermentation in Ceylon is about 36 hours. After 12 hours the beans are given a light washing and turned over into another box. They are again given a heavier washing at the end of the fermenting period of 36 hours, when they are carried or carted to the barbecue or curing house.

Curing.—The best method of curing is the gradual drying of the beans in the sun on barbecues covered with coir matting. By this method the best quality is obtained. The period varies from five to seven days, according to the temperature. Most of the picking has, however, to be done during the wet season, and a greater part of the crop is cured by artificial means. The most popular curing house is a two- or three-floor building, the floors being constructed of strips of wood covered over with coir matting, on which the freshly-fermented beans are spread. The building is heated with hot air conducted by pipes placed under each floor, the hot air being obtained by means of a fan, which drives the air through the heating apparatus and then through the pipes. The temperature in the building during the curing process is kept between 110 and 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Grading and Sorting.—After the beans are cured, they are sorted into different grades: first quality, which is composed of only the large round beans; second quality, flat and small beans; and third quality, known as garblings, consisting of the shells and broken beans.

Packing.—Cacao after grading is packed in bags (112 lb. to a bag), when it is ready for export. Most of the cacao from Ceylon is shipped in this form.

Prices.—The cacao industry, in common with most others of the Island is passing through trying times. While local values on the whole have been above those realized for foreign varieties, the market has been most disappointing from a producer's point of view.

Crops during the year 1934 were smaller than usual, the severe drought experienced early in the year and also the lack of cultivation (estates not being able to afford artificial manure at the prices realized for their crops) have had the effect of reducing yields. The big crop, however, was ready for harvesting earlier than usual and this with the carry-over from the previous year increased the exports for 1934 by about 1,831,000 lb.

Values for No. 1 cacao ranged from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30 per cwt., while really good bold well cured and graded cacao fetched up to Rs. 32 and Rs. 33 per cwt.

The export duty on cacao was removed as from October 6, 1934, but the relief afforded was very small indeed in view of the plight of the industry.

It is understood that many producing countries are trying to regulate exports, with a view to improving prices, and matters seem to be taking definite shape so far as the Accra crop is concerned.

The future position is rather uncertain and it is difficult to forecast the trend of the forward market. The general belief, however, is that cacao at the present level of price is one of the cheapest commodities on the market and a gradual and steady but by no means spectacular advance in values is looked for.

The Philippines again heads the list of buyers although a fair quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, and Central America. Exports, especially to the last named country, would have been heavier but for the protective tariff which was imposed giving preference to Tabasco and other Central American varieties.

Average of the Monthly Quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934.

	Estate No. 1 per cwt. Rs. c.		Estate No. 1 per cwt. Rs. c.
January ..	.. 20 0	July ..	.. 26 6
February ..	.. 21 0	August ..	.. 25 04
March ..	.. 23 13	September ..	.. 26 0
April ..	.. 20 38	October ..	.. 22 88
May ..	.. 22 38	November ..	.. 21 75
June ..	.. 23 35	December ..	.. 22 25

The annual average market prices* in certain years were:—1925, Rs. 33.17 per cwt.; 1926, Rs. 30.41; 1927, Rs. 52.22; 1928, Rs. 58.89; 1929, Rs. 53.46; 1930, Rs. 37.51; 1931, Rs. 29.71; 1932, Rs. 27.71; 1933, Rs. 25.09; 1934, Rs. 22.99.

The value of the exports of cacao is shown in Diagram No. 9.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1934 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

Cinnamon.

Cinnamon, once the main export, still occupies a place—though a minor one—in the trade of the Island. Plantation in earliest days was mainly confined to the Western Province, of which Negombo was the most important centre. Much of this area was replaced with coconuts in subsequent years, but the extension of cultivation took place in the Southern Province where at the present time it is estimated that there is more land under cinnamon than in the Western Province. The approximate total acreage is 26,000 acres, of which 58 per cent. is in the Southern Province (Galle District 40 per cent.) and 41 per cent. in the Western Province (Negombo area 80 per cent.).

The industry is entirely in the hands of Ceylonese. The number of large properties of 100 acres and over in extent is limited and these receive systematic attention. The majority of plantations are small areas of 10 to 25 acres in extent.

The Tree.—The cinnamon tree may grow to the height of 20 to 30 feet, and the trunk may be upwards of 3 feet in circumference. The trees cultivated to produce the cinnamon of commerce are coppiced, and long willowy shoots are produced, growing to a height of about 10 feet and to the size of a fair-sized walking stick. The shoots are cut and the bark is peeled off, and rolled into quills, which constitute the cinnamon of commerce.

Cinnamon Cultivation.—If the soil is good, branches may be cut for barking from the fourth year. The tree blossoms in January, in April the fruit is ripe, and the cutting is done from May to October. When the tree is seen to bear fruit well it is in good health, and the bark will peel without difficulty. The sticks are gathered by boys and tied into bundles with coir strings; they are then removed to the peeling stores.

The object of the methods employed is to make the bark up into quills, a quill being a rod of cinnamon resembling a thin cane 4 feet in length; the pieces of bark when stripped are therefore placed round the sticks, both with a view to preserving their shape and as a convenience for the next operation.

Skinning.—They are now allowed to remain for three to six hours, when fermentation takes place, and the bark is ready for skinning. This treatment of the bark leaves only that part which has the desired delicate taste; it is of a pale yellow colour and a parchment-like texture. The bark is now left to ferment and dry, which if the weather be favourable takes about 30 minutes.

The next process is that of forming the quills. The smaller pieces are inserted into the larger, and in the process of drying the quills form rods. They are afterwards rolled into shape and made up into bundles.

Cinnamon oil is distilled from the chips and trimmings of the quills as well as from the leaves.

The commercial cinnamon products are the quills, the chips, and the oil. The best quality is fine cinnamon prepared from tender bark.

The chips are prepared by scraping or chipping the bark after removing the outer bark.

Prices.—The year under review has been a slightly better one for the cinnamon industry than its two predecessors. Price fluctuations

were fairly heavy, especially during the second part of the year, and the average price level was about 20 per cent. higher than in the previous year.

The lowest prices were recorded in January and February with 18 cents and 25 cents for Hamburg No. II. and 0/0000 respectively and the peak was reached in October when these two grades fetched as much as 40 and 42 cents.

The main reason for the substantial rise in prices during September and October was the drought experienced during the summer months. Furthermore many villagers neglected their cinnamon land in favour of tea and rubber, the cultivation of which was more profitable, and these two factors combined resulted in a shortage of cinnamon which is also reflected by a decrease of about 8 per cent. in the total exports as compared with 1933.

As regards distribution of exports, business with many European countries, notably Germany and Spain, was made difficult by exchange and import restrictions as well as political disturbances, which conditions account for a decrease in exports to these countries. The same also applies to business to various Central and South American States. On the other hand a notable increase in exports to the United States is to be recorded.

The market for cinnamon chips followed in general the trend for cinnamon quills. Although the total quantity of cinnamon chips exported, *i.e.*, 6,081 cwt., is the smallest for the last 10 years, its value is higher than the shipments made in 1933.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

	Quills (Fine 0-0000 per lb.)		Chips* per Candy of 5 cwt.			Quills (Fine 0-0000 per lb.)		Chips* per Candy of 5 cwt.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
January	..	0 26	..	23 75	July	..	0 26	..	28 81
February	..	0 29	..	23 75	August	..	0 26	..	28 19
March	..	0 28	..	30 0	September	..	0 32	..	30 55
April	..	0 28	..	30 31	October	..	0 41	..	38 44
May	..	0 27	..	30 63	November	..	0 36	..	41 0
June	..	0 27	..	29 50	December	..	0 32	..	34 63

The annual average market prices† of quills in certain years were:— 1925, 88 cents per lb.; 1926, Re. 1.14; 1927, Re. 1.35; 1928, Re. 1.29; 1929, Re. 1.15; 1930, 59 cents; 1931, 37 cents; 1932, 28 cents; 1933, 25 cents; 1934, 29 cents; of chips: 1925, Rs. 84.54 per candy; 1926, Rs. 93.79; 1927, Rs. 102.77; 1928, Rs. 105.72; 1929, Rs. 96.86; 1930, Rs. 56.41; 1931, Rs. 38.92; 1932, Rs. 26.40; 1933, Rs. 20.64; 1934, Rs. 30.64.

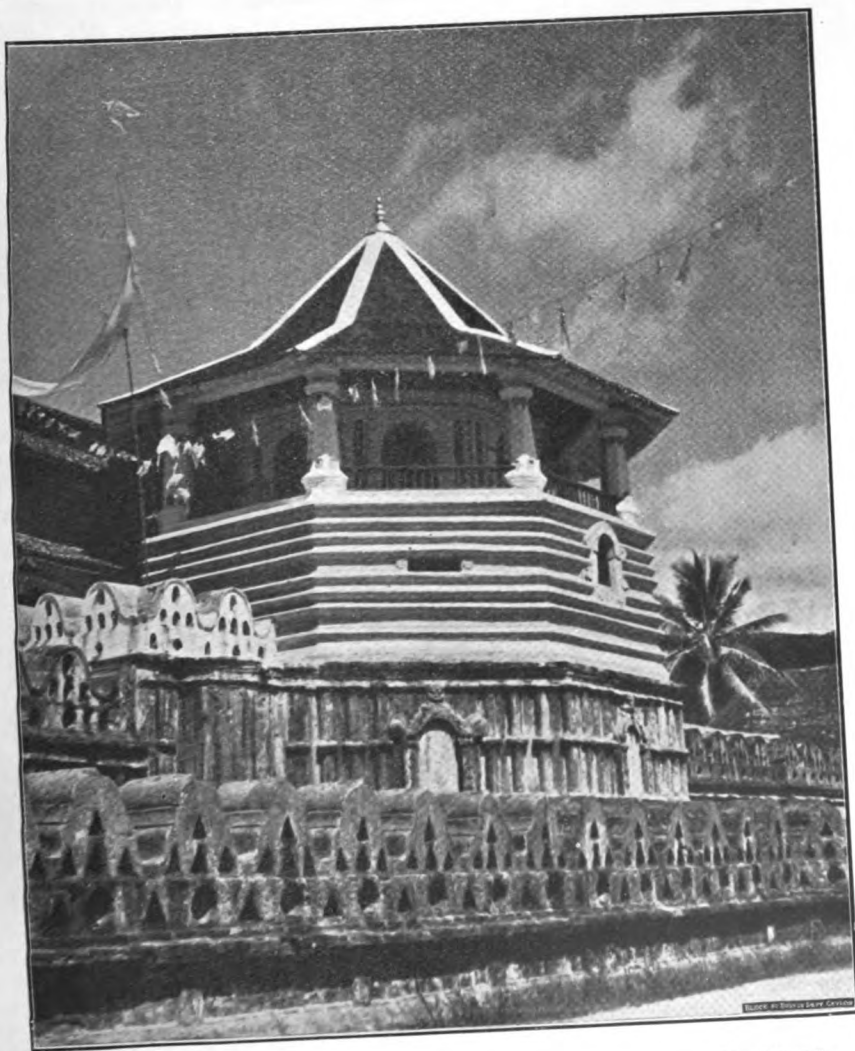
An acre will yield about 120 lb. quills.

Citronella Oil.

Citronella oil grass is a large coarse grass growing 3 to 4 feet high, cultivated in Ceylon (and of late years in Java) for its essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves by distillation. The grass grows in any ordinary soil, and thrives best in a moist and hot atmosphere. It

* Sifted free from sand and dust (in bags of 56 lb. nett).

† The average prices for 1927 to 1934 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.



Copyright Photograph

DALADA MALIGAWA.

Lionel Wendt.

flourishes up to an elevation of 2,000 feet, but its cultivation is confined entirely to the Southern Province where the acreage under this crop is estimated to be 33,000 acres, of which 62 per cent. is in the Matara District and the remaining 38 per cent. in the Hambantota District. Cultivation is in the hands of the Ceylonese. The grass is readily propagated by division (seed being rarely produced), and may be planted about 2 by 3 feet apart in rows. Permanent shade is unnecessary, and the cultivation is very simple, weeding being the chief requirement. The clumps are ready for cutting in about eight months from time of planting. Two cuttings a year may be obtained, and about 40 lb. of marketable oil per acre is an estimated annual yield. The oil is of a strong aromatic odour; it is exported for use in scenting soaps, perfumery, &c., and is also a preventive against the bites of mosquitoes and leeches.

Prices.—The market opened in 1934 at 65-66 cents per lb. and remained steady until the end of February when there was a drop to 60 cents. By the end of March the price was down to 57 cents and declined further in April to 53 cents. There was a temporary improvement in May, but the market was weak throughout June and fell away in July to 46-47 cents. In August prices improved, supplies being short owing to the long drought, and remained steady at 52-53 cents until the end of the year.

While most countries improved their imports of Ceylon citronella oil, the figures for both the United States of America and Germany show a falling off. These decreases are, however, compensated for by the increased shipments to the United Kingdom and Holland.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

	Per lb. Rs. c.		Per lb. Rs. c.
January ..	.. 0 65	July ..	.. 0 47
February ..	.. 0 66	August ..	.. 0 48
March ..	.. 0 59	September ..	.. 0 52
April ..	.. 0 55	October ..	.. 0 53
May ..	.. 0 56	November ..	.. 0 52
June ..	.. 0 52	December ..	.. 0 53

The annual average market prices in certain years were:—1925, Re. 1.37 per lb.; 1926, 99 cents; 1927, 77 cents; 1928, 93 cents; 1929, Re. 1.06; 1930, Re. 1.12; 1931, 80 cents; 1932, 94 cents; 1933, 87 cents; 1934, 55 cents.

Tobacco.

Acreage and Localities.—The estimated acreage under this crop in the Island is 14,000 acres, of which a little over half is found in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province, where great care is given to cultivation. The methods adopted are peculiar to this area and the manufacture of the leaf gives rise to the most important industry in the district. Another variety of leaf is grown in the Central Province which claims about 21 per cent. of the total acreage under the crop. Dumbara in the Kandy District is a particularly favoured area while in the Matale District the crop is of some importance to the peasant, besides there being a small manufacture of cigars and pipe tobacco from the local leaf as in the case in Dumbara. Tobacco is also grown to the extent of about 1,500 acres in the Kurunegala District where the method

of manufacture to produce a chewing tobacco differs from that adopted in Jaffna. Elsewhere cultivation is carried out in the North-Central and Eastern Provinces to less extents.

Dumbara Tobacco.—A high grade of Ceylon tobacco is grown in the Kandy District. The cultivation in this district begins with the slight showers of the early months of the year, and depends for its success upon the light rains which fall in April, May, and June with the advent of the south-west monsoon. Tobacco is rarely grown in this district upon the same land in two consecutive years, it being customary to cultivate the land in other crops and then to allow it to lie fallow for some years before another tobacco crop is taken off. In very dry weather, if water is available, hand watering is resorted to. Otherwise the crop depends entirely upon rainfall for its success, and is a speculative one. Fairly satisfactory attention is given by some growers to curing and fermentation, but a finer product would be procured if greater care were given to manufacture.

The leaves of the Dumbara tobacco burn with a good white ash, and are manufactured in the Island into cigars, which command a ready sale, and would be in greater demand if they were more uniform in quality. A large portion of the Central Province crop is sold to local manufacturers of cigars for use as wrappers for the Jaffna types. The leaves are smaller and of finer texture than the Jaffna types, and have good burning qualities.

The Dumbara types of tobacco are also grown in other districts. The system of curing and fermenting differs somewhat in different areas, and the final product is not of such high quality as that produced in the Central Province.

Jaffna Tobacco.—The Jaffna types consist of two kinds. These are locally known as the smoking and chewing kinds. Both are large-leaved, coarse tobaccos, the chewing type being of more vigorous and coarse growth than the smoking type.

Jaffna Cultivation.—The cultivation of tobacco at Jaffna is an interesting study. The lands are well ploughed and manured with cattle or sheep manure or with green leaves, and reduced to a fine tilth. Nurseries for seedlings are well prepared, and the seedlings planted out carefully and systematically. Work begins with the north-east rains, and during the early part of the growing period the rainfall may be sufficient to maintain satisfactory growth. During dry weather and from the end of December onwards the tobacco plants are irrigated by wells. In the middle of the growing season this irrigation has to be thoroughly carried out. During the early part of the growing period thorough cultivation of the land is carried on, so as to prevent its becoming "caked" and to allow of the maximum growth for the plants. All plants, except those required for seed purposes, are topped at a height of about 4 feet, and when they begin to yellow they are harvested. The whole plant is cut down and allowed to "quail" for a day in the sun. In the afternoon the plant is separated into individual leaves, each being left attached to a piece of the stem. These are then taken for withering in an open shady shed. Fermentation differs slightly in different localities in its details, and the curing of the smoking and chewing types requires different treatment. Chewing types are harvested by cutting of the leaves, commencing from the

top of the plant. All inferior broken leaves and those portions of the stalks which are not attached to the leaves are either sold to the manufacturers for making nicotine extracts or are used for manurial purposes. Conditions of sale demand that portions of the stalk should be attached to the leaves in the majority of cases.

There are certain lands on which the chewing type alone can be cultivated, while others are well known for their production of high grade smoking types. Tobacco from certain localities always commands higher prices than the ruling market rates, while elsewhere only a low grade tobacco is produced. The smoking tobaccos are sold to manufacturers for the local manufacture of what is known throughout the whole Island as the "Jaffna cheroot". Some of the chewing types are sold locally for chewing with the betel leaf, lime, and arecanut, but the bulk of this type is exported to Travancore, where the Jaffna tobaccos are eagerly sought after. Travancore has fixed a quota for Jaffna tobacco. Jaffna tobacco growers have organized themselves into a co-operative society and plans are being made to establish a selling agency at Travancore.

In 1934, 99 per cent. of the exports of unmanufactured tobacco went to British India while manufactured tobacco was exported only to the Maldiv Islands.

The costs of cultivation of a tobacco crop in the Jaffna District are heavy, considerable sums being expended upon manures, cultivation, and irrigation. In seasonable years, when prices are high, the profits are large. In other years expenses are barely covered, but in general the better lands will yield average profits of between Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 per acre, while profits of Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per acre have been secured in good years. The average price of the Jaffna product varies from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per 1,000 leaves.

The Travancore markets some fifteen years ago closed to Jaffna tobaccos, but were subsequently reopened. The critical situation demanded that experiments with other types of tobacco should be undertaken. These have been carried out upon a Government experiment station, and it has been demonstrated that White Burley tobacco of good quality capable of realizing 1s. 6d. per lb. on the London market can be satisfactorily grown. The Government has evolved a purchase scheme for White Burley tobacco which is exported to England. The exports of this tobacco have been as follows:—

Year.	lb.	Year.	lb.	Year.	lb.
1924	.. 4,701	1928	.. 30,688	1932	.. 10,901
1925	.. 15,057	1929	.. 25,312	1933	.. 14,933
1926	.. 18,535	1930	.. 18,652	1934	.. 22,060
1927	.. 13,328	1931	.. 9,212		

Cardamoms.

Uses.—Cardamoms are of commercial value on account of the spice obtained from them, which is well known to cooks and confectioners, and is used in pharmacopoeia as a deadener of tastes and a medicine.

Habitat, &c.—The commercial value of the plant lies in the fruit, which is borne on racemes rising from the ground. The plant itself—*Elettaria Cardamomum*—grows in stools or clumps under the shade of forest trees at elevations between 2,800 and 4,000 feet, with a rainfall of 115 to 150 inches a year.

Manufacture.—The fruit is collected by women and children, and is manufactured into either (1) bleached or (2) green dried. In the former case the fruit is bleached, soaked, and dried in sulphur fumes, the process being repeated until the required pale colour is secured, and the ends are clipped off either by hand or by a clipping machine. In the latter case the fruits are merely dried in the sun.

Acreage.—The total acreage under cardamoms is estimated to be 6,000 acres, of which 82 per cent. is confined to the Central Province—approximately 2,500 acres in the Kandy District, 1,500 acres in the Nuwara Eliya District, and 1,000 acres in the Matale District. About 1,000 acres are found in the Kegalla and Ratnapura Districts (Province of Sabaragamuwa). The bulk of the plantations is in the hands of European owners, but the number of small gardens of a few acres in size in the hands of peasants is not inconsiderable.

Prices.—The export figure of 3,441 cwt. for 1934 shows a further increase in shipments of 280 cwt.

Bleached kinds have practically disappeared from the local market and shipments are almost entirely of green kinds.

The prices obtainable for the first nine months of the year were poor, the market opening with an average of 88 cts. per lb. for January dropping to 78 cts. per lb. in May and showing only a slight improvement during the succeeding months. In October, however, considerable orders from Indian buyers were received, due to the partial failure of the crops in that country, and prices advanced to about Re. 1. The demand continued keen until the end of the year when good parcels fetched about Re. 1.15 per lb. and even unattractive sorts of poor colour sold readily round the rupee basis.

Average of the monthly quotations recorded by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1934:—

	Green per lb. Rs. c.		Green per lb. Rs. c.
January ..	.. 0 88	July ..	.. 0 89
February ..	.. 0 93	August ..	.. 0 92
March ..	.. 0 88	September ..	.. 0 89
April ..	.. 0 86	October ..	.. 1 1
May ..	.. 0 78	November ..	.. 1 2
June ..	.. 0 84	December ..	.. 1 4

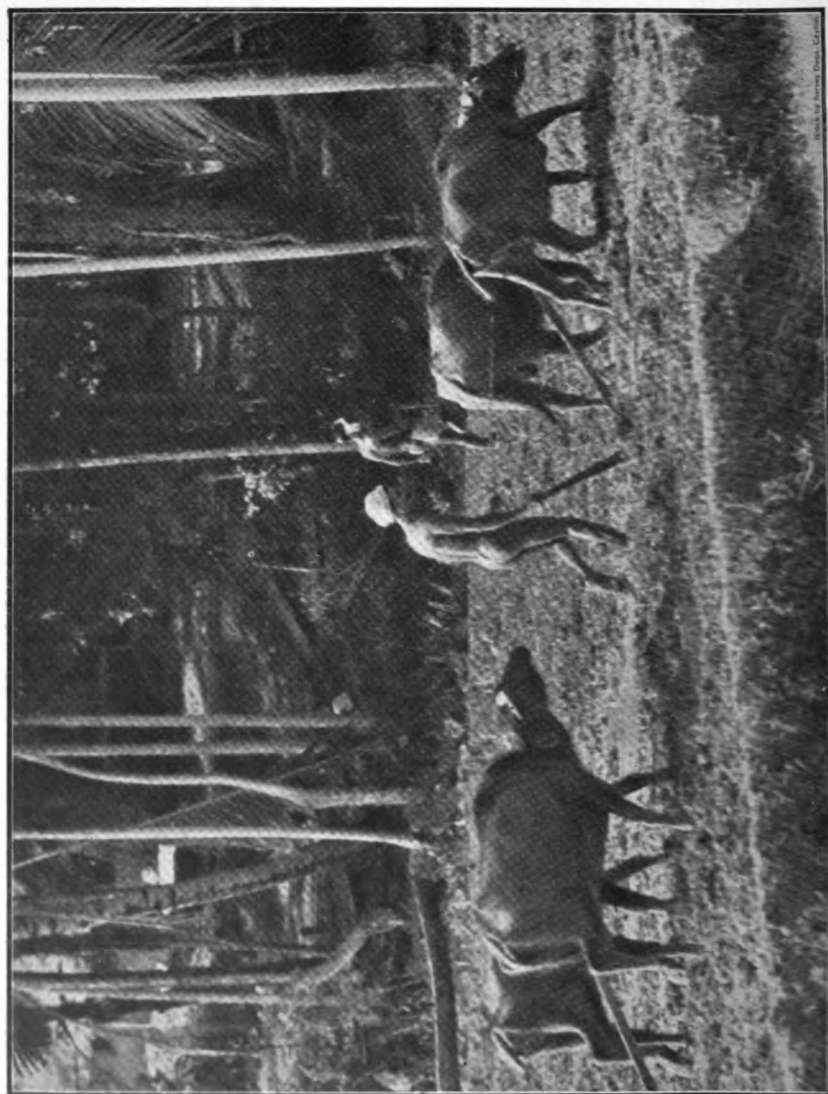
The annual average market prices* in certain years were:—1925, Rs. 3.42 per lb.; 1926, Rs. 2.44; 1927, Rs. 2.54; 1928, Rs. 2.50; 1929, Rs. 2.22; 1930, Re. 1.69; 1931, Re. 1.67; 1932, Re. 1.33; 1933, 95 cents; 1934, 91 cents.

Arecanuts.†

Conditions.—The arecanut palm is grown in all village gardens in the wetter districts of the Island. It produces heavy crops of fruits, and provides straight stems, which are used for the erection of temporary structures. Pure cultivations of the palm similar to those to be found in Southern India are rarely seen in Ceylon, although in the Kegalla District there are some fairly extensive pure plantations. The area under arecanuts is about 69,000 acres.

* The average prices for 1927 to 1934 are for top grades only. Averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

† Although in point of value of exports arecanuts rank between rubber and cacao, this sub-section is inserted here, as the cultivation is not organized, and insufficient details are available regarding it.



Black and White Photo, © 1900

Lionel Wendt.

PLANTING THE RICE FIELDS.

Copyright Photograph

There are several varieties of arecanuts grown, and the respective values of these are well known to the purchasers of fruits. Little care is, however, taken in the selection of fruits for planting, and no attempts have been made to improve the local types. Planting of arecanuts still continues in village holdings, but in many instances this palm is being replaced by the coconut.

The Fruit.—The fruits of the arecanut palm are harvested when ripe, and are sold in their unhusked state in all the bazaars and markets of the Island. The dried product is also readily procurable in the majority of boutiques. It is cut into thin shavings, which are used for chewing with the betel leaf, lime, and occasionally tobacco, by most of the village population of the Island. The price of unhusked arecanuts is about 80 cents per hundred, of husked nuts 35 cents per hundred.

Arecanuts are generally exported to British and foreign India and the Maldive Islands, but practically the whole of exports in 1934 went into British India.

Foodstuffs.

Paddy or Rice.

If Hill paddy (*elvi*) is excluded, it may be said that the cultivation of paddy in Ceylon is based upon a plentiful supply of water. Not only are the plants dependent upon a good supply in all stages up to the ripening period, but the processes of cultivation in all parts of Ceylon, except some of the most northerly, are dependent upon it.

Rain-water Cultivation.—Cultivation without the help of irrigation is carried on, not only in dry districts like Jaffna, but also in wetter parts like the Kandy District. The success of the crop is entirely dependent upon a sufficient and reasonable rainfall, and upon the soil being capable of retaining the water for a fairly long period in order to tide over the rainless intervals. Should the rains fall after the paddy has been sown, the crop will perish, and then the cultivator must resow his field with a paddy which can mature in the remainder of the season, or lose the season entirely. Similarly, if the rains are late, the earlier maturing varieties of paddy must be sown.

Irrigation.—When paddy is grown under irrigation, the water may be supplied by springs, streams (*elas*), wells, or reservoirs ("tanks"). Cultivation under streams may be seen in the Central and Uva Provinces, and under tanks in the drier Eastern, Northern, and North-Central Provinces.

Asweddumization.—In all cases where a system of irrigation is employed, the land must be "asweddumized," or prepared for paddy. Should the paddy area not be level, it is necessary to terrace it. This terracing is brought to a high level of perfection in the hilly districts. Distribution channels convey the irrigation water to the upper plots, and drains carry off the surplus water.

Preparation for Sowing.—In the preparation for sowing, ploughing may be done in the dry, or if the rains fall or water is available, sufficient water may be allowed on to the field to soften the ground. This is then lightly ploughed by means of small wooden ploughs drawn by buffaloes or cattle. Small iron ploughs are also employed in some districts, and their use is slowly extending. In some districts and in some fields of considerable depth ploughing is not done, the preparation

of the soil being carried out by puddling with buffaloes or by digging with hoes. During the first ploughing the weeds are partially buried. About ten to twenty days after the first ploughing a second ploughing is given. The weeds are then still further buried, and the ground made softer and muddier. Between the first and second ploughings in the Central Province green manuring is carried on. Leaves and twigs are buried at the second ploughing, and in some districts special green manure crops are grown for ploughing in. After a lapse of another week or ten days a third ploughing may be carried out. This is generally adopted in the Central Province, but in other provinces this third ploughing is not general. By means of this ploughing the soil is converted into mud of the consistency desired for sowing upon. Instead of the plough, buffaloes are often employed to trample the muddy soil until the desired consistency is attained. The mudding is followed by a rough levelling by means of the "*poruwa*," a levelling board dragged along by a pair of buffaloes or by cattle. This does not leave the surface smooth enough for sowing, so that it is followed by work with hand levelling boards. At the same time shallow channels are made to conduct the surplus water from the surface, which is now quite smooth. The field is then ready for sowing.

Manuring.—Artificial fertilizers, such as bone meal, have been applied to a certain extent in the past, but the use of ammonium compound of phosphoric acids is now being popularized. These are applied at the second or third ploughings or at the time of sowing.

Sowing.—Seed is prepared for sowing by soaking it in water for 24-36 hours. It is then placed in a flat heap on leaves of plantain or colocasia and covered so as to retain warmth and exclude air. At the end of two or three days, if germination is satisfactory, the seed will have begun to sprout. The sprouted seeds are then separated from one another and sown broadcast on the field.

Although the advantages of transplanting paddy seedlings have been abundantly demonstrated, not much transplanting is done in Ceylon, except in the Central Province and Kegalla District of Sabaragamuwa. At present the cultivator prefers, in the majority of cases, to broadcast and then thin out. When the seedlings are well established, *i.e.*, in about six weeks from sowing, the fields are weeded by the women. At the same time thinning out is done in places where the seedlings are too thick, some of those so removed being used to fill up gaps where the sowing has been too thin.

Transplanting.—In transplanting, the seeds are germinated as usual and then sown in specially prepared nurseries. When the seedlings are from four to six weeks old, they are removed from the nursery and planted at regular intervals in the fields. Although the expenses of working are increased, this is much more than counterbalanced by the increased yields obtained. The plants grow freely and weeds are partially smothered, any weeding necessary being very easily carried out. Transplanting cannot be carried out, however, when the water supply is not reliable, or when fields are excessively marshy.

The crop receives very little attention, apart from watering, weeding, and watching against birds, until the approach of the ripening period. When the plants begin to mature, they first take on a yellow colour, and, at this point, the cultivator drains the water from the field and allows the paddy to ripen.

Reaping.—Reaping is always done with the sickle, and the result is that a long and ragged stubble is left on the field. This remains until it is time to prepare for the next crop. The sheaves of paddy are put on one side as they are reaped and allowed to dry. After this, they are carried to the threshing-floor, which has been carefully prepared in readiness.

Threshing.—Threshing methods vary in different districts. In general, the dried sheaves are spread out on the threshing-floor, and buffaloes or cattle yoked together are driven over them round and round until all the grains have been rubbed off the stalks. The straw is then raked off, the paddy collected and handed over to the winnowers, who separate the empty grains from the good ones.

Seasons.—There are two paddy-growing seasons, both of which are made use of for the cultivation of the same tract of fields when sufficient labour and water are available. The Maha crop is sown from the end of August to the middle of October, according to the district. The harvest from this crop is reaped in February or March. The Yala crop season commences with sowing in March-April, the harvest being reaped in July to September. The corresponding Tamil seasons are called Munmari and Pinmari or Kalapokam and Sirupokam. Generally speaking, six and four months are required for the respective Maha and Yala crops. In some districts sowings take place between Maha and Yala seasons for a *meda* or *iddi* (Tamil) crop.

Improvements.—Considerable improvements in paddy cultivation can be effected. Transplanting could become more general, greater attention be given to manuring, the variety of seed sown, improved implements for tillage and the cleaner threshing of the crop. The Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has undertaken a considerable amount of research work in paddy in recent years as a result of which pure strains are now raised in cultivators' fields on thousands of acres especially in the North-Central, Northern, and Southern Provinces. These strains are giving increased yields up to ten bushels an acre over the kinds previously grown. Demonstrations of the value of manuring and seed supply through a system of Government and private seed farms are being widely organized.

Varieties.—The varieties of paddy grown in Ceylon fall into three groups, according to the time necessary for their maturing. In the first group come those paddies such as Mavi, Haniel, and Suduvi, which take at least six months to mature, while in the second group come varieties such as Danahala, Murungan, and Balavi, which mature in three months or less. An intermediate class contains those varieties which mature in four to five months.

The "age" of a particular variety, however, depends largely upon climatic factors such as rainfall, temperature, and elevation, and it is quite a common thing to find the same variety requiring different maturing periods in different provinces, or even in two different situations in the same district.

Diseases.—Diseases and pests causing extensive loss to paddy in Ceylon are few in number. Insects do the greatest amount of damage, the chief of these being—

(1) The Paddy Bug, which sucks the milky juices of the young grain, which, for this reason, never matures.

(2) The Paddy Swarming Caterpillar also causes considerable damage on occasions, but can be readily controlled.

(3) The Paddy Stem Borer, which feeds within the stem and prevents the grain from setting.

Rice.—Paddy is converted into rice by pounding in a mortar. This work is usually undertaken by women, who receive a share of the rice husked for their work. Several small mills have been erected in the past few years, which have given fairly satisfactory results. It is possible for the milling of paddy in the Island to be considerably extended.

Acreage.—The area under wet land paddy in Ceylon is estimated to be 850,000 acres yielding approximately 12 to 13 million bushels of paddy (grain in husk) per annum. The greatest proportion of the acreage lies in the North-Western Province. But large extents are found in all the provinces.

Hill paddy.—Hill paddy or *elvi* is grown upon dry lands. It is usually cultivated upon hilly lands in districts where an abundant rainfall cannot be relied upon or in "chenas" on lands which are somewhat low-lying. Hill paddy is sown broadcast in lands which have been cleared and burnt. While the crop is growing the larger weeds are pulled out, otherwise no cultivation is carried on during its period of growth. Yields of hill paddy, if seasons are favourable, are generally heavy, and the rice from this type of paddy is highly prized.

Other Food Crops.

Chenas.—Many other food grains are grown in the Island. Except in the Northern Province, these are generally grown in "chenas"—areas of land covered with secondary forest or other vegetation, which are cleared and burned—which are either private or leased or granted by the Crown. The principal grains grown are kurakkan (*Eleusine coracana*), maize, Italian millet, *Paspalum* millet, and *Panicum* millet. Pulses are also grown in the chenas, the principal crops being green gram, horse gram, and black gram. Gingelly (*Sesamum indicum*) forms an important chena crop particularly in the Jaffna, Anuradhapura, and Kurunegala Districts. Hitherto in addition to the utilization locally of the crop produced in the Island, gingelly seed, oil, and poonac had been imported from India to the value of Rs. 2 to 3 millions.

Edible tubers grow in abundance. These are known in the Island as yams, and include dioscorea yams, tannia yams, sweet potatoes, and manioc. Sweet potatoes are abundant in the Southern Province, while manioc or cassava has spread rapidly in all districts in recent years, and constitutes a general food. The preparation of tapioca might be possible in some districts if a good supply of pure water were available.

Plantains (bananas) of various types are largely cultivated, and are to be found in all markets. The largest area of plantains is to be found between Polgahawela and Rambukkana, but in recent years the bunchy-top disease has appeared and caused considerable damage. This disease now appears to be less virulent, and areas which suffered severely some years ago are now giving good crops of fruit.

Jak and breadfruit are important foodstuffs, while "jaggery" is made from coconut, palmyra, or kitul palms.

Vegetables and curry plants are generally cultivated throughout the Island, and markets are well stocked. Dried chillies are prepared in the drier districts, while onions are largely grown in some localities. Pumpkins, gourds of various kinds, and cucumbers are largely grown and find a ready sale in the various towns and village markets of the country. In the hills European vegetables thrive and are largely grown for transport by rail to the principal centres of population and to the shipping in Colombo Harbour.

Miscellaneous.

Cotton.—Considerable success was achieved in the efforts made to establish the cultivation of cotton as a peasant industry chiefly in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province and Matale District of the Central Province. Over 2,000 acres were cultivated in 1930 in the Hambantota District alone. Almost all the produce raised by the peasants was purchased by Government on behalf of the Spinning and Weaving Mills, Colombo, up to the end of the year.

The general depression, with a steady fall in price and the unstable condition of the local spinning and weaving industry, resulted in diminishing interest in cotton growing, so much so that only a small acreage was cultivated in 1932. Owing to encouragement given by the slightly higher rate offered for seed cotton by the Spinning and Weaving Mills for the 1932 crop, there was an increase in production during 1933 and 1934. The Government purchase during 1934 amounted to 956 cwt. of seed cotton as against 126 cwt. in 1933.

The outlook for cotton at present is still not bright owing to low prices, heavy cost of transport, and the doubtful position of the local spinning and weaving industry.

Kapok.—Kapok is not grown as a pure crop, but is largely planted along the boundaries of fields and settlements and in some instances interspersed among other permanent crops. A regular trade is being conducted by petty dealers. The exports and their value during the past three years were as follows:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1932 ..	6,066 ..	152,969	1933 ..	4,226 ..	119,796	1934 ..	6,986 ..	184,584

Kitul.—The fibre of the Borassus palm has always found a ready market, and in the past few years it has been used locally for the manufacture of brooms and brushes. The tree is not systematically cultivated, and is only indiscriminately distributed throughout the wetter districts of the mid- and low-country. The extent of trade in this product may be seen from the following figures:—

	Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1932 ..	1,323 ..	60,545	1933 ..	1,458 ..	60,481	1934 ..	1,963 ..	78,876

Papain.—This is the dried extract obtained from the milk of the papaya fruit for which there has been a steady market in the past. High prices paid some years back were an encouragement to the cultivation of the papaw tree which forms a suitable catch-crop during the waiting period of return from tea or rubber. But many small pure

plantations also sprang up, and though it has been surmised that over-production has been responsible for a big drop in the price of papain, it is more probable that the market was cornered to the detriment of the small producer. The crop was largely cultivated in the Kegalla, Kandy, and Kurunegala Districts, and the development of a profitable peasant industry was indicated. The following figures show the extent of the trade in papain:—

	Quantity exported. lb.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. lb.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. lb.	Value. Rs.
1932 ..	64,356	337,127	1933 ..	100,046	296,129	1934 ..	108,778	590,849

Pepper.—The pepper vine is widely distributed throughout the wet low-country as well as in the Kandy and Matale Districts of the mid-country though systematic pure plantations are not established. It is grown against shade trees in certain tea and cacao estates, and is in evidence in practically every village garden. There has always been a steady demand for the crop which is handled mainly by petty traders. Prices went down badly during 1930 and for the most part of 1931, but at the end of the year the exports were heavy, and in view of indications that the market will be favourable, an extension of cultivation is being rapidly pushed forward. The trade in pepper has been as follows:—

	Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.		Quantity exported. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1932 ..	1,570	57,640	1933 ..	1,092	26,556	1934 ..	1,678	43,027

Coffee.—The hybrid varieties of Robusta Coffee which are practically immune from the coffee leaf disease, and have the advantage of coming into bearing earlier and of yielding more prolific crops have been cultivated successfully at several Experiment Stations during the past few years and have proved their suitability under varying conditions below an elevation of 3,000 feet. Much interest is being shown in this crop now, and besides numerous applications for seed and plants the Department of Agriculture is distributing seedlings on an extensive scale with a view to establishing a new peasant industry in the following districts:—Kandy and Matale in the Central Province; Kegalla and Ratnapura in the Province of Sabaragamuwa; Galle in the Southern Province; and parts of the Kurunegala and the Badulla Districts. The produce is disposed of entirely for home consumption.

EXCISE.

TODDY AND ARRACK.

The production of toddy and arrack forms two important industries dependent on the coconut palm. For the formation of coconuts a large quantity of saccharine juice is supplied by the tree to the stalks which is enclosed in spathes. If the spathe is "tapped" before the nuts mature, and a pot attached to it, a quantity of the juice, varying from 6 to about 12 drams per day, can be collected in the pot. If lime is not used to prevent fermentation, the action of yeasts, which are present in the air or in the pot, will convert the sugar in the juice into alcohol, and the liquid will be converted into toddy, with an alcoholic strength of about 4 to 8 per cent. Toddy is also obtained similarly from the palmyra and kitul palms. It is sold in taverns under



Block by Survey Dept. Ceylon

Copyright Photograph

KANDYAN DANCERS.

Lionel Wendt.

Government licence at rates varying from 48 cents to 84 cents per gallon. A considerable industry depends upon the sale of toddy which attracts many of the smaller Ceylonese and Malayalee capitalists. The cost price of toddy may probably be put at about 30 cents per gallon, and considerable profits are made when the sales are active.

The toddy consumption in 1933-34 was 4,740,508 gallons, compared with 4,033,865 gallons in 1932-33, the average consumption per head of population being .88 and .76 gallons respectively. The actual toddy revenue collected in the two financial years was Rs. 2,040,080 in 1932-33 and Rs. 2,185,066 in 1933-34, the revenue per head being 38 and 41 cents, and the revenue per gallon of toddy consumed 48 and 49 cents respectively. In 1934-35 the rents of 176 toddy taverns were sold for Rs. 2,481,664, an increase of slightly over three lacs of rupees from the rent sale figures of the 166 taverns for financial year 1933-34.

By the distillation of coconut toddy, the local spirit known as "arrack" is produced; and this is sold, like toddy, in taverns licensed by Government. The whole of the distilling and sale of arrack is in the hands of Ceylonese capitalists. Distillation of arrack prior to 1923 was carried on in about 250 small pot-stills of the most primitive variety; it is now concentrated in eight large modern distilleries situated in the Kalutara District, the outturn capacity of each of which is not less than 60,000 gallons per annum. Three of the distilleries have installed "Barbet's" patent stills for continuous distillation, each capable of producing 1,000 gallons of arrack per day. All distillery operations are carried on under the close supervision of the Excise Department. The arrack made at these distilleries is far purer and more free from copper than any arrack previously distilled from coconut toddy in Ceylon. These new private distilleries were started in April, 1924. They supply arrack to Government at a fixed price under what is known as the "Contract Supply" system.

About 8 gallons of toddy are required to produce a gallon of arrack at proof strength, i.e., the outturn in arrack (proof gallons) of a distillery is about 12.0 per cent. of the toddy distilled. The distiller's cost of production is about Re. 1.25 to Re. 1.50 per proof gallon. The distillers sell their arrack to Government at Re. 1.80 per gallon at 27 degrees under proof. Government stores and matures the spirit in bond and carries on reducing, blending, and bottling operations.

Retailing is done by renters, who are usually those who offer the highest price for this privilege. In addition to paying this price irrespective of the volume of their sales, they pay the following charges for every gallon of arrack they obtain from a Government warehouse to cover Government expenditure on purchasing, warehousing, and bottling arrack:—

- Duty on bulk arrack at Rs. 8.50 per gallon and on bottles at Rs. 7.50 per gallon;
- Cost price, Rs. 3 per gallon in all districts except Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Badulla, Jaffna, and Vavuniya;
- Cost price, Rs. 3.50 per gallon of bulk arrack at Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Badulla, Jaffna, and Vavuniya;
- Extra charges per gallon on bottled arrack, Re. 1. Extra additional charge of Re. 1 per gallon on "Special Matured Potstill Arrack".

The number of gallons of arrack distilled during the last three years is as follows:—

		Gallons (proof).			Gallons (proof).
1932	::	275,629	1934	..	219,000
1933	::	127,000			

The corresponding percentage of outturn for the three years was 11.08, 11.11, and 12.0 respectively.

The consumption of arrack rose from 330,000 gallons in 1933 to 379,675 gallons in 1934, a rise of about 15 per cent.

The number of arrack taverns in 1932-33 was 152 and in 1933-34 was 157. The estimated net revenue after deducting expenses of the distribution and storage system was Rs. 4,075,000 in 1932-33, and Rs. 4,141,196 in 1933-34, which is equivalent to Re. 0.77 and Re. 0.78 respectively per head of population. The arrack consumption per head of population was .06 gallon in 1932-33 and .07 in 1933-34. The arrack revenue (net) per gallon was Rs. 11.25 in 1932-33 and Rs. 10.70 in 1933-34.

VINEGAR MANUFACTURE.

Toddy vinegar is obtained from the aceticization of fermented toddy, which takes place naturally after about 36 hours.

In 1924 special licences were first issued to vinegar manufacturers in the Western and Southern Provinces, with a view to encourage the manufacture of toddy vinegar as a local industry. Rules were passed in 1926 to control vinegar stores. Seventeen such licences were in force during 1934.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total liquor revenue for the financial years 1932-33 and 1933-34 was as follows:—

			1932-33.		1933-34.
			Rs.		Rs.
Arrack (Gross)	..	..	4,440,723	..	4,591,196
Toddy	..	..	2,042,537	..	2,185,066
Licensing fees	..	..	142,151	..	134,353
Composition fees	..	..	12,083	..	12,338
Total Excise Revenue	..	..	6,637,494		6,922,953
<i>Other Revenue.</i>					
Customs (import duties)	..	..	2,230,788	..	2,592,231
Police Court fines in Excise cases	..	..	187,423	..	156,961
Sale of confiscated articles	..	..	—	..	—
Total revenue directly connected with excisable articles			9,055,705		9,672,145

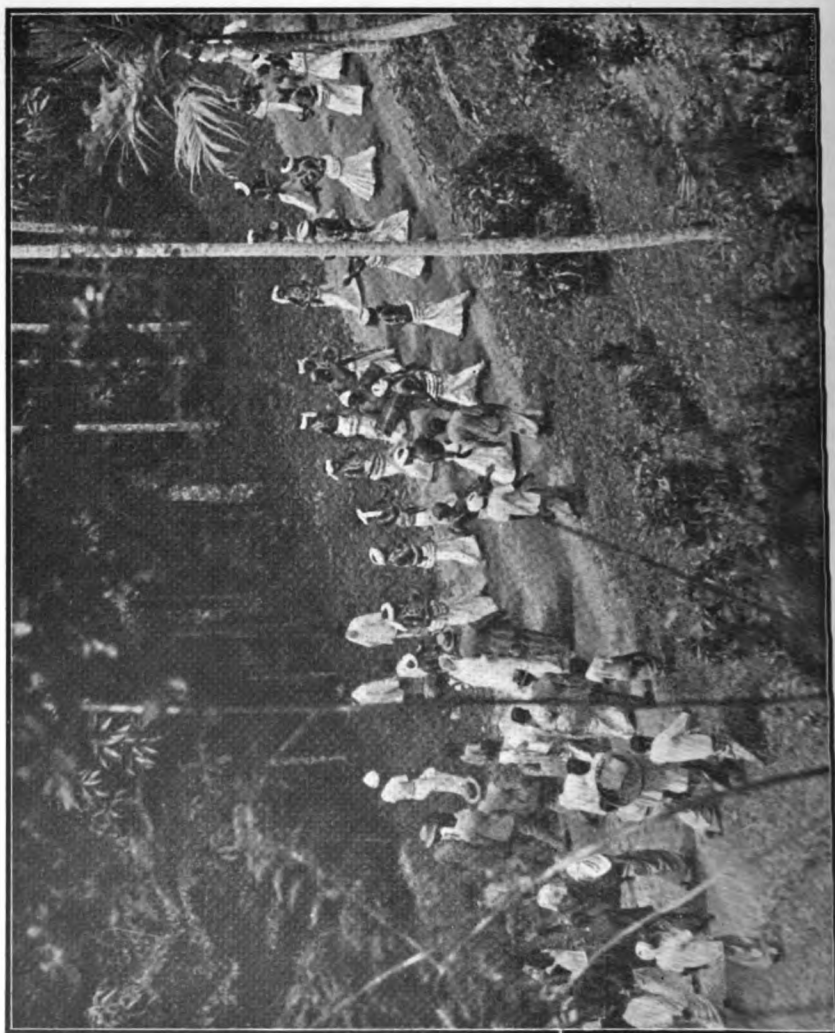
The expenditure on the Excise Department, including the salaries of Civil Servants and all Excise Department officers and all other charges, was Rs. 1,199,289 in 1933-34 being 17.3 per cent. of the Excise revenue for the year, or 12.4 per cent. of the Excise revenue plus Customs duty on excisable articles and Police Court fines in Excise cases.

EXCISE OFFENCES.

The following is a statement of Excise detections in the five years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934:—

Year.	Foreign Liquor.	Arrack.	Toddy.	Intoxicating Drugs.	Short Measure.	Others.	Total.
1930	83	517	5,439	780	88	220	7,127
1931	50	430	5,616	730	—	1,729	8,555
1932	7	193	5,269	726	—	1,596	7,791
1933	3	385	7,008	737	—	2,661	10,794
1934	10	260	6,471	736	—	564	8,041

The most remarkable increases occur under illicit distillation, illicit tapping, sale and transport of toddy, and under sale and possession of intoxicating drugs.



Idonel Wendt.

WITTING BEHIND WITH DANCERS.

Copyright Photograph

FISHERIES.

The fishing industries of the Island fall under the following main heads:—(a) sea fisheries, (b) chank fisheries, (c) pearl fisheries, and (d) fresh-water fisheries.

Sea Fisheries.—These are by far the most important and extensive and are carried on all round the coast by Sinhalese and Tamil fishermen who use native craft principally the catamaran and outrigger canoe working lines and modified nets. Both types of vessel depend on sail and on account of their limitation in size have long since attained their maximum development and efficiency. They cannot be adapted to work modern fishing gear.

Prior to the extension of the railway and of motor transport, the bulk of the fish caught was either dried, cured, or pickled, but with the present facilities for transport and with the aid of ice-making plants erected at the principal fishing centres, fish is now distributed in a more or less fresh condition to practically all parts of the Island and such is the demand that only a small surplus is available for the fish curers, with the result that the once prosperous dried fish industry has almost died out.

No complete statistics exist regarding the value and extent of the industry, but its inability to meet existing demands is clearly shown by the records of the imports of fish goods into the Island, which in 1911 amounted to 544,222 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,951,516 and in 1934 to 647,981 cwt. valued at Rs. 11,405,525. The bulk of these imports is made up of cured and Maldive fish imported from Southern India and the Maldive Islands. These in 1911 amounted to 347,868 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,233,363 and in 1934 to 415,660 cwt. valued at Rs. 10,460,546.

The high value of these imports is clear evidence of the existence of a large local market for fish goods and, in conjunction with the vast natural resources that Ceylon waters offer for exploitation, indicates the scope for development open to this industry.

The question of this development has taken the foremost place in the investigation work of the Fisheries Department under the direction of the Marine Biologist who is also Director of the Colombo Museum. In the first instance this department carried out a fisheries survey of the coastal waters with the object of acquiring data regarding demersal fishes and of exploring these waters for possible trawl fishing grounds. Two extensive fishing banks which are practically virgin ground were surveyed, i.e., the Pedro bank off the north-east coast with an area of over 1,000 square miles and the Wadge bank off Cape Comorin, Southern India, with an area of over 4,000 square miles. Both banks gave considerable promise for commercial development and following this preliminary work, the results of which are published in the Ceylon Journal of Science, Section C. (Fisheries), Vol. II., it was decided to carry out a detailed survey of both banks for the purpose of obtaining more exact data of their trawl fishing value and also for the preparation of charts necessary for their commercial exploitation. A survey of the Pedro bank has been completed. Accounts of this work are contained in Ceylon Administration Reports (Marine Biology), 1926-30. The complete survey of the Wadge bank has been suspended pending

a recovery of the financial situation. These investigations led to the formation, in 1928, of a local trawling company which is now operating on both banks.

Future developments of the trawl fishing industry are limited to less than one-sixth of the available fishing grounds of Ceylon and can affect the market for one class of fish only, namely, demersal or bottom feeding fishes. They can take no part in the development of the mid-water and demersal fisheries for which the whole of the waters of Ceylon are available.

Chank Fisheries.—The chank, which has considerable value in India, where it is cut and carved into bangles, is fished annually in the shallow waters of the Palk Strait off the Jaffna Peninsula where it occurs in great abundance. The fisheries are carried out chiefly by divers from Southern India and are subject to the Chanks Ordinance of 1890. The chanks fished are exported to India, the Ceylon Government collecting a small royalty in the form of an export duty, which prior to April, 1929, varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per 1,000 shells and now varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per 1,000 shells according to quality. The average number exported annually for the last ten years under the old duty was 2,305,664 valued at Rs. 119,555 and the average royalty was Rs. 10,770. Under the new duty the number exported in 1930 was 2,193,967 valued at Rs. 120,565 on which a royalty of Rs. 28,667. was collected. In 1933, doubtless owing to the trade depression, the number exported fell to 1,128,564 and the duty collected to Rs. 11,517. In 1934 the number exported was only 1,016,605 but, due to the export of a higher grade of chank, the royalty collected rose to Rs. 10,358.

Chanks also occur in some numbers in the inshore waters of the Pearl banks but until 1930 fishing was prohibited in this area under the Chanks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1890. This Ordinance has now been amended and a rule passed making it lawful to fish chanks between January 31 and April 30 of each year, between Mannar and Modaragam point and within the three-fathom line.

Pearl Fisheries.—The Ceylon pearl oyster *Margaritifera vulgaris*, the fisheries of which have been famous for many centuries, occurs periodically in great abundance in the shallow-water area known as the Ceylon Pearl Banks lying off the west coast of Ceylon and extending from Puttalam to Adam's Bridge. The banks are under Government control and fisheries, which are a Government monopoly, are carried on at irregular intervals as oysters are available. The last fishery was in 1925 when over 15,000,000 oysters were fished and the gross receipts totalled Rs. 517,507. There are no prospects of immediate fisheries. Recently a large area of potential oyster-bearing ground about 30 square miles in extent was discovered.

Another form of pearl oyster, the so-called window-pane oyster *Placuna placenta*, which yields pearls of an inferior character, commonly occurs embedded in the soft muddy bottom of Lake Tamblegam, Trincomalee. When oysters are present the fishing rights are leased by Government. The fishery has been leased for a period of three years ending 1936. A small fishery was held in 1934. The market for these pearls is Bombay.

Fresh-water Fisheries.—These are carried on by villagers in the tanks, rivers, lagoons, and estuaries. In most cases a fishing licence



Copyright Photograph

Lionel Wendt.

SACRED ELEPHANTS.

is issued by a local authority (a Village Committee or Urban District Council). No particulars are available as to revenue collected from this source or as to the extent of the industry. The Fisheries Department is making a survey of the fresh-water fishes of the Island and has collected considerable data relating to the bionomics of these fishes. (See Ceylon Journal of Science, Section B., Volumes XV.—XVIII.).

SALT.

The manufacture, collection, and sale of salt constitute in Ceylon a Government monopoly, which is protected by an import duty. The monopoly is administered by the Executive Committee for Local Administration through the Salt Adviser and the Revenue Officers.

Ceylon consumes about 660,000 cwt. of common salt per annum. The greater part of this salt is manufactured or collected locally, and any shortages due to failure of harvest are made good by the importation of salt of similar quality from India or elsewhere. Salt is manufactured from sea water by solar evaporation at the Government Salterns at Elephant Pass, in the Northern Province, and at Palavi, near Puttalam, in the North-Western Province, also in the privately owned salt pans at Chiviyateru in the Northern Province, about four miles from Jaffna, at Puttalam, and at Nilaveli, eight miles north of Trincomalee. Spontaneously formed salt resulting from the natural evaporation of brine is collected from lagoons in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province and in the Jaffna Peninsula in the Northern Province. These are Crown property. The quantity of salt manufactured at Chiviyateru is small, and the greater part of the Island's supply is derived from the Government Salterns, from the lagoons in the Hambantota District, and from the private salt pans at Puttalam. The following statement shows the total quantity of salt produced in Ceylon during the year and the average of seven years 1928-1934.

Producing Centre.	Average for 1928-34. Cwt.	1934. Cwt.
Elephant Pass	184,226 ..	241,655
Palavi	64,484 ..	133,180
Hambantota District	165,578 ..	576,195
Puttalam District (excluding Palavi)	80,137 ..	154,621
Jaffna and Mannar Districts (excluding Elephant Pass)	60,826 ..	63,098
Trincomalee District	48,648 ..	79,913
Total ..	603,899	1,248,662

Stocks at the beginning of 1934 amounted to 295,264 cwt. and at the end of the year 1,241,437 cwt.

The amount realized during the financial year by sale of local salt from the Government depots was Rs. 2,195,009 and the net revenue Rs. 1,202,801.

Owing to the nearly stationary consumption and the equalizing effect of the import duty the revenue from salt does not show a large percentage of variation from year to year.

PLUMBAGO.

Occurrence.—Plumbago, or graphite, is the most important of the Ceylon minerals. It occurs in minute scattered crystals in some of the granulites and crystalline limestones, but it is only where it is

found in veins that it is of any commercial importance. The veins or pockets vary from the smallest size up to a yard or more in width, and often consist of pure graphite unmixed with other minerals. Frequently quartz, mica, felspar, pyroxene, apatite, pyrite, &c., are associated with the graphite. The most frequent country rock is a pyroxene granulite of the charnockite series.

Mines.—The deepest mines go to a depth of between 600 and 800 feet while considerable quantities of the mineral are obtained very near the surface. Several of the largest mines are fitted with electric light and equipped with modern machinery, but in most of them the arrangements are very primitive. Eighty-eight mines were reported to be working at the end of 1934 employing about 2,037 men.

Prices and Grades.—Since 1919 prices have been nominal, there being practically no buyers. The majority of the mines were closed in 1920 and still remain closed.

The decrease in naval armaments had a direct effect on the demand for plumbago, especially with regard to Ceylon, as Ceylon flake was regarded as the best crucible plumbago used for this purpose. This is held to be the cause of the falling off in demand for these high grades and the demand throughout the year has been principally for carbon plumbago. With the present ruling prices there seems to be no prospect of any extension of mining activities, especially in view of the big surface deposits in Madagascar, which can now compete with most Ceylon grades for factory work. Owing to the lower price of Madagascar plumbago manufacturers are reported to have adapted their plant to deal with that plumbago.

The average market prices for all grades for the last five years were as follows:—1930, Rs. 203.50 per ton; 1931, Rs. 182.34 per ton; 1932, Rs. 168.73 per ton; 1933, Rs. 126.95 per ton; 1934, Rs. 143.02 per ton.

Local Trade.—The mining for, and the local trade in, graphite remain chiefly in the hands of Sinhalese. Large mines are worked both by Ceylonese capitalists and by tea-estate owners on whose land plumbago is found. Some of the larger mines can turn out 100 tons a month, and Ceylon can, when required, produce 30,000 tons a year.

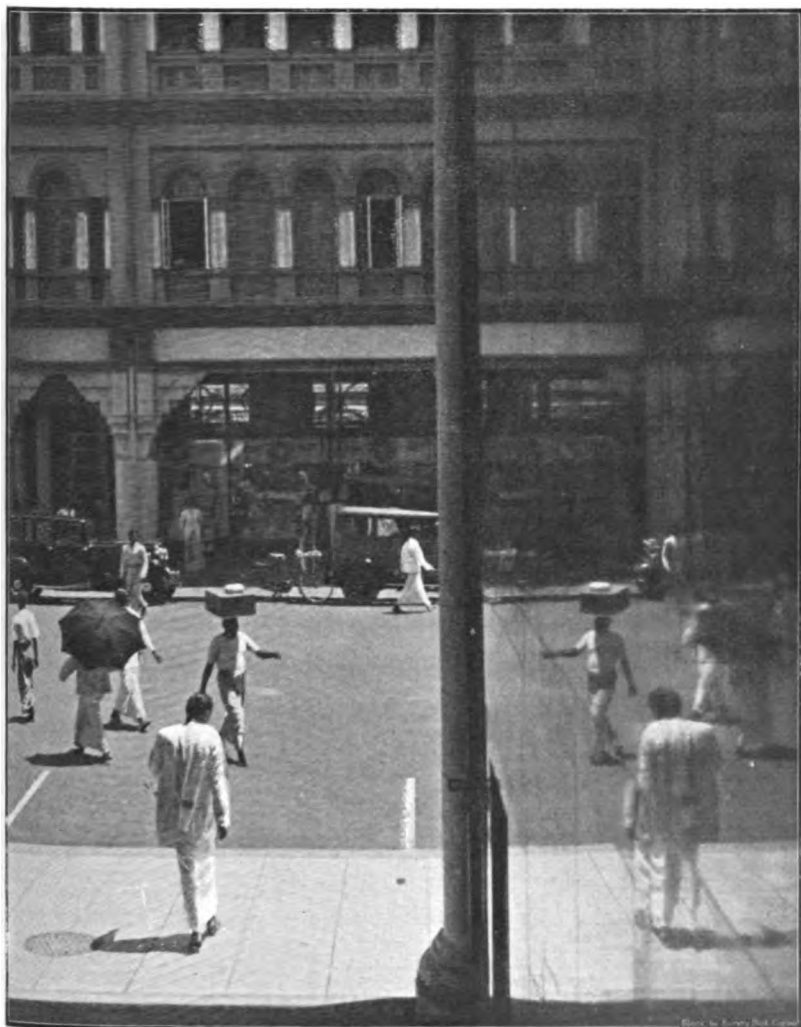
During the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, over 15,000 skilled labourers were engaged in this industry.

Uses.—Plumbago is chiefly used in the manufacture of crucibles, furnace-facings, electrodes, and stove polish, for making lubricants, black paint and lead pencils, and in electroplating. During the war large quantities were required for the manufacture of munitions, and the exports in 1916 rose above the old maximum. The principal buyer in 1934 was Japan, with United States of America, United Kingdom and Germany next in the order.

The exports of plumbago in 1934 amounted to 231,385 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,654,681.

OTHER ECONOMIC MINERALS.

Precious Stones.—Precious stones in large variety are found principally in the alluvial gravels of the Ratnapura District and the south-west portion of the Island. The most important are sapphire and ruby (varieties of corundum), chrysoberyl (including cat's-eye and the rare



Copyright Photograph

REFLECTIONS AT A BANK.

Lionel Wendt.

alexandrite), beryl or aquamarine, and the semi-precious stones, topaz, spinel, garnet, zircon, quartz of various colours (cainngorm, citrine quartz, amethyst) and moonstone.

Mining for gems is carried on almost entirely by Sinhalese on a co-partnership system. The stones are bought up by dealers to be cut and polished. Many of the best stones are exported to Europe and America, but the inferior varieties are largely sold locally or in India. It is difficult to estimate the value of the annual output, but it may be put at somewhere about Rs. 2,000,000.

With the exception of moonstone, which is mined from a band of acid leptynite and some garnet, the gem-stones are all obtained from alluvial gravels. Sapphire and beryl have been discovered in abundance in pegmatite veins in the Matara and Kandy Districts, respectively, and the other minerals named are probably derived from rocks of similar type.

Thorium-bearing Minerals.—A number of minerals containing thorium and uranium have been found in Ceylon, in pegmatite veins and also in alluvial gravels, and as constituents of natural concentrates on the seabeach. These were mined on a small scale at one time, but the deposits appear to be exhausted and production has ceased. Monazite sands were worked under Government control near Bentota on the west coast, but work was abandoned in 1927 as unprofitable owing to the heavy fall in the price of the mineral.

Ilmenite and Zircon Sands.—Large deposits of natural beach concentrates, consisting of about 75 per cent. ilmenite and 25 per cent. zircon rutile, &c., are known to exist at Pulmoddai and Tirrukovil, on the east coast of the Island. The former deposit has been proved to contain over two million tons of the mineral. Smaller deposits are found at other places on the coast. The mineral is used as a source of titanium for the preparation of titanium pigments, an industry of growing importance. The Ceylon deposits have not yet been exploited.

Mica.—A small amount of mica has been produced from pegmatite veins or from the contact rocks bordering limestones. The deposits are very irregular, the commercial mica occurring in patches in the veins, with much barren ground between them. There was a revival of interest in the mineral in 1931 and a few tons were exported. The variety exported was phlogopite (magnesia mica) or amber mica. Mining has however now ceased.

Other Mineral Products.—Other mineral products are the following :—

- (1) Kaolin of good quality can be prepared from the decomposed felspar of granite rocks free from iron minerals.
- (2) White quartz sand suitable for the manufacture of the commoner kinds of glass occurs in places on the west coast and in the north near Point Pedro.
- (3) Limestone of a high degree of purity suitable for use in the manufacture of cement is found in large quantities in the Jaffna Peninsula. The coral deposits of the coast are extensively burnt for lime. The crystalline limestones of the interior of the Island are almost all dolomitic and yield inferior lime.

- (4) The gneisses and granulites of the charnockite series furnish useful building stones.
- (5) Pottery clays of poor quality and brick-earth suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles are found in all the river valleys. Kabuk, which is the product of decomposition of the surface of the crystalline rocks, is extensively used for small buildings. When first opened up, it can be cut into slabs, which harden on exposure to the air.

CHAPTER VII.

Commerce.

COMMERCE is one of the pillars of national welfare and its character is fundamentally determined by the type of economic activity obtaining in a country. Ceylon is predominantly agricultural and her economic products, with the exception of tea, are raw materials, which are exchanged in the world's markets for the manufactured goods and articles of food needed by its population. The prosperity of Ceylon depends on income derived from tea, rubber, and the products of the coconut palm which constitute her staple agricultural industries. There are a few other products of a minor character, such as cacao, cinnamon, citronella, cardamoms, arecanuts, papain, kapok, &c., but they have never attained in recent times more than a fraction of the importance of the staple industries. Cultivation of paddy and other foodstuffs provides employment to a section of the indigenous population but the output of locally-grown food is insufficient to satisfy home consumption and has to be supplemented by an increasing volume of imports.

The foregoing account clearly shows that the economic life of Ceylon is not sufficiently diversified and the inelastic nature of the economic structure of the country was forcibly revealed with the onset of the depression. The abnormal fall in export values was naturally accompanied by a corresponding shrinkage of incomes, which brought severe hardship on the cultivator, both capitalist and peasant, as well as on the urban wage earner. Towards the close of the year, there were indications that the tide had begun to turn and that the world at large was emerging from the trough of depression; but in several directions, economic difficulties appear to have been intensified.

World trade received a serious setback by the virtual failure of the World Economic Conference, which was convened to inaugurate a new programme of international economic co-operation and world reconstruction. With the break-up of the Conference, each country began to pursue such nationalistic policies as were calculated to ease, from its own point of view, the strain of the crisis, without paying much regard to the injury its action would inflict on other national states. After the failure on the part of the leading countries of the world to arrive at a common basis of agreement, it was to be expected that an impetus should be given to nationalistic policies. Economic nationalism, with its concomitants of quotas, restrictions, controls, protection and prohibitions became the rule, and the adverse effects of these self-regarding policies were soon felt in Ceylon. Many European countries imposed quotas of varying severity on tea and





Copyright Photograph

KANDYAN HANDS.

Lionel Wendt.

rubber, and in the case of coconut produce, particularly copra and coconut oil, more drastic restrictions, amounting in some cases to absolute prohibition, were enforced. The minor products of the country were also subjected in some cases to various forms of trade restrictions.

The adoption of economic nationalism by world powers as a general and permanent instrument of national commercial policy was bound to react on the course of international trade. A corollary to economic nationalism is the aggregation of economically interdependent units into economic unions within which there is an unimpeded flow of trade. The formation of such unions has been attempted by various groups of nations. The Ottawa Agreements by inaugurating the policy of Imperial Preference have tended to weld the various Empire units into economic groups. The introduction of a heralded scheme of preference between France and her Colonial Empire is another example of this new obstacle to the free flow of the currents of international trade.

To primary producing countries like Ceylon, economic nationalism involves a drastic alteration of the economic structure. Foreign markets for raw materials tend to contract in the face of growing tariffs so that expansion of export industries must perforce be restricted. Hence arises the need for Trade Representation abroad, the conduct of propaganda in foreign countries and collection and dissemination of up-to-date market intelligence so that existing markets may in some measure be preserved for the products of this country.

It is not in external markets alone that the effects of the policy of economic nationalism are felt. They are reflected also in the home market, where a policy of economic self-sufficiency is beginning to find expression. Every country of any importance now devotes increasing attention to the intensive cultivation of the home market. In Ceylon, this phase of economic nationalism is expressed in the "back to the land" cry, and in the imperative demand for industrialization. The fulfilment of these aims must necessarily alter the character of Ceylon trade. Protection, State aid, and direct subsidy are indispensable supports of this policy and their operation profoundly influences the nature of external commerce. The year under review has already seen the effects of these forces. Ceylon appears to have adopted a protectionist policy when additional duties, so high as to be almost prohibitive were imposed on vegetables, ginger, eggs, and ghee. A permanent Tariff Advisory Committee was set up to consider applications for protection, and the number of applications so far disposed of by it indicates that a substantial measure of tariff protection is necessary for development of the commodities necessary for home consumption.

In the paragraphs that follow, an account will be given of the main features of the commerce of Ceylon. No attempt however will be made to analyse the working of the factors described above, as it is yet too early to ascertain their influence with exact precision. Even in cases where sufficient time has elapsed to enable an estimate to be formed—for example in the case of Imperial Preference—their effects have been offset by the general improvement of trade recorded during the year so that it is not possible to isolate their influence completely from the action of other forces that have been in operation.

Review of the Total Trade.—The value of the total trade of Ceylon in 1934 was Rs. 480,806,000. The trade in this year showed a welcome increase of more than Rs. 103,000,000, or about 27 per cent. in comparison with 1933. The recorded value, which is higher than any previous year since 1931, shows that the downward decline of trade which began with a setting in of the depression in 1929 has at long last been arrested. Both imports and exports shared in this increase of trade, but the improvement in the latter was proportionately greater than in the former. The value of exports amounted to Rs. 263,810,000 or 32 per cent. more than in 1933, while imports reached a total of Rs. 217,000,000, indicating an increase of 23 per cent. over the previous year. The visible balance of trade accordingly improved to Rs. 46,799,000 in favour of Ceylon. This is the largest favourable balance recorded since 1927 and, in comparison with 1933, showed an excess of Rs. 24,000,000. The increase in the visible balance of trade is an indication that the major exports of the country are paying their way; but, this in itself does not indicate that the country is able to balance its international receipts and payments, as the trade accounts do not record what are generally described as the invisible items which find an important place in the national balance sheet.

The value of trade together with the visible balance of trade since 1925 is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Imports.	Retained Imports.	Exports (Domestic).	Re-Exports.		
				Total.*	Supplied to Steamers.	
					Coal.	Liquid Fuel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1925	350,903,900..	301,754,005..	473,088,069..	49,149,895..	14,138,321..	9,032,855
1926	394,758,023..	347,471,121..	484,964,519..	47,286,902..	12,824,935..	10,341,890
1927	406,107,210..	359,244,234..	432,558,200..	46,862,976..	13,809,874..	11,605,425
1928	400,073,087..	359,008,964..	376,554,807..	41,064,123..	11,042,548..	11,460,888
1929	403,004,031..	359,987,008..	379,563,625..	43,017,023..	13,145,679..	12,033,910
1930	302,132,857..	271,794,120..	292,633,379..	30,338,737..	9,307,448..	9,467,050
1931	218,343,258..	193,859,843..	208,645,458..	24,483,415..	8,616,904..	9,209,700
1932	196,048,802..	174,676,491..	167,464,836..	21,372,311..	5,524,929..	10,245,673
1933	177,147,261..	157,064,773..	180,110,898..	20,082,488..	5,353,385..	10,342,481
1934	216,965,878..	194,379,095..	241,193,062..	22,616,783..	5,999,625..	11,203,134

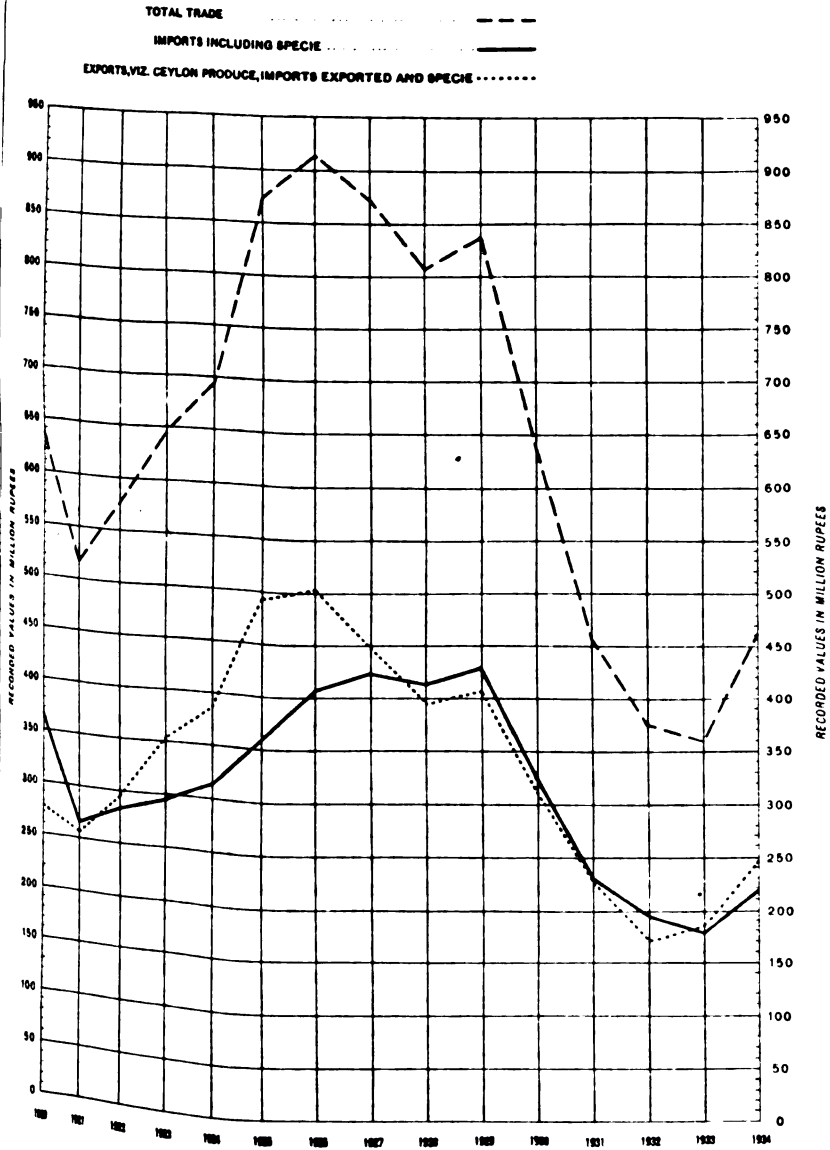
Year.	Total Exports.	Bullion and Specie.		Visible Balance of Trade.			Total Trade (Merchandise).
		Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise Accounts.	Total.		
8 Rs.	9 Rs.	10 Rs.	11 Rs.	12 Rs.	13 Rs.		
1925	522,237,964..	9,476,417..	127,134..	+ 171,334,064..	+ 161,984,781..	873,141,864	
1926	532,251,421..	13,109,086..	420,738..	+ 137,493,398..	+ 124,805,050..	927,009,444	
1927	479,421,176..	15,020,766..	1,538,104..	+ 73,313,966..	+ 59,831,304..	885,528,386	
1928	417,618,930..	12,046,552..	3,997,668..	+ 17,545,843..	+ 9,496,959..	817,692,017	
1929	422,580,648..	26,291,292..	16,653,733..	+ 19,576,617..	+ 9,939,058..	825,584,679	
1930	322,972,116..	22,223,656..	10,276,582..	+ 20,839,259..	+ 8,892,185..	625,104,973	
1931	233,128,873..	9,852,919..	14,493,733..	+ 14,785,615..	+ 19,429,429..	451,472,131	
1932	188,837,147..	318,763..	218,023..	- 7,211,655..	- 7,312,395..	384,885,949	
1933	200,193,386..	200,651..	55,200..	+ 23,046,125..	+ 22,900,674..	377,340,647	
1934	263,809,845..	93,014..	77,900..	+ 46,813,967..	+ 46,798,853..	480,805,723	

As it has now become customary to attach much importance to the balance of trade between countries, in considering the importance of trade between them or in adjusting their mutual trade relationships,

* Includes the value of Postal articles, the bulk of which is re-exported.

DIAGRAM No. 7.

VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, TOTAL EXPORTS AND
TOTAL IMPORTS, CEYLON, SINCE 1920.



an attempt has been made in the following table to indicate the visible balance of trade between Ceylon and the Empire as well as to the non-Empire countries, it should however be borne in mind that these balances, taken alone, do not show the full significance of our trade with them :—

	Imports. Lakhs of Rupees.		Exports. Lakhs of Rupees.		Excess of Exports over Imports (+). Excess of Imports over Exports (—). Lakhs of Rupees.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom ..	310 ..	399 ..	926 ..	1,251 ..	+ 616 ..	+ 852
Australia ..	45 ..	51 ..	69 ..	90 ..	+ 24 ..	+ 39
British India ..	378 ..	437 ..	118 ..	106 ..	— 260 ..	— 331
Burma ..	319 ..	317 ..	5 ..	5 ..	— 314 ..	— 312
Canada ..	8 ..	10 ..	39 ..	67 ..	+ 36 ..	+ 57
New Zealand ..	— ..	— ..	50 ..	50 ..	+ 50 ..	+ 50
Straits Settlements ..	14 ..	26 ..	6 ..	7 ..	— 8 ..	— 19
Union of South Africa ..	19 ..	26 ..	59 ..	57 ..	+ 40 ..	+ 31
Other Empire countries ..	53 ..	60 ..	18 ..	31 ..	— 35 ..	— 29
Total British Empire ..	1,141	1,326	1,290	1,664	+ 149	+ 338
Foreign countries—						
Belgium ..	14 ..	18 ..	27 ..	36 ..	+ 13 ..	+ 18
Egypt ..	3 ..	8 ..	27 ..	34 ..	+ 24 ..	+ 26
France ..	13 ..	18 ..	34 ..	50 ..	+ 21 ..	+ 22
Germany ..	27 ..	36 ..	59 ..	63 ..	+ 32 ..	+ 27
Holland ..	10 ..	10 ..	27 ..	44 ..	+ 17 ..	+ 34
Italy ..	11 ..	10 ..	37 ..	56 ..	+ 26 ..	+ 46
Japan ..	128 ..	188 ..	15 ..	15 ..	— 113 ..	— 173
United States of America ..	32 ..	50 ..	204 ..	343 ..	+ 172 ..	+ 293
Other foreign countries ..	394 ..	507 ..	112 ..	150 ..	— 282 ..	— 357
Total foreign countries ..	632	845	542	791	— 90	— 64
Total excluding Ships' Stores ..	1,773	2,171	1,832	2,455	+ 59	— 274
Ships' Stores ..	—	—	170	184	+ 170	+ 184
Grand Total ..	1,773	2,171	2,002	2,639	+ 229	— 90

Distribution of Trade.—The total trade of the Island in the past few years was distributed into three almost equal shares between the United Kingdom, the British Possessions and the foreign countries. In the year under review, however, the United Kingdom and the foreign countries have each gained at the expense of the British Possessions. The distribution of the total trade between the United Kingdom, the British Possessions and the foreign countries respectively has accordingly changed from the ratio of 1 : 1 : to 5 : 4 : 5.

As regards imports, the change in the distribution of trade is due to gains secured by foreign countries at the expense of the British Possessions in respect of the following commodities, namely, tinned fish, sugar candy, and refined sugar, teak logs, earthenware and stoneware, silk and silk apparel, writing paper, motor car accessories and oil and floor cloth; and by the United Kingdom at the expense of the British Possessions in respect of the following:—dried and preserved fruits, vegetable ghee, tallow, iron and steel plates and sheets, hollow ware, brass tubes and pipes, cutlery and agricultural implements and tools, electric wire cables, machinery, thread, chemicals

and drugs. In the case of exports, foreign countries have gained at the expense of the British Possessions in buffalo and cow hides and non-ferrous metals and manufactures.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of trade between the United Kingdom, the British Possessions and the foreign countries; these figures exclude the value of coal, liquid fuel for bunkers and other ships' stores:—

	1931.*		1932.*		1933.		1934.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Imports—							
From the United Kingdom	.. 18.76	..	19.06	..	17.53	..	18.38
From British Possessions	.. 48.59	..	47.59	..	46.81	..	42.70
From foreign countries	.. 32.65	..	33.35	..	35.66	..	38.92
	<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>
Exports—							
To the United Kingdom	.. 48.41	..	49.29	..	50.53	..	50.96
To British Possessions	.. 18.91	..	23.02	..	19.84	..	16.82
To foreign countries	.. 32.68	..	27.69	..	29.63	..	32.22
	<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>
Total Trade—							
From and to the United Kingdom	33.39	..	33.08	..	34.31	..	35.81
From and to British Possessions	33.94	..	36.23	..	33.12	..	28.90
From and to foreign countries	32.67	..	30.69	..	32.57	..	35.29
	<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

Exports.—The quantity and value of principal articles exported during the years 1931 to 1934, compared with the corresponding averages for 1911 to 1913 are shown in the next table. The increase in domestic exports recorded in 1933 was followed by a very substantial improvement in 1934. Exports increased by over 32 per cent. to Rs. 241,193,000. This improvement was largely due to the higher values realized by tea, which increased by 23 per cent. to Rs. 145,063,000 and by rubber, whose exports realized Rs. 56,615,000, an increase of Rs. 33,620,000. This increase represents 146 per cent. of the value of rubber exports in 1933 and is due to the higher prices realized as a result of restriction. On the other hand, the exports of the three principal products of the coconut palm, namely, copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut were slightly lower in value than the previous year, the total of these three commodities being Rs. 23,840,000 or Rs. 500,000 less than in 1933.

The higher value fetched by rubber exports has altered the respective contributions of tea, rubber, and coconuts to the export trade of Ceylon. The share of tea which was 66 per cent. in 1933 declined to 60 per cent. in 1934, but that of rubber advanced from 12.8 per cent. to 23.5 per cent. The share of coconut products, however, showed a considerable reduction from 13.5 to 9.8 per cent.

* Excludes imported rubber.

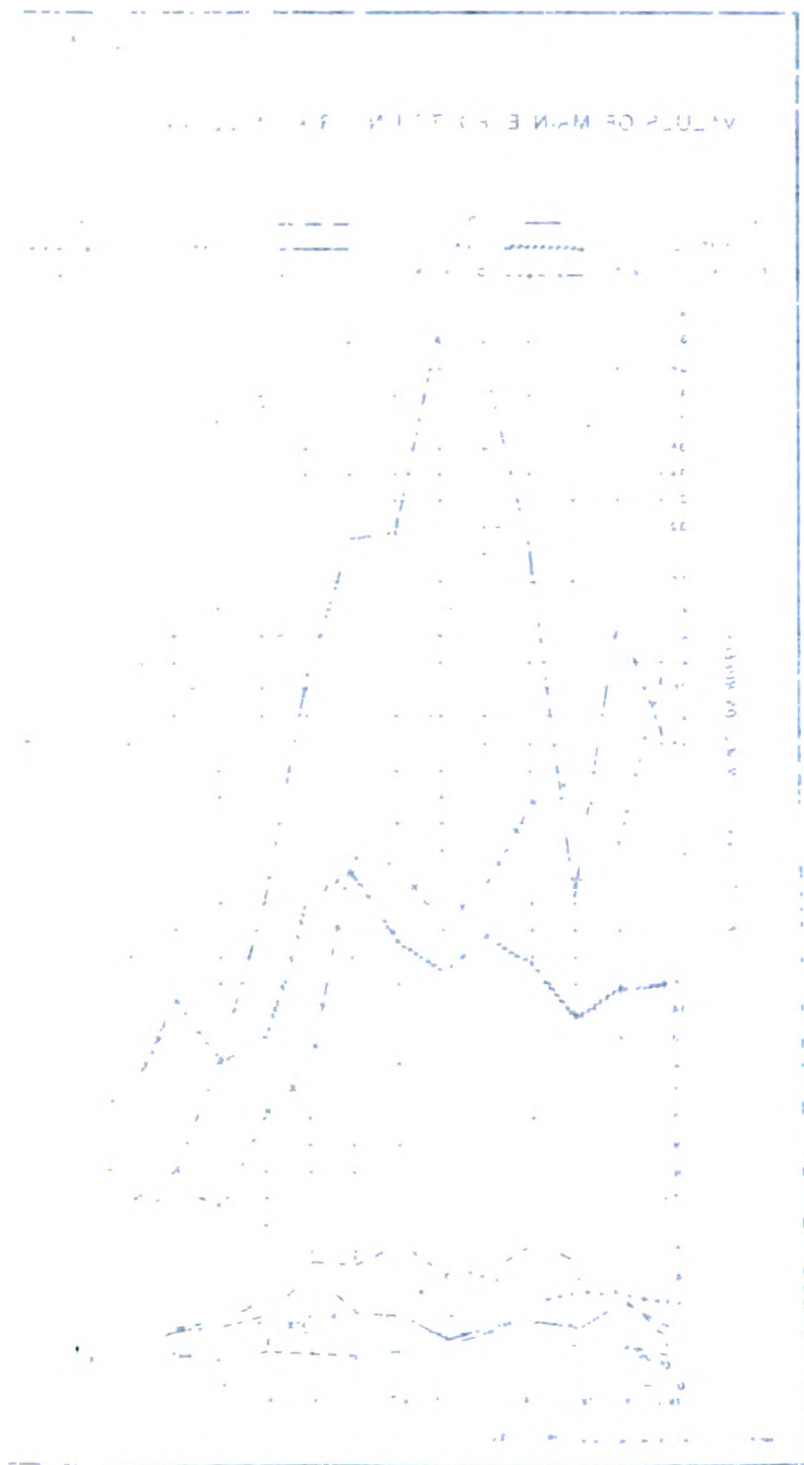


DIAGRAM No. 9.

VALUES OF MAIN EXPORTS UNDER 40 MILLION RUPEES.

COPRA COW CITRONELLA OIL
 COCONUT OIL CACAO ARECANUTS
 DESICCATED COCONUT CINNAMON PLUMBAGO

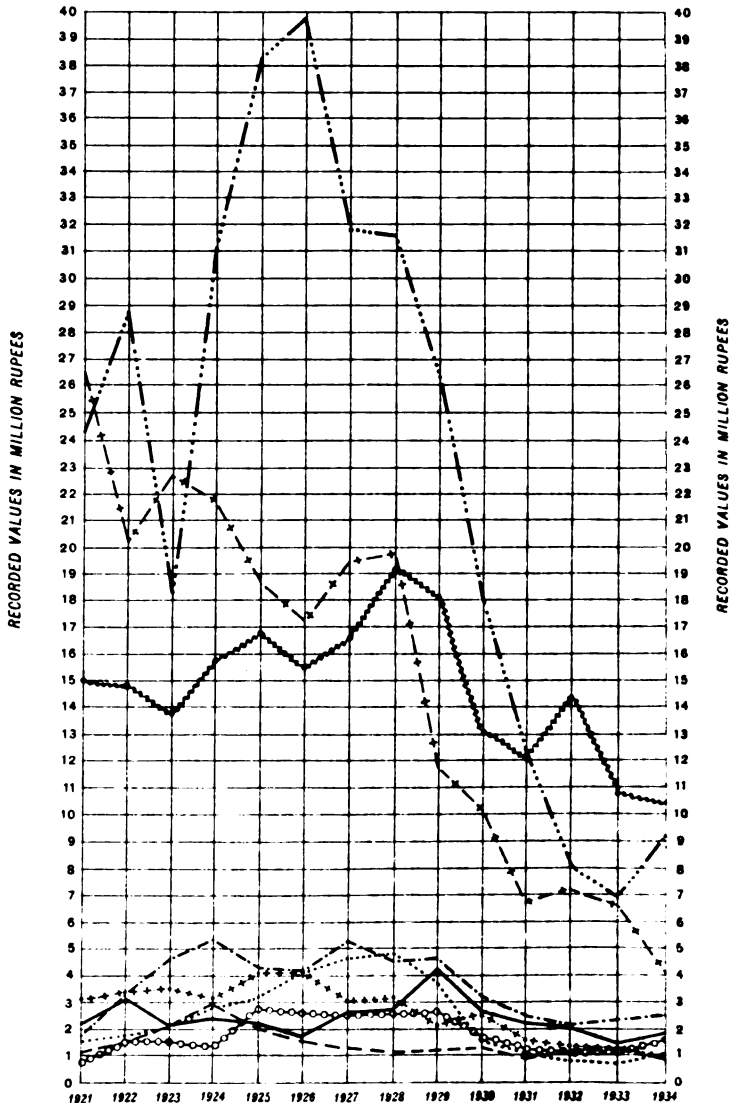
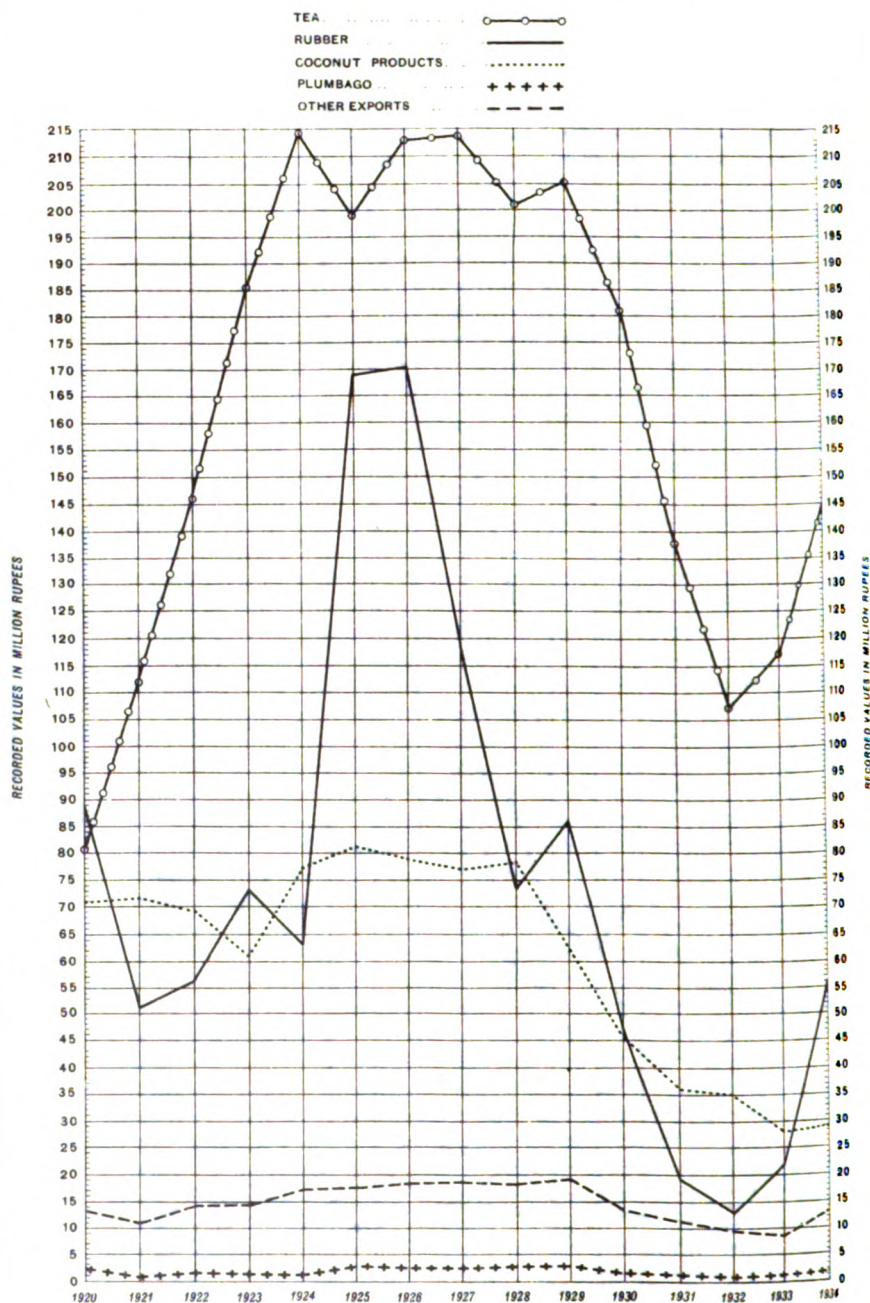




DIAGRAM No. 8.

VALUES OF MAIN EXPORTS (CEYLON PRODUCE)



Quantity and Value of the Commodities exported from Ceylon.

	Quantity.*						Value.*					
	1911-13 Average.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1911-13 Average. Rs.	1930. Rs.	1931. Rs.	1932. Rs.	1933. Rs.	1934. Rs.
Tea (lb.) ..	190,041..	243,107..	243,970..	252,824..	216,061..	218,095..	85,502..	182,039..	186,699..	107,692..	117,910..	145,063
Percentage of total exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.8..	62.2..	66.5..	64.3..	65.5..	60.2
Rubber (lb.) ..	15,690..	170,946..	138,005..	111,242..	142,317..	178,556..	47,268..	47,158..	19,842..	13,233..	22,905..	56,615
Percentage of total exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.2..	16.1..	9.5..	7.9..	12.8..	23.5
Copra (cwt.) ..	851..	1,813..	1,877..	914..	1,287..	2,109..	14,738..	18,029..	12,715..	8,284..	6,828..	9,244
Percentage of total exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.6..	6.2..	6.1..	5.0..	3.8..	3.8
Coconut oil (cwt.)	485..	764..	963..	1,025..	1,061..	1,397..	13,490..	13,190..	12,130..	14,475..	10,800..	10,461
Percentage of total exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9..	4.5..	5.8..	8.6..	6.0..	4.3
Dedicated coconut (cwt.)	292..	705..	669..	599..	790..	647..	7,193..	10,036..	6,832..	7,150..	6,747..	4,135
Percentage of total exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7..	3.4..	3.3..	4.3..	3.7..	1.7
Other commodities	..	..	..	..	..	..	168,191	270,452	100,218	150,884	165,280	225,518
Percentage of total exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,902..	22,181..	18,427..	16,631..	14,831..	15,675
Value of total exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.8..	7.6..	8.8..	9.9..	8.2..	6.5
	..	..	..	..	..	..	195,093	292,638	208,645	167,465	180,111	241,193

* In 1,000's.

Tea.

The exports of tea in 1934 amounted to 218,695,000 pounds and in comparison with the previous year showed an increase of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds or 1.2 per cent. Owing to better prices, the value increased by a more than proportional ratio, from Rs. 117,910,000 to Rs. 145,068,000 or 23 per cent. The year opened with a strong market at an average of 76 cents per pound; prices improved to 82 cents per pound in February and gradually fell away thereafter, except for a slight improvement to 65 cents in August, the year closing with an average of 57 cents for December. The average price of the whole year was 66 cents, as against 54 cents for 1933.

The following table shows the volume of tea exported since 1926, and the yearly average price realized during the period:—

Year.	Million lb.	Price per lb.* Rs. c.	Year.	Million lb.	Price per lb.* Rs. c.
1926	.. 217	.. 0 99	1931	.. 244	.. 0 57
1927	.. 227	.. 0 94	1932	.. 253	.. 0 42
1928	.. 237	.. 0 85	1933	.. 216	.. 0 54
1929	.. 251	.. 0 81	1934	.. 219	.. 0 66
1930	.. 243	.. 0 75			

* According to local weekly sale averages.

The distribution of exports of teas for the years 1930 to 1934 was as follows:—

	1930. lb.†	1931. lb.†	1932. lb.†	1933. lb.†	1934. lb.†
United Kingdom ..	153,876	160,509	172,222	149,495	155,238
United States of America ..	16,809	15,531	15,775	12,003	10,435
Australia ..	21,182	11,607	15,278	11,839	11,945
British South Africa ..	9,612	9,751	8,038	9,170	7,597
New Zealand ..	8,356	10,888	8,391	8,694	7,362
Canada and New Foundland ..	6,835	7,918	8,366	7,236	10,170
Egypt ..	5,687	6,925	6,173	3,493	3,339
France ..	987	1,740	1,818	2,125	989
Iraq ..	2,297	1,951	1,785	1,273	1,297
Argentina ..	1,248	1,603	1,136	1,090	1,001
Russia ..	3,133	1,409	1,474	435	—
Other countries ..	13,185	14,138	12,368	9,208	9,322
Total Exports ..	248,107	248,970	252,824	216,061	218,695

† In 1,000's.

As usual the bulk of shipments went to the United Kingdom, the consignments to that country amounting to 155,238,000 lb. There has been a steady improvement in the share of the United Kingdom during the last few years from 63 per cent. in 1930 to 69.2 per cent. in 1933 and the share in 1934 was still higher at 71 per cent. Exports to Australia remain practically stationary at 11,945,000 lb., while a substantial increase of 3 million pounds was recorded in the case of Canada, whose purchases amounted to 10,170,000 lb. in 1934. The takings of other countries were in general smaller than in 1933, the most significant decrease being in respect of United States of America, whose purchases declined by nearly 2 million pounds to 10,435,000 lb. and of British South Africa which showed a decrease by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds to 7,597,000 lb. The decrease in these two areas is significant and should be corrected by the propaganda campaigns that are being launched.

Rubber.

The year started without any visible prospect of improvement in the price of rubber but the fortunes of this industry have definitely turned for the better with the conclusion of an international agreement in May, 1934, for the regulation of exports and this has once again given the industry an opportunity to earn an economic return on its investments. Exports showed a very considerable increase from 142,317,000 lb. in 1933 valued at Rs. 22,995,000 to 178,566,000 lb. in the following year which realized a sum of Rs. 56,615,000. As curtailments of shipments did not in fact come into force till August, 1934, producers took advantage of the intervening period to continue full tapping of estates. The result was that there was an abnormal increase in shipments during the earlier part of the year.

The volume of rubber (home produced)—exported since 1926 and the annual average prices were, as follows:—

Year.	lb.*	Average Price.† Rs. c.	Year.	lb.*	Average Price.† Rs. c.
1926	131,841	1 21	1931	138,005	0 14
1927	125,063	0 95	1932	111,242	0 11
1928	128,326	0 55	1933	142,317	0 15
1929	180,632	0 52	1934	178,556	0 31
1930	170,946	0 27			

* In 1,000's.

† Averages for top grades only (ribbed smoked sheet and contract crepe).

The market opened with crepe at 22 cents per lb., but prices gradually improved and finally rose to 32 cents per pound on the announcement of the Restriction Agreement in April. Prices continued to advance thereafter until an average of 38 cents was recorded in August and from then onward there was a gradual decline and the year closed with crepe at 30.7 cents per pound. The average for the whole year was 31 cents, as against 15 cents recorded for 1933.

Distribution of exports of rubber since 1930 is indicated in the subjoined table:—

	1930. lb.‡	1931. lb.‡	1932. lb.‡	1933. lb.‡	1934. lb.‡
United States of America	105,709	92,527	65,314	74,798	78,859
United Kingdom	39,087	22,635	14,827	19,299	44,085
Germany	6,703	5,469	9,292	14,922	9,748
France	4,973	2,604	2,970	7,317	10,609
Belgium	1,952	3,164	2,301	5,459	4,583
Italy	3,170	1,205	2,039	4,577	6,960
Mexico	239	1,453	2,119	3,977	4,038
Holland	1,865	2,270	3,598	3,490	6,691
Australia	3,082	3,621	5,423	2,225	2,192
Japan	650	592	330	710	410
Other countries	3,516	2,465	3,029	5,543	10,381
Total Exports	170,946	138,005	111,242	142,317	178,556

‡ In 1,000's.

There was an all round improvement in exports to all destinations: the largest increase, however, was in respect of the United Kingdom, which took nearly 25,000,000 lb. more than in 1933 as against an increase of 4,000,000 lb. recorded in the shipments to the United States of America. The only significant decrease was in respect of Germany which took 5,200,000 lb. less than last year.

Coconut Products.—The exports of the three chief coconut products, since 1925, compared with their averages for the pre-war triennium, were as follows:—

			Copra. Tons.		Coconut Oil. Tons.		Desiccated Coconut. Tons.
1911-13 (average)	..	..	42,553	..	24,230	..	14,580
1925	..	..	113,686	..	30,846	..	39,708
1926	..	..	120,970	..	28,523	..	37,718
1927	..	..	99,108	..	33,658	..	43,642
1928	..	..	98,833	..	38,956	..	39,335
1929	..	..	102,124	..	43,926	..	34,723
1930	..	..	90,630	..	38,189	..	35,235
1931	..	..	93,865	..	48,139	..	33,466
1932	..	..	45,699	..	51,252	..	29,963
1933	..	..	64,340	..	53,070	..	39,493
1934	..	..	105,469	..	69,843	..	32,336

The values of these exports were:—

			Copra. Rs.*		Coconut Oil. Rs.*		Desiccated Coconut. Rs.*		Total Value. Rs.*
1911-13 (average)	..	..	14,738	..	13,480	..	7,193	..	35,421
1925	..	..	38,268	..	16,813	..	18,778	..	73,859
1926	..	..	39,848	..	15,489	..	17,276	..	72,613
1927	..	..	31,845	..	16,568	..	20,482	..	68,895
1928	..	..	31,802	..	19,266	..	19,840	..	70,908
1929	..	..	26,316	..	18,024	..	11,876	..	56,216
1930	..	..	18,029	..	13,190	..	10,036	..	41,255
1931	..	..	12,715	..	12,130	..	6,111	..	30,956
1932	..	..	8,284	..	14,475	..	7,150	..	29,909
1933	..	..	6,828	..	10,800	..	6,747	..	24,375
1934	..	..	9,244	..	10,461	..	4,135	..	23,840

* In 1,000's.

In reviewing the trade in these three commodities in 1933, it was mentioned that the value realized in that year was the lowest recorded in the present century; but the value of exports in 1934 was even lower than that in 1933, the amount realized being Rs. 23,840,000, a decrease of Rs. 500,000. It should be noted, however, that this decline in value occurred despite an increase in the volume which rose by nearly 30 per cent.

The following table shows the exports in copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut converted to the equivalents in nuts (in 1,000's) together with exports of fresh nuts:—

		Copra.†	Coconut Oil.‡	Desiccated Coconut.§	Total.	Fresh Nuts.	Total including Fresh Nuts.
1911-13 (average)	..	204,254..	188,994..	93,312..	486,560..	16,198..	502,758
Percentage of total (including fresh nuts)	..	40·6 ..	37·6 ..	18·6 ..	96·8 ..	3·2 ..	
1930	..	435,024..	297,874..	225,504..	958,402..	20,750..	979,152
Percentage of total, &c.	..	44·5 ..	30·4 ..	23·0 ..	97·9 ..	2·1 ..	
1931	..	450,552..	375,484..	214,182..	1,040,219..	21,142..	1,061,361
Percentage of total, &c.	..	42·5 ..	35·4 ..	20·1 ..	98·0 ..	2·0 ..	
1932	..	219,355..	399,766..	191,763..	810,884..	23,144..	834,028
Percentage of total, &c.	..	26·3 ..	47·9 ..	23·0 ..	97·2 ..	2·8 ..	
1933	..	308,830..	413,944..	252,752..	975,526..	21,699..	997,225
Percentage of total, &c.	..	31·0 ..	41·5 ..	25·3 ..	97·8 ..	2·2 ..	
1934	..	506,251..	544,777..	206,947..	1,257,975..	31,417..	1,289,392
Percentage of total, &c.	..	39·3 ..	42·2 ..	16·1 ..	97·6 ..	2·4 ..	

† 1 ton = 4,800 nuts.

‡ 1 ton = 7,800 nuts.

§ 1 ton = 6,400 nuts.

The increase in the quantities exported in 1934 was mainly due to better yields during the year, as against the poor crops harvested in 1933 on account of abnormally dry weather.



Copyright Photograph

Lionel Wendt

OFFERINGS AT DAMBULLA.

Copra.

The distribution of exports since 1930 compared with the average of 1911 to 1913 was as follows:—

	1911-13 (average). Tons.	1930. Tons.	1931. Tons.	1932. Tons.	1933. Tons.	1934. Tons.
India ..	3	68	1,125	14,376	23,764	32,677
Italy ..	—*	34,458	32,888	9,497	16,745	25,488
Holland ..	51	3,575	9,616	8,061	10,950	17,168
Germany ..	29,173	17,277	14,936	5,552	4,654	8,472
Turkey ..	—	1,299	2,531	2,149	2,701	2,569
Denmark ..	1,753	7,225	4,500	2,849	2,500	3,000
Greece ..	—	734	5,015	100	810	4,388
Norway ..	—	16,150	13,006	1,353	400	1,300
Belgium ..	609	4,250	5,000	50	201	2,061
United Kingdom ..	367	533	432	301	100	3,940
Other countries ..	10,597	5,061	5,017	1,411	1,515	4,406
	<u>42,553</u>	<u>90,630</u>	<u>93,866</u>	<u>45,699</u>	<u>64,340</u>	<u>105,469</u>

* Included in "other countries".

There was a record increase in shipments of copra by 64 per cent. from 64,340 in 1933 to 105,469 tons in 1934. India continued to be the largest buyer of Ceylon copra and increased her takings again this year by nearly 37.5 per cent. to 32,677 tons. Italy, Holland, and Germany too increased their purchases substantially, and there was also a considerable improvement in consignments to other continental countries, which had stood out of the market in the last few years.

The year opened with copra at Rs. 22.50 per candy and prices remained at about this level until March when they fell to Rs. 19. There was a recovery in May to Rs. 20.50 at which level the market remained steady until August, when prices gradually improved to Rs. 22.50. From October to the end of the year, there was a steady improvement in values and the year closed at Rs. 28.50 per candy. The average for the year was Rs. 21.98 as against Rs. 29.75 for 1933. The annual average prices since 1926 were:—

Year.	Average Price† per Candy. Rs. c.	Year.	Average Price† per Candy. Rs. c.
1926 ..	79 40	1931 ..	35 6
1927 ..	76 88	1932 ..	42 21
1928 ..	76 22	1933 ..	29 75
1929 ..	64 47	1934 ..	21 98
1930 ..	52 36		

† The average prices for 1927 to 1934 are for top grades only; the averages for other years represent the lowest and highest overall weekly quotations received for all grades.

Coconut Oil.

The distribution of coconut oil exported from Ceylon was, as follows:—

	1930. Tons.	1931. Tons.	1932. Tons.	1933. Tons.	1934. Tons.
India ..	3,659	9,498	25,718	17,595	20,820
United Kingdom ..	7,591	9,057	7,629	9,788	12,005
Italy ..	4,330	3,044	1,365	4,035	4,077
Egypt ..	4,386	4,028	1,964	2,621	4,751
Sweden ..	3,847	3,342	562	2,367	4,392
British South Africa ..	1,014	2,659	657	2,279	3,457
Burma ..	109	413	1,648	2,071	2,803
Argentina ..	2,140	2,145	1,503	1,766	1,509
Belgium ..	1,040	1,130	1,256	1,144	1,490
Germany ..	1,198	1,197	2,077	872	2,372
United States of America ..	351	428	234	199	16
Poland ..	35	1,192	874	65	90
Fiume ..	2,240	1,719	656	—	—
Other countries ..	6,249	8,287	5,109	8,268	12,061
Total Exports ..	<u>38,189</u>	<u>48,139</u>	<u>51,252</u>	<u>53,070</u>	<u>69,843</u>

A further improvement in the steady expansion in the trade of coconut oil was recorded in 1934. Shipments increased by 31.6 per cent. from 53,070 tons to 69,843 tons, but owing to poor prices the value declined by Rs. 339,000 to Rs. 10,461,000. India continued to be the principal customer and increased her takings by 2,530 tons to 20,820 tons. There was also an improvement in shipments to the United Kingdom, which took 2,200 tons more than last year, and there was a general increase in the supplies to other destinations as well.

As usual, the market moved in sympathy with copra. The market opened at Rs. 160 per ton and the value declined to Rs. 132.50 in April. There was a slight improvement during May and June and prices touched Rs. 145 but again receded in July. The following month prices improved and this upward tendency continued for the rest of the year and the market closed at Rs. 175 per candy. The average quotation for 1934 was Rs. 149.98, as against Rs. 209.43 for 1933.

The average prices per ton f.o.b. since 1926 were:—

		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
1926	..	539 36	1931	..	253 52
1927	..	491 73	1932	..	283 75
1928	..	489 2	1933	..	209 43
1929	..	412 33	1934	..	149 98
1930	..	351 63			

Desiccated Coconut.

The distribution of the trade in desiccated coconut was as follows:—

	1930. Tons.	1931. Tons.	1932. Tons.	1933. Tons.	1934 Tons.
United Kingdom	14,594	15,642	14,914	20,568	14,112
Germany	6,426	5,582	6,011	6,971	6,935
Holland	2,442	2,154	1,539	2,310	2,235
Spain	1,383	1,198	1,356	1,377	1,422
Italy	962	874	663	726	856
Belgium	837	884	706	1,012	855
France	949	944	786	923	714
New Zealand	493	584	343	653	640
United States of America	2,327	1,729	558	684	625
Canada	1,170	740	520	436	576
Australia	632	164	71	112	95
Other countries	3,019	2,971	2,496	3,716	3,271
Total Exports	35,234	33,466	29,963	39,493	32,336

Shipments declined by 7,157 tons, or approximately 18 per cent., to 32,336 tons while the value fell by Rs. 2,612,000 to Rs. 4,135,000. Shipments to the United Kingdom decreased by 6,400 tons, but exports to other destinations, however, showed little variation from 1933.

The year opened with price at 5½ cents per pound and continued without any appreciative variation until October, when the quotation touched 7 cents. During the remainder of the year, the market remained about this level and closed at the same figure. The average for 1934 was 6 cents per pound, as against 8 cents for the previous year. The average quotations since 1926 were as follows:—

Year.	Price per lb. Rs. c.	Year.	Price per lb. Rs. c.
1926	0 20	1931	0 10
1927	0 19	1932	0 11
1928	0 19	1933	0 8
1929	0 16	1934	0 6
1930	0 13		

Other Coconut Products.—Fresh coconuts, coir yarn, coir ropes, bristle fibre, mattress fibre, and coconut poonac are the other products which feature the export trade of Ceylon. It is interesting to note that the aggregate value of these products increased from Rs. 4,484,000 in 1933 to Rs. 4,796,000 in 1934, while the value realized by copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut as already indicated decreased in these two years.

Exports of these products since 1930 were:—

		Quantity. (In 1,000's.)					Value. (In 1,000's.)				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		Rs.					Rs.				
Poonac	cwt.	279	371	434	509	623	1,254	1,353	1,766	1,496	1,688
Bristle fibre	"	171	169	171	187	208	1,345	1,077	1,210	1,097	896
Mattress fibre	"	310	324	278	358	413	388	413	280	476	622
Coir yarn	"	104	82	73	89	92	1,314	842	617	710	891
Coir rope	"	12	9	9	8	7	159	110	108	80	79
Coir, other	"	1	2	2	4	1	21	31	23	47	12
Fresh nuts	No.	208	211	231	217	314	972	759	1,136	578	608
Total		5,453					4,585				
		5,140					4,484				

* In 100,000 nuts.

The average prices of these commodities were:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Poonac (per cwt.)	3 56	3 51	4 2	2 84	2 71
Bristle fibre (per cwt.)	8 23	6 65	7 95	6 35	4 31
Mattress fibre (per cwt.)	1 40	1 41	1 25	1 59	1 51
Coir yarn (per cwt.)	12 73	10 20	8 42	7 96	9 65
Coir rope	—	—	—	—	—
Coir other	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh nuts (per nut)	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 2

Minor Products.—In addition to the major products of tea, rubber, and coconut produce, there are a number of minor commodities entering into the export trade, particulars of which are indicated in the table below:—

		Quantity. (In 1,000's.)					Value. (In 1,000's.)				
		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		Rs.					Rs.				
Cacao (lb.)		8,648	8,587	9,243	7,282	9,113	2,937	2,320	2,192	1,545	1,802
Cinnamon quills and chips (cwt.)		44	42	48	49	44	1,780	1,177	993	987	1,163
Cardamoms	"	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.4	454	375	373	328	356
Arecanuts	"	113	102	99	105	90	2,621	1,678	1,400	1,285	996
Citronella oil (lb.)		1,214	1,203	1,280	1,459	1,528	1,346	948	1,203	1,274	804
Plumbago (cwt.)		174	134	122	191	231	1,775	1,225	1,023	1,214	1,655
Total		10,913					7,723				
		7,184					6,643				

The principal feature was an increase in the export of cacao by nearly 1,900,000 lb. of citronella oil by 70,000 lb. and plumbago by 40,000 cwt. There was a corresponding increase in value in the case of cacao and plumbago, but it is significant to note that the value of the exports of citronella oil declined by 50 per cent. to Rs. 804,000, although, there was a quantitative increase of nearly 16 per cent.

The average prices of the minor products were:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cacao (per lb.)	0 33*	0 27*	0 25*	0 22*	0 21*
Cinnamon quills (cwt.)	66 8	41 44	31 36	28 0	31 48
Cardamoms (per cwt.)	189 28†	187 4†	148 96†	106 40†	101 92‡
Citronella oil (per lb.)	1 12	0 80	0 94	0 87	0 55
Plumbago (per cwt.)	10 18	9 12	8 39	6 35	7 15

* For estate No. 1.

† For bleached (Mysore).

‡ For greens.

The Import Trade.—In contrast to the decrease in the value of imports recorded in 1933, the trade in 1934 showed a considerable increase amounting to 40 million rupees, the value of imports being Rs. 216,996,000. There was a general increase under almost all categories of imports. The provenance of the import trade is summarized in the accompanying table, which gives the details of the principal commodities imported :—

		Quantity.*				Value.*			
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931. Rs.	1932. Rs.	1933. Rs.	1934. Rs.
Rice ..	..cwt.	8,733..	8,839..	8,798..	9,553..	51,443..	50,192..	44,621..	52,475
Liquid fuel ..	..gal.	52,006..	61,773..	69,257..	69,586..	10,401..	11,578..	12,466..	12,529
Cotton piece goods ..	..yd.	54,716..	68,451..	60,588..	77,937..	13,211..	12,949..	10,293..	14,105
Fish dried, salted and Maldive ..	..cwt.	391..	403..	389..	416..	11,404..	9,522..	9,111..	10,461
Coal ..	..tons	494..	350..	405..	405..	10,495..	6,782..	7,498..	7,566
Sugar ..	..cwt.	1,454..	1,063..	1,207..	1,314..	8,147..	6,245..	6,400..	5,933
Petrol ..	..gal.	8,845..	8,191..	7,628..	9,330..	7,151..	5,952..	5,341..	7,467
Metal and metalware, ferrous ..	..cwt.	640..	552..	526..	797..	5,979..	4,816..	4,638..	6,948
Kerosene oil ..	..gal.	7,920..	6,433..	7,430..	7,731..	5,477..	3,964..	4,452..	5,277
Curry stuffs ..	..cwt.	307..	316..	311..	354..	4,650..	4,037..	4,178..	5,338
Paddy, pulses, and gram ..	..	827..	895..	722..	753..	5,166..	4,661..	3,478..	3,364
Onions and potatoes ..	..	686..	705..	699..	787..	2,374..	2,723..	3,398..	3,673
Fertilizers ..	..	1,752..	1,508..	782..	1,629..	7,798..	6,120..	2,825..	5,823
Tea and other chests ..	..No.	3,834..	3,717..	3,494..	3,459..	4,045..	3,333..	2,634..	2,780
Feeding stuffs ..	..cwt.	456..	456..	471..	317..	2,311..	2,295..	2,366..	2,148
Wheat flour ..	..	375..	364..	308..	340..	2,241..	2,493..	2,203..	2,267
Motor cars and lorries ..	..No.	7..	9..	1..	3..	1,296..	1,536..	1,963..	5,007
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures ..	..cwt.	109..	121..	69..	64..	2,976..	2,510..	1,813..	2,083
Silk, broadstuff ..	..yd.	1,829..	2,194..	2,462..	4,076..	1,841..	1,833..	1,799..	2,613
Motor car tyres and tubes ..	..	—	—	—	—	2,177..	2,073..	1,527..	1,773
Soap ..	..cwt.	55..	49..	51..	51..	1,938..	1,541..	1,436..	1,604
Artificial silk ..	..yd.	4,827..	7,215..	8,304..	6,295..	1,732..	1,938..	1,394..	1,724
Cement ..	..cwt.	853..	781..	922..	1,074..	1,693..	1,168..	1,152..	1,307
Tobacco ..	..lb.	1,056..	863..	846..	1,127..	1,625..	1,209..	1,067..	1,235
Other commodities ..	..	—	—	—	—	51,132..	44,733..	39,244..	51,589
Total ..		218,703	196,203	177,297	217,080				

* In 1,000's.

Rice.—There was an appreciable increase in the imports of rice which amounted to 9,553,000 cwt., as against 8,798,000 cwt. in the previous year. Burma, which was the principal source of supply sent 61 per cent. of the total which may be compared with 71 per cent. in 1933. Supplies from Siam rose to 22 per cent. and were nearly three times the quantity she provided in 1932. The total value of imports rose from Rs. 44,621,000 to Rs. 52,475,000. The chief supplying countries were :—

	Quantity.†				Value.†			
	1931. Cwt.	1932. Cwt.	1933. Cwt.	1934. Cwt.	1931. Rs.	1932. Rs.	1933. Rs.	1934. Rs.
Burma ..	6,552..	6,095..	6,295..	5,874..	37,516..	32,739..	29,981..	29,944
British India ..	1,421..	1,725..	1,629..	1,353..	9,603..	11,939..	10,378..	10,566
Siam ..	454..	745..	787..	2,089..	2,602..	4,077..	3,870..	10,677
Cochin China ..	277..	232..	82..	39..	1,564..	1,217..	375..	198
Straits Settlements ..	28..	34..	1..	172..	157..	182..	5..	898
Other countries ..	—	7..	4..	26..	—	38..	12..	192
	8,733	8,839	8,798	9,553	51,443	50,192	44,621	52,475

† In 1,000's.

Other Articles of Food.—Fish, sugar, gram, curry stuffs, onions, and potatoes were the other principal articles of food imported. Supplies of dried, salted and Maldivian fish, increased from 389,000 cwt. to 416,000 cwt. while their value advanced from Rs. 9,111,000 to

Rs. 10,461,000. Sugar, too, showed an increase of 107,000 cwt. the quantity imported in 1934 being 1,314,000 cwt., but its value declined by approximately Rs. 500,000 to Rs. 5,933,000. Supplies of curry stuffs were also higher, their imports rising by about 10 per cent. to 354,000 cwt., but owing to higher prices the value increased more than proportionately by nearly 28 per cent. to Rs. 5,338,000. The character of trade in this commodity is disclosed in the table below :—

	Quantity.*				Value.†			
	1931. Cwt.	1932. Cwt.	1933. Cwt.	1934. Cwt.	1931. Rs.	1932. Rs.	1933. Rs.	1934. Rs.
Chillies ..	1,468..	1,551..	1,523..	1,613..	2,804..	1,990..	2,745	3,670
Coriander seed ..	540..	541..	509..	686..	581..	669..	445..	546
Cumin seed ..	156..	125..	131..	147..	404..	219..	271..	378
Fennel seed ..	51..	51..	51..	61..	69..	54..	47..	55
Garlic ..	176..	231..	225..	247..	290..	578..	172..	177
Mustard seed ..	72..	64..	64..	67..	74..	60..	49..	42
Tamarind ..	487..	478..	491..	60..	306..	311..	301..	338
Turmeric ..	118..	119..	117..	12..	120..	153..	146..	131
Other ..	1..	1..	1..	1..	2..	2..	2..	1
Total ..	3,069	3,161	3,112	2,894	4,650	4,036	4,178	5,338

* In 100's.

† In 1,000's.

Paddy, pulses and gram, in addition to rice, constitute the principal imports of grain. 228,000 cwt. of paddy, 407,000 cwt. of pulses and 118,000 cwt. of gram were imported in 1934. Compared with 1933 there was an increase of 10,000 cwt., in respect of the first, a decrease of 7,000 cwt. in respect of the second and an increase of 27,000 cwt. in respect of the third commodity. Along with grains may be considered wheat flour, which is principally imported from Australia. Supplies amounting to 340,000 cwt. of this commodity were received in 1934 and showed an increase of 32,000 cwt. over the previous year, but their value which was recorded at Rs. 2,267,000 showed little variation from the previous year.

Imports since 1931 were as follows :—

	1931. Cwt.	1932. Cwt.	1933. Cwt.	1934. Cwt.
Paddy ..	352,000	413,700	218,100	228,300
Pulses ..	389,500	383,500	413,900	406,600
Gram ..	85,000	97,400	90,200	117,600

Spirits: Brandy, Whisky, and Gin.—The total of all these three commodities showed a comparatively large increase (18 per cent.) as compared with the previous year. Brandy imports exceeded those of 1933 by 22 per cent., Gin imports showed a slight increase after falling steadily since 1932, while the quantity of Whisky cleared for home consumption was the highest recorded since 1929. The quantities cleared during the last four years were :—

	1931. Gals.	1932. Gals.	1933. Gals.	1934. Gals.
Brandy ..	47,600	29,200	29,400	36,100
Whisky ..	45,700	39,100	47,300	56,100
Gin ..	42,900	26,000	21,300	23,500
	136,200	94,300	98,000	115,700

Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.—While imports of unmanufactured tobacco and beedies have increased by 40 per cent. and 79 per cent. respectively, there has been a large drop amounting to 37 per cent. in cigarettes. The locally manufactured cigarettes are thus clearly gaining ground at the expense of the imported variety. The imports of

unmanufactured tobacco are the highest on record. This tobacco is turned into cigarettes locally and its increase explains the decrease in the imported variety. The importations under the various classes were:—

	1931. lb.	1932. lb.	1933. lb.	1934. lb.
Unmanufactured tobacco ..	872,100	673,400	721,000	1,012,500
Cigars ..	3,100	2,700	2,100	2,600
Cigarettes ..	133,400	86,200	88,100	53,400
Manufactured tobacco ..	10,100	6,400	6,000	6,000
Beedies ..	44,400	20,300	28,500	50,500
Total ..	1,063,100	789,000	845,700	1,127,000

Textiles.—As compared with 1933, imports of cotton piece goods increased by over 22 per cent. from 60,588,000 yards to 77,937,000 yards, while the value increased by 26 per cent., from Rs. 10,293,000 to Rs. 14,105,000. Supplies from the United Kingdom increased from 9,577,000 yards to 11,757,000 yards, Japan from 41,430,000 yards to 52,702,000 yards, and India from 9,039,000 yards to 12,339,000 yards.

Up to 1931, the United Kingdom headed the list of countries supplying piece goods, but Japan overtook her in 1932 and continued to increase her share of the local trade in this commodity. In the year under review, however, Japanese textile imports received a severe check with the imposition of quotas on non-Empire piece goods. Despite this handicap, her share in the trade remained unchanged at 68 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom declined from 16 per cent. to 15 per cent. The higher proportion secured by Japan was due to the fact that owing to the delay in introduction of the quotas, that country took the opportunity to forestall this measure by shipping inordinately large consignments during the first half of the year. The restrictive effects of the changes were thereby deferred, but the Empire countries, particularly the United Kingdom will no doubt reap during 1935 the full benefit of the restriction of Japanese imports. The following table shows the distribution of imports since 1931 as compared with 1913:—

Year.	United Kingdom. Yds.*	India. Yds.*	<i>Bleached.</i>		Other Countries. Yds.*	Total Quantity. Yds.*	Total Value. Rs.*
			Japan. Yds.*	Holland. Yds.*			
1913 ..	15,019	306	6	26	26	15,383	3,370
1931 ..	6,288	190	7,986	184	220	14,869	3,373
1932 ..	6,242	21	13,891	42	49	20,245	3,651
1933 ..	4,208	160	11,934	16	67	16,385	2,819
1934 ..	5,083	636	13,721	20	52	19,512	3,551
Year.	United Kingdom. Yds.*	India. Yds.*	<i>Dyed.</i>		Other Countries. Yds.*	Total Quantity. Yds.*	Total Value. Rs.*
			Japan. Yds.*	Holland. Yds.*			
1913 ..	11,628	8,968	46	1,845	1,585	24,072	5,505
1931 ..	2,089	11,785	4,763	1,878	209	20,724	5,564
1932 ..	2,044	10,987	10,785	378	218	24,412	5,299
1933 ..	1,564	8,810	15,812	3	18	26,407	4,742
1934 ..	2,286	10,760	21,605	18	554	35,223	6,610
Year.	United Kingdom. Yds.*	India. Yds.*	<i>Gray.</i>		Other Countries. Yds.*	Total Quantity. Yds.*	Total Value. Rs.*
			Japan. Yds.*	Holland. Yds.*			
1913 ..	4,206	216	—	3	827	5,252	1,060
1931 ..	1,668	22	571	—	321	2,582	528
1932 ..	2,336	21	1,702	1	492	4,552	765
1933 ..	705	23	2,628	—	255	3,611	506
1934 ..	676	469	3,564	—	346	5,055	760
Year.	United Kingdom. Yds.*	India. Yds.*	<i>Printed.</i>		Other Countries. Yds.*	Total Quantity. Yds.*	Total Value. Rs.*
			Japan. Yds.*	Holland. Yds.*			
1913 ..	8,450	239	1	—	35	8,725	1,756
1931 ..	5,902	85	10,402	51	101	16,541	3,746
1932 ..	5,105	10	13,988	70	69	19,242	3,234
1933 ..	3,078	5	11,056	19	27	14,185	2,226
1934 ..	3,634	348	13,812	1	79	17,874	3,097

* In 1,000's.

The respective shares secured by Japan and the United Kingdom are indicated in the following table:—

	Japan.				United Kingdom.			
	1931. Per Cent.	1932. Per Cent.	1933. Per Cent.	1934. Per Cent.	1931. Per Cent.	1932. Per Cent.	1933. Per Cent.	1934. Per Cent.
Bleached goods	.. 39	.. 51	.. 49	.. 52	.. 54	.. 48	.. 48	.. 48
Dyed goods	.. 15	.. 34	.. 45	.. 50	.. 14	.. 14	.. 13	.. 13
Gray goods	.. 18	.. 39	.. 57	.. 58	.. 69	.. 59	.. 32	.. 24
Printed goods	.. 43	.. 48	.. 57	.. 60	.. 55	.. 51	.. 42	.. 38

The fundamental reason for the spectacular increase in Japanese imports in recent years is found in the extremely low prices of Japanese piece goods, which are generally about half the British price. Japanese importers have met with unqualified success in their policy of purveying articles to suit the consumer's pocket without scrupulous regard to quality. As will be seen from the accompanying table the British manufacturers have however achieved success in their efforts to reduce the prices of bleached and dyed piece goods, but as against this welcome feature, there is an unpleasant rise in gray and printed goods:—

		<i>Bleached.</i>			
		1931. Cts.	1932. Cts.	1933. Cts.	1934. Cts.
United Kingdom	..	.. 28·9	.. 27·9	.. 32·0	.. 30·5
Japan	..	.. 16·5	.. 13·4	.. 11·5	.. 13·5
		<i>Dyed.</i>			
		1931. Cts.	1932. Cts.	1933. Cts.	1934. Cts.
United Kingdom	..	.. 38·1	.. 35·7	.. 40·9	.. 37·8
Japan	..	.. 17·2	.. 16·7	.. 13·5	.. 15·2
		<i>Gray.</i>			
		1931. Cts.	1932. Cts.	1933. Cts.	1934. Cts.
United Kingdom	..	.. 21·4	.. 19·5	.. 22·7	.. 26·9
Japan	..	.. 15·9	.. 12·8	.. 11·1	.. 12·3
		<i>Printed.</i>			
		1931. Cts.	1932. Cts.	1933. Cts.	1934. Cts.
United Kingdom	..	.. 34·9	.. 32·1	.. 30·5	.. 32·7
Japan	..	.. 15·5	.. 11·1	.. 11·4	.. 13·4

Metals and Manufactures (ferrous).—Imports of ferrous metals and metalware increased from 526,000 cwt. to 797,000 cwt., the respective values of which were Rs. 4,638,000 and Rs. 6,908,000. The improvement under this head indicates the upward trend in capital development. The United Kingdom accounted for 57 per cent. of the total value of imports. The share of Belgium was 17 per cent. while Germany and Japan supplied approximately 6 per cent. each.

Non-ferrous Metals and Metalware.—There was a slight decrease in the quantity imported in 1934 which was 64,000 cwt., as against 69,000 cwt. in 1933 but the value rose by over Rs. 250,000 to Rs. 2,082,000. The principal imports under this head were aluminium lining, the bulk of which was supplied by the United Kingdom, brass and copper wire and tea lead by India, and pig lead by Burma.

Cement.—Aggregate imports of cement increased by 152,000 cwt. to 1,074,000 cwt. Imports from Italy and Yugoslavia fell by 46,000 cwt. and 11,000 cwt. respectively, while supplies from the United Kingdom, Japan, and Germany rose by 84,000 cwt., 115,000 cwt. and 7,000 cwt. respectively. Japan is now the leading supplier of cement and the following table shows the rapid rise in the Japanese trade in this commodity:—

Year.	Imports (Cwt.)		Year.	Imports (Cwt.)	
	Total.	From Japan.		Total.	From Japan.
1929	.. 1,609,000	.. 20,000	1932	.. 781,000	.. 339,000
1930	.. 1,300,000	.. 60,000	1933	.. 922,000	.. 512,000
1931	.. 953,000	.. 247,000	1934	.. 1,074,000	.. 628,000

Fertilizers.—There was a welcome improvement in the importation of fertilizers. Imports had declined regularly from 1930 until 1933 when they amounted to 782,000 cwt. or nearly one-third of the quantity received four years earlier. In 1934, the imports rose to 1,629,000 cwt., an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the previous year. This improvement is a significant indication of the better conditions existing in the major industries of the Island. The chief kinds of manure and the countries from which they were mainly imported were :—

	1933.		1934.	
	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. Rs.
Sulphate of ammonia (United Kingdom) ..	188,000	792,000	309,900	1,402,000
Groundnut poonac (British India) ..	104,300	318,000	216,200	540,000
Bone meal (British India) ..	144,200	441,000	181,100	499,000
Muriate of potash (Germany) ..	46,200	278,000	65,100	332,000
Fish guano (British India) ..	58,000	226,000	90,500	255,000
Refuse of saltpetre (British India) ..	17,500	113,000	39,400	254,000
Blood meal (Argentina) ..	5,400	40,000	23,400	194,000
Fish manure (British India) ..	39,400	109,000	85,100	176,000
Castor seed poonac (British India) ..	39,100	83,000	79,400	176,000
Superphosphate (Holland) ..	21,600	70,000	37,200	135,000
Sylvinit (Germany) ..	17,500	49,000	20,000	69,000

Fuel and Light.—As compared with 1933, the imports of liquid fuel increased by 320,000 gallons. Out of a total of 69,586,000 gallons, Persia supplied 85 per cent. and British North Borneo over 14 per cent. 62,240,000 gallons were re-shipped as bunkers as against 57,458,000 gallons supplied in 1933. The amount left for home consumption in 1934 was accordingly 7,341,000 gallons, a decrease of 4,700,000 gallons in comparison with the previous year. Imports of kerosene oil rose from 7,430,000 gallons valued at Rs. 4,452,000 in 1933, to 8,752,000 gallons, whose value amounted to Rs. 5,277,000 in 1933. In the case of petrol, there was an increase of over 3,000,000 gallons from 7,700,000 gallons in 1933 to 10,664,000 gallons in the following year. This apparently large increase does not indicate that internal consumption during the year has increased by a like amount, as this commodity is imported in bulk at irregular intervals and a large part of this increase must have gone to supplement local stocks.

Motor Vehicles.—There was a phenomenal increase in the number of motor cars and motor lorries imported. Arrivals of motor cars increased from 932 in 1933 to 1,913 in 1934; of these 1,555 cars representing 81 per cent. of the total and valued at Rs. 2,831,000, came from the United Kingdom. Imports of motor lorries too, increased from 203 valued at Rs. 378,000 to 893 valued at Rs. 1,506,000. It is interesting to note that 30 lorries of the Diesel engine type, all of which came from Germany, were imported during the year. The distribution of imports since 1930 were as follows :—

Motor Cars.										
Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Canada.	France.	Italy.	Other Countries.	Total.	Value.
	No.		No.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.*
1930	540	..	333	..	168	64	71	6	1,182	2,359
1931	373	..	85	..	14	40	40	1	553	996
1932	691	..	29	..	22	7	19	—	768	1,272
1933	850	..	24	..	29	3	26	—	932	1,585
1934	1,555	..	104	..	202†	22	23	7	1,913	3,501
Motor Lorries.										
1930	43	..	330	..	96	4	4	—	477	949
1931	31	..	95	..	12	4	2	—	144	300
1932	49	..	39	..	46	—	—	11	134	264
1933	81	..	60	..	51	—	—	31	203	378
1934	152	..	378	..	331	1	—	—	893	1,506

* In 1,000's.

† Includes 19 motor car bodies, value—Rs. 18,246.

Tea and Other Chests.—The imports fell from 3,494,000 valued at Rs. 2,633,717 to 3,459,150 valued at Rs. 2,780,233. The quantity thus decreased by 1 per cent., but the value increased by 6 per cent. as a result of higher prices of chests, the average per chest rising from 75 to 80 cents. The following table shows the imports of chests during the last four years :—

Year.	Quantity. No.	Value. Rs.	Year.	Quantity. No.	Value. Rs.
1931	.. 3,833,803	.. 4,044,725	1933	.. 3,494,221	.. 2,633,717
1932	.. 3,717,191	.. 3,333,039	1934	.. 3,459,150	.. 2,780,233

SHIPPING.

4,024 vessels with a total tonnage of 13,165,239 tons entered the ports of the Island of Ceylon in 1934, as against 3,742 vessels with a tonnage of 12,367,489 in 1933.

The following table shows the classification under the four general heads :—

	1933.		1934.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Merchant vessels, other than sailing and coasting vessels ..	2,810	.. 11,378,196	.. 2,956	.. 12,042,276
Merchant vessels (called to coal, oil, &c.) ..	198	.. 620,154	.. 208	.. 655,285
Sailing vessels, other than coasting vessels ..	662	.. 59,658	.. 755	.. 62,676
Warships and transports* ..	72	.. 309,481	.. 105	.. 405,002
	<u>3,742</u>	<u>12,367,489</u>	<u>4,024</u>	<u>13,165,239</u>

* Warships' displacement tonnage.

Excluding warships and transports, 3,919 vessels entered the ports in Ceylon, with a tonnage of 12,760,237 tons, as against 3,670 vessels in 1933 with a tonnage of 12,058,008 tons and 3,778 vessels in 1932 with a tonnage of 12,160,339 tons.

The number of merchant vessels, other than sailing and coasting vessels, entering the ports of the Island increased by 146 and 80 respectively as compared with 1933 and 1932; there was an increase of 10 in the number of vessels calling to take in coal and a decrease of 12 in the number calling for oil bunkers.

The following table shows the number of British and foreign vessels, other than sailing and coasting vessels which have entered Ceylon ports since 1928 :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
British ..	.. 2,322	.. 2,460	.. 2,206	.. 2,246	.. 2,099	.. 1,983	.. 2,061
Dutch ..	.. 217	.. 228	.. 211	.. 167	.. 123	.. 137	.. 143
French ..	.. 151	.. 156	.. 137	.. 122	.. 126	.. 126	.. 123
German ..	.. 246	.. 307	.. 293	.. 256	.. 198	.. 198	.. 217
Italian ..	.. 113	.. 143	.. 131	.. 129	.. 120	.. 132	.. 138
Japanese ..	.. 185	.. 179	.. 171	.. 199	.. 208	.. 175	.. 194
Norwegian ..	.. 108	.. 102	.. 127	.. 106	.. 107	.. 131	.. 148
Other foreign nations ..	.. 146	.. 148	.. 165	.. 153	.. 115	.. 126	.. 140
Total foreign ..	<u>1,166</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>1,235</u>	<u>1,132</u>	<u>997</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>1,103</u>

Percentage.

British ..	.. 67	.. 66	.. 64	.. 67	.. 68	.. 66	.. 65
Foreign ..	.. 33	.. 34	.. 36	.. 33	.. 32	.. 34	.. 35

It will be observed that British shipping has fallen by 1 per cent., as compared with the previous year. Amongst the foreign callers Dutch, German, Italian, Japanese, and Norwegian vessels show an increase: Germany occupied the first place in 1933 and 1934.

Excluding warships and transports, coasting vessels and merchant vessels which called only to coal, oil, &c., the distribution according to flags was as follows:—

		1933.		1934.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	..	1,838	6,600,506	1,916	7,033,237
British Colonial	..	662	59,658	755	62,676
Total British Vessels		2,500	6,659,164	2,671	7,095,913
American	..	42	225,592	48	248,627
Danish	..	36	134,510	46	151,049
Dutch	..	134	878,086	140	882,461
French	..	122	790,778	118	771,531
German	..	186	836,682	203	910,178
Italian	..	129	662,975	130	678,034
Japanese	..	172	854,222	191	929,565
Norwegian	..	116	274,253	134	325,746
Swedish	..	35	120,592	30	111,848
Total foreign vessels		972	4,777,690	1,040	5,009,039

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Under the new Constitution the subjects of Industry and Commerce were assigned to the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce and the policy of the Ministry is to assist the development of the industrial and commercial activities of Ceylon. To execute these new functions a Bureau of Industry and Commerce was formed as a section of the Department of the Registrar-General who was placed in charge of these subjects in his capacity as the Director of Commercial Intelligence.

The activities of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce steadily expanded during 1934. The flow of trade inquiries from Europe and elsewhere is on the increase and the Bureau is being firmly established as a connecting link between exporters and importers in this country and importers and exporters abroad. A list of reliable traders classified for departmental purposes according to their standing has been prepared and inquiries received from customers overseas are circulated among the persons included in the list. The next step will be to compile a directory of dealers and exporters of Ceylon produce for circulation among Government departments and trade associations abroad. It is yet too early to undertake this task as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test the reliability and financial standing of a majority of the less known firms.

With a view to placing Ceylon inquirers in touch with importers abroad, the Bureau maintains a register of foreign importers of Ceylon produce. This list is being added to from time to time as new trade connections are established through the medium of the Bureau. The aim should of course be to make this register as comprehensive as possible but this ideal cannot be achieved in the absence of trade commissioners or correspondents abroad to represent the Bureau in the principal commercial centres of the world. Until such a stage is reached, the Bureau will have to resort to other expedients. The feasibility of establishing connections with the principal market centres



Lionel Wendt.

CEILING PAINTING—DAMBULLA.

Copyright Photograph

through correspondents abroad in order that the department may secure first-hand information on market conditions is being investigated.

A considerable number of inquiries and requests for information or assistance were received and dealt with in the year. It is not possible in an annual review of the present character to describe in detail the nature of inquiries handled by the Bureau. Trade inquiries were received from Europe, United States of America, Africa, China, Egypt, India, Palestine, and Persia. The Bureau is now and then called upon to act the part of mediator in connection with complaints lodged against local importers by foreign firms or against foreign importers by local firms. Happily there has been no occasion to bring undue pressure to bear on defaulters and no party introduced by the Bureau has defaulted; generally a mere statement of the complaint has had the desired effect of bringing about a settlement.

As a result of the experience gained during the last two years the commercial intelligence service organized by the Bureau has been improved to meet the requirements of local and overseas inquirers. Steps have been taken to assemble statistical and other information of a commercial character useful to Ceylon trade and industry, and for this purpose arrangements were made with overseas commercial institutions, both official and unofficial, for the exchange and supply of customs and statistical returns, trade publications, financial journals, market reports, and other commercial literature. The commercial library of the Bureau has received considerable additions. The number of periodicals received in a month exceeds 75.

As no systematic review of prices of commodities is at present available to the public, it is proposed to publish a trade journal which will contain a special section devoted to the treatment of price data, both descriptively and analytically. As a preliminary step, data have been collected regarding the course of prices, local as well as foreign, in the past years. The Imperial Institute was approached last year and through the good offices of that body very valuable information has been received at the time of writing. The editing of the trade journal is a task likely to absorb almost the whole time of one staff officer, but with the present staff it is not possible to afford the exclusive attention required for preparation. However, every endeavour is being made to bring about early publication of the journal and it is hoped that the journal will serve as a useful medium of communication between the department and the business world.

A further stage in developing the policy of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce to foster Ceylon trade abroad by the appointment of Trade Representatives was reached when the vote for the Ceylon House in London was passed by the State Council. The proposal is to establish the Ceylon House in charge of a Trade Commissioner who will bring to the notice of the business world and the general public in England as well as on the Continent the products of Ceylon, and advertise Ceylon abroad generally as a tourist resort. The Ceylon House will also serve to keep the local Bureau fully in touch with commercial developments abroad, and abreast of all commercial knowledge that will be of value to the trade of Ceylon. The plan will be tried for three years in the first instance and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for the first year's expenditure. A prominent site has been secured for the Ceylon House in London.

The building forms part of Australia House and is situated in the Strand. Steps were taken in the latter part of the year to complete the preliminaries and it is hoped to make the appointment of the Trade Representative early in 1935.

The reports of Mr. Sri Pathmanathan, Temporary Trade Representative for Southern Europe and Egypt, and of Mr. W. A. Beer, Honorary Trade Commissioner for the United States of America, were published as Sessional Papers. It has become clear that in order to obtain maximum results, the preparatory work done by temporary trade representatives should be followed up by further investigations by establishing connections through correspondents with the centres visited by the representatives. The ideal should be to appoint permanent trade representatives where prospects of trade in Ceylon produce appear most promising. Mr. Sri Pathmanathan's inquiries in Southern Europe and Mr. Beer's investigations into the possibilities of further trade with United States of America and Japan have given useful indication of the potentialities of markets that invite further activity.

Requests for technical assistance and advice were received during the year, but owing to lack of a qualified staff it was not possible in most instances to comply with them. But wherever possible attempts were made to satisfy inquirers by obtaining the advice of technical officers of other departments. Now that the Adviser on Industries has been appointed the Bureau should be in a position to give technical advice and assistance to those who wish to start new industries or to remodel existing ones.

Applications for financial assistance to start pioneer industries were received from various parties, but as the State Council had made no provision for granting State aid to industries it was not possible to consider these requests. The Standing Committee on Industrial Research and Development consisting of Messrs. A. E. Goonesinha (Chairman), M. J. Cary, I. X. Pereira, M. K. Saldin, D. J. Wimalasurendra, and Dr. Reginald Child held its monthly meetings during the year. Among the subjects which came up for discussion were the grant of cheap electric power to small or nascent industries, manufacture of tea chests out of suitable local woods, establishment of an emporium of economic products, protection for locally manufactured soaps, candles, and matches, and employment of returned Hewavitarne Industrial Scholars. Dr. Child's advice on technical problems was of great assistance to the Committee in its deliberations.

The functions of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce, when fully developed, comprise the following:—

- (1) To answer trade inquiries which are directed to the development of markets for Ceylon produce.
- (2) To furnish commercial information required by Government departments and individuals.
- (3) To assist business visitors to Ceylon by means of letters of introduction, help and advice.
- (4) To explore the possibilities of new industries and to conduct investigations into neglected industries.
- (5) To collect an adequate technical and commercial library.
- (6) To assist organizations and individuals in Ceylon to participate in exhibitions and trade fairs held in Ceylon or abroad.

- (7) To initiate representations by the Ceylon Government in regard to tariff duties, &c., on Ceylon products in other countries.
- (8) To foster Ceylon's overseas trade by the appointment of trade representatives and to take such other steps as may be necessary for the development of overseas markets for Ceylon produce.

CHAPTER VIII.

Wages and the Cost of Living.

LABOUR IN CEYLON.

1.—Agricultural.

ABOUT 850,000 acres are cultivated in paddy. The whole of this area is worked by village labour usually by the owner or lessee of the land, and his relations, but frequently also by hired labour.

The Estates.—The principal crops grown under estate conditions are tea, rubber and coconuts. Tea estates almost entirely, and rubber estates for the most part, are worked by men labour imported from South India (Tamil or Telugu). A few Indians are also employed on coconut estates, but these are mostly worked by Ceylonese.

At the end of 1934 the total number of Indians on estates was roughly 675,000 as compared with 609,535 at the end of 1933. The total number of arrivals of estate labourers during the year amounted to 140,607 and the departures to 54,790, a net increase of 85,817.

2.—Industrial.

A large number of labourers are employed in various activities connected with the port of Colombo, *e.g.*, as stevedore coolies, or in the coal-yards and marine engineering works.

Wages.—Under Ordinance No. 27 of 1927 a minimum wage is fixed for Indian labourers on tea and rubber estates and the new rates of wages in force from November 16, 1934, are—

	Men. cents.	Women. cents.	Children. cents.	
Up-country	49	39	29	} with rice at Rs. 4·80 per bushel
Mid-country	43	35	25	
Low-country	41	33	24	

In 1927 a Commission appointed to inquire into wages earned by the harbour workers in Colombo recommended the following rates which were accepted by the employers:—

		Loading Cargo. Rs. c.	Discharging Cargo. Rs. c.
Day, Full ..	..	1 75	1 60
Broken Periods, 6 A.M. to 12 noon	..	1 0	0 90
		(i.e.)	(i.e.)
		(87 plus 10)	(80 plus 10)
12 noon to 6 P.M.	..	0 87	0 80
or		•	•
Every half or part thereof	..	0 20	0 20
Night—		†	†
Full ..	..	3 50	3 20
Half ..	..	1 75	1 60
Broken Periods—		•	•
For every hour between 6 P.M. and midnight	..	0 30	0 30

* Subject to the qualification that wages by the hour for any fraction of a half day or half night shall not exceed the wages payable for the whole of that half day or half night.

† A full night's wages are payable when a labourer works from 6 P.M. to any fraction of the night beyond midnight.

The following table shows the classification adopted by Government for daily and hourly paid labour:—

			Rates per Hour.	
			Minimum. cents.	Maximum. cents.
Minor supervising grades ..	..	Class A I.	48	81
		A II.	31	63
Tradesmen ..	..	Class A III.	36	53
		A IV.	20	35
Semi-skilled labour ..	..	Class A V.	12	20
Unskilled labour ..	..	Class A VI.	8	14
Trade apprentices ..	..	Class A VII.	10	18
Women and boys ..	..	Class A VIII.	3	10

			Rates per Diem.	
			Minimum. Rs. c.	Maximum. Rs. c.
Minor supervising grades ..	..	Class B I.	3 84	6 48
		B II.	2 48	5 4
Skilled labour ..	..	Class B III.	2 88	4 24
		B IV.	1 60	2 80
Semi-skilled labour ..	..	Class B V.	0 96	1 60
Unskilled labour ..	..	Class B VI.	0 64	1 12
Trade apprentices ..	..	Class B VII.	0 80	1 44
Women and boys ..	..	Class B VIII.	0 24	0 80

Estates employing Indian labour are required by law to pay their labourers monthly. In Colombo wages are often paid every week or fortnight.

OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

On nearly all estates the resident labour force is provided with *free housing accommodation*. In Colombo a few firms make similar provision for their labourers, but in most cases the labourers find their own lodgings. Indians employed by the stevedore contractors are generally housed in a "kittangi"—a sort of barrack where the men sleep together in one large room.

Medical Attention and Provision for Old Age.—Estate labourers are entitled to free medical treatment either at the estate hospital (if there is one) or at the nearest Government hospital. Other labourers are entitled to free treatment at Government hospitals if they earn less than Rs. 50 per month in wages.

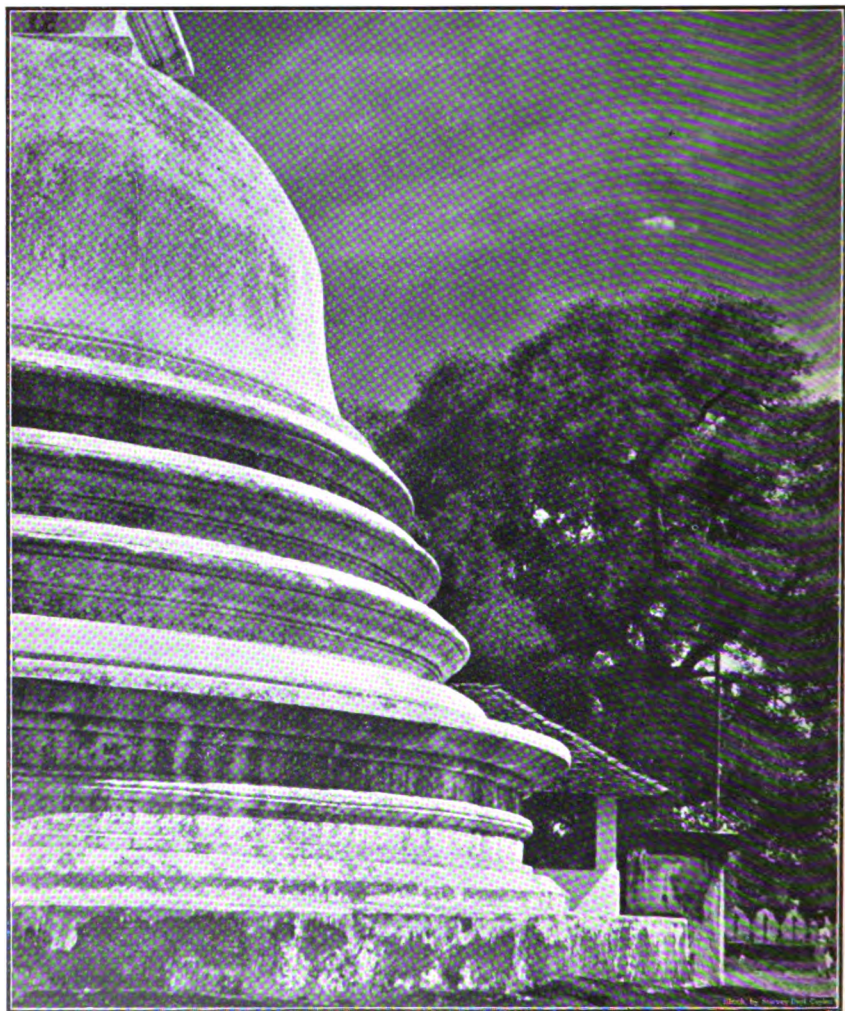
Female labourers on estates are entitled to free lodgings and medical care for one month after confinement.

Indian Labour on Estates.—Sick and indigent labourers are repatriated to India at the expense of the Immigration Fund.

Most estates pay a pension to deserving labourers who are no longer able to work. Compensation is paid voluntarily for injuries received during the course of work. Free meals are usually given daily to children.

Trades Unions.—In Colombo these are well organized and exert a considerable influence. A bill providing for the registration and control of Trades Unions, and according to them certain legal privileges, is under the consideration of the State Council.

Workmen's Compensation.—An Ordinance to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen who are injured in the course of their employment was passed by the State Council and assented to by His Excellency the Governor at the end of the year. It is expected that it will be proclaimed early in 1935.



Copyright Photograph

Lionel Wendt.

TEMPLE PRECINCTS—LANKATILLEKE.

CHAPTER IX.

Education and Welfare Institutions.

Control.—Primary and secondary education in Ceylon is administered by the Department of Education, assisted by a Board of Education and 23 Education District Committees.

Board of Education.—The Board of Education is composed of 20 members nominated by the Governor. The Director of Education is Chairman and the personnel of the Board includes Members of the State Council, Managers of Schools, and teachers. The main duties of the Board are to consider questions of legislation and to advise the Government on any other matters especially referred to it for advice. It is not an administrative or executive body and all regulations which are recommended by the Board require the approval of the Governor, and are thereafter laid before the State Council for approval.

Education District Committees.—An Education District Committee has been constituted in each Municipality and Revenue District. These Committees are appointed by the Governor, and consist partly of officials and partly of unofficials. They are responsible first for putting into effect the rules relating to compulsory education and they frame by-laws and employ attendance officers for this purpose. Secondly, they erect and maintain Government schools where these are required. They are financed by an annual grant from the Department, which is allocated on the basis of an approved programme of works submitted each year to the Department.

Schools and Attendance.—The system of education in Ceylon provides a course of education leading to University degrees in arts, and science, and diplomas in medicine and law.

The schools of Ceylon are not divided on a basis of race or nationality. All schools which are maintained by Government or assisted by means of grants are compelled by law to admit pupils irrespective of race, nationality, or religion.

Attendance at school between the ages of six and fourteen is compulsory, subject to a few exceptions. Such compulsion, however, applies only when school accommodation is provided within a reasonable distance of the residence of the pupil.

There are three distinct types of school: schools administered directly by Government, and schools assisted by Government and under the immediate control of private managers, and schools maintained by Government and managed by private managers.

There are 81 maintained schools. Local managers are appointed for such schools and are responsible for the selection of a suitable staff but the whole cost of staff and maintenance is borne from Government funds.

There are 1,566 Government schools, and the arrangements for the staffing of these are entirely in the hands of the Department. All examinations for the issue of teachers' certificates and of otherwise testing efficiency, and all appointments, transfers, &c., are also dealt with by the Department.

Assisted Schools and the Grant System.—There are in addition 2,666 assisted schools under the immediate control of private managers.

These schools receive an annual grant from the Education Department. In the case of vernacular schools, the annual grant is calculated as the total amount of the salaries paid to an efficient staff plus an additional amount for maintenance. No fees are charged in vernacular schools. In the case of the English schools, however, fees are charged and from such fees the manager has to provide a fixed sum towards the salary of each teacher he employs. The grant consists of the balance of such salaries.

In addition to Government and assisted schools, there is a certain number of private schools which are not assisted in any way from Government funds. Such schools are, however, subject to inspection by the Department.

The type of instruction given in Ceylon schools can be considered under two main headings: (i.) non-vocational instruction; (ii.) vocational instruction.

Classification of Schools.—Under the heading of non-vocational instruction is included the type of instruction which is general and academic, and by far the larger number of schools come under this class. These schools are classified as follows:—

English.	Bilingual.	Vernacular.
Collegiate		
Senior Secondary	Senior Secondary	Senior Secondary
Junior Secondary	Junior Secondary	Junior Secondary
Primary	Primary	Primary

The Primary schools provide a course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to Standard V. The course usually lasts six years.

The Junior Secondary schools provide a course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to the School-Leaving Certificate. The course usually lasts ten years.

The Senior Secondary schools provide in addition to the course for the Junior Secondary schools, a further course up to the standard of the London Matriculation Examination. The course usually lasts twelve years.

The Collegiate school is an English school which provides a course of instruction from Form I. or Standard VI. up to the standard of the London Matriculation Examination. The course usually lasts six years.

The vast majority of students complete their education at the Junior Secondary stage.

In addition to the schools that come under the above classification, there is a certain number of temple schools, which are known as Pirivenas. These schools are primarily intended for the Buddhist priesthood, and are not compelled to adopt the syllabus of work used by the ordinary schools.

Vocational Schools.—Under the heading of vocational schools come those schools which give a specialized form of instruction. Apart from one Technical School, these can be divided into part-time schools and full-time schools. Under the heading of part-time instruction is included a variety of home industries, which are taught to pupils in certain schools in addition to the ordinary academic course. Under the heading of full-time industrial schools come institutions for the training of teachers, technical schools, agricultural schools, and industrial schools. The course in training schools is usually one of two years. In technical schools it varies according to the subject which is studied. In agricultural schools courses are entirely for adults who

intend either to teach agricultural science or to become practical agriculturists. There is a variety of full-time industrial schools. All industrial schools are conducted upon a profit-sharing principle, so that the pupils benefit by whatever articles they produce. The course is one of two or three years. The subjects in which instruction is given are:—Carpentry, weaving, basket work, pottery, printing, lacquer work, blacksmith work, and a few other minor industries.

The Medium of Instruction.—The medium of instruction in schools varies according to the type of schools. In vernacular schools the medium of instruction is entirely Sinhalese or Tamil. This group of schools includes 82 per cent. of all the school-going children in Ceylon.

In bilingual schools the vernacular language is the medium of instruction for the first four or five years of school life, after which a course of English is introduced in Standard IV. Every year thereafter the number of periods allotted to English is increased. The vernacular, however, continues to be taught throughout the whole course. There are also vernacular schools where an optional course of English, for one period a day, is given in all classes above Standard III.

In the case of the third group of schools, viz., English schools, two methods are employed in giving instruction in the English language.

In the first method pupils are admitted at the earliest stage of school life, viz., the Kindergarten. Pupils admitted in this way have usually a working knowledge of English, so that their progress in mastering the language is very rapid.

The second method employed is a two-year special course in English for pupils, who transfer from vernacular schools to English schools. The pupils who enter this course are approximately nine years of age, and have already received instruction in their own mother tongue in the primary standards. This course is an intensive one, in which the direct method of teaching a foreign language is employed. After completing this course pupils are able to enter the ordinary standards of the English school, in which the medium of instruction is English. In the majority of such schools the vernacular languages continue to be taught throughout the upper classes.

It will be seen, therefore, that in the system of instruction prevailing in Ceylon the pupils are given the following alternative courses:—(1) A full course of instruction in the vernacular languages; (2) a full course of instruction in the vernacular languages plus a working knowledge of English; and (3) a full course of instruction in English, not merely for pupils whose mother tongue is English, but for those who at the beginning of school life have no knowledge of that language.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

During the year 1934, 37 new children were admitted of whom 16 are deaf and 21 are blind. The total attendance is now 370 exclusive of the 5 blind babies in the nursery, comprised as follows:—

	<i>School.</i>			
The number of Blind girls	..	54		
The number of Deaf girls	62	..	116
The number of Blind boys	61		
The number of Deaf boys	107	..	168
	<i>Workshops.</i>			
The number of Deaf women	16		
The number of Blind women	14	..	30
The number of Deaf men	25		
The number of Blind men	31	..	56
				<hr/> 370

Health.—There has been no serious case of illness and the health of the children generally has been very good throughout the year.

School Buildings.—A small sick-room for the use of the elder boys has been erected, and a new wing with accommodation for 20 in the boys' hostel is now nearing completion.

Industrial Work.—Progress in this department has been steady but of necessity slow—this year 2 more of the blind boys trained in the Weaving Department have set up looms for themselves in their own home, and those working in the Rattan school have gained greater efficiency and several are now able to carry out their work unaided. The boys in the Carpentry workshop have been kept busy but there is great difficulty in finding a market for their work.

The institution continues to employ a number of those who have passed through the school, in all 28, comprised as follows:—

Assistant teachers, deaf ..	4	Barber, deaf ..	1
Assistant teachers, blind ..	2	Cooks, deaf ..	3
Assistant matron partially blind ..	1	Appu, deaf ..	1
Mechanic, deaf ..	1	Pumpers, blind ..	8
Sewing women, deaf ..	3		
Tailors, deaf ..	3		
Gardener, deaf ..	1		28

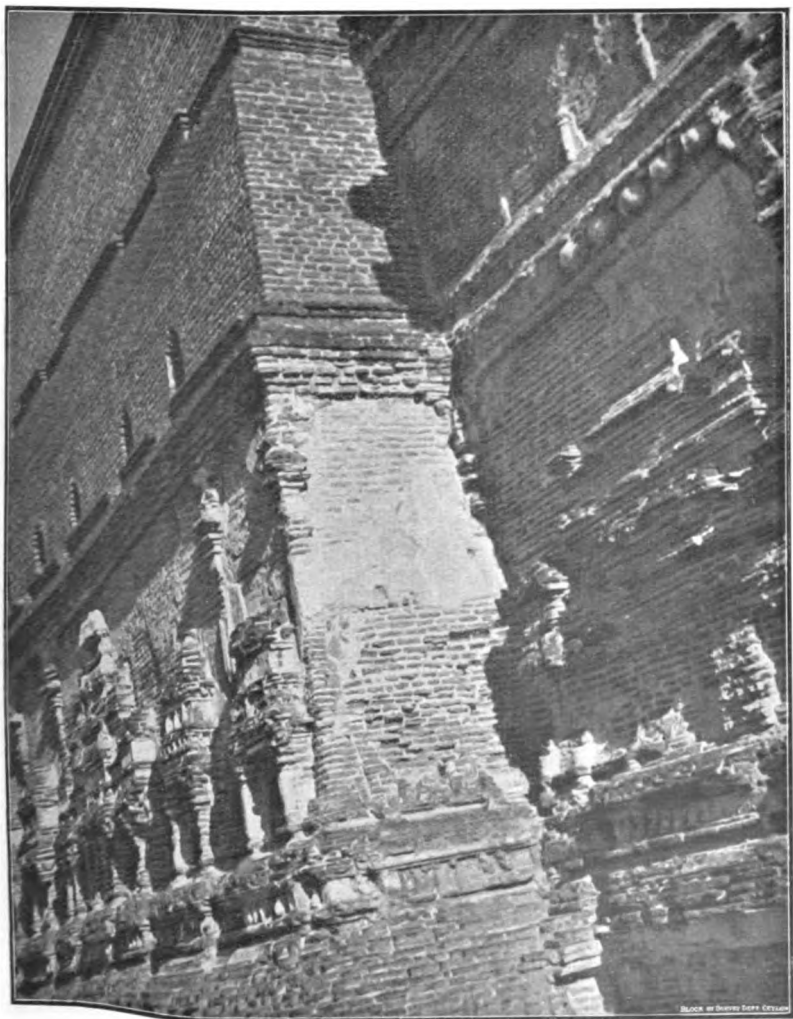
During the year suitable employment has been found for former pupils in farming, gardening and the Government Railway workshops—but the problem of finding employment for the boys and girls as they pass out of the school presents an increasing difficulty and calls for the inauguration of some definite scheme to aid the deaf and blind to become self-supporting.

Orphanages.—Educational facilities are provided for orphans or destitute children. A maintenance grant of Rs. 75 is paid to the Manager of an approved Orphanage or Home on account of each orphan or destitute child who is between the ages of 5 and 15 (in an Assisted Vernacular school) at the beginning of the school year and who has been in residence at an Orphanage or Home for a period of not less than 9 months and has regularly attended a registered school during this period. Such grants during 1934 amounted to Rs. 119,505.

Reformatory.—There is only one reformatory school to which juvenile offenders are admitted. Here they are taught different trades such as gardening, carpentry, tailoring, cooking, bookbinding, iron-work, printing, weaving, &c., while undergoing their term of punishment. Eighty-seven juvenile offenders were admitted during the year bringing the total to 384.

Prisoners.—There are schools for prisoners at two jails in the Colombo District. There are 42 pupils at one end and 135 pupils at the other. Social workers conduct English classes for certain prisoners at the latter jail. The jail school at Kandy has 6 pupils.

Lepers.—There are two schools for lepers: one at Hendala and another at Mantivu which are conducted by the Sisters of the Franciscan Order. The school at Hendala consists of three sections, i.e., English, Tamil, and Sinhalese containing 38, 26, and 17 pupils,



Copyright Photograph

Lionel Wendt.

ANCIENT WALLS—POLONNARUWA.

respectively. The ages of the pupils range from 12 to 48. The average is 50. The Mantivu Leper School, also consisting of 3 sections, has 11 pupils in the English section, 9 in the Sinhalese, and 7 in the Tamil.

The Langdon Home.—In Badulla District there is one institution which receives assistance from Government for training women in industrial work and household management. After a period of training, these women go into the villages and teach the older girls reading, writing, sewing, embroidery, and lacemaking. They also give instruction in the art of clean and efficient housekeeping and also encourage the practice of thrift.

Pensions, &c.—Government teachers are pensionable and in addition make contributions to a Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Teachers in assisted schools are eligible for a pension similar to that of Government teachers, but the pension scheme in assisted schools is on a contributory basis.

THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The University College was established in 1921 for the purpose of affording facilities for higher education to students in Ceylon.

Numbers.—The number of students on the roll in July, 1934, the beginning of the academic year, 1934-35, was 450, including 55 women students. The figures for 1921-33 were as follows:—

1921	166	1926	313	1931	355
1922	217	1927	279	1932	377
1923	262	1928	315	1933	417
1924	262	1929	338		
1925	256	1930	394		

Courses.—The College offers instruction in Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Pali, English, Sinhalese, Tamil, Logic, Philosophy, History, Geography, Economics, Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology.

Honours courses are provided in Classics, English, Indo-Aryan (Sanskrit and Pali), History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physics.

The College course is normally one of three years. At the end of the first year students take the (External) Intermediate Arts, Science, and Economics examinations of the University of London conducted in Ceylon. At the end of the third year they take the final examinations for the B.A. (General), B.A. (Honours), B.Sc. (General), B.Sc. (Special), and the B.Sc. (Economics) Degrees of the same University.

Students who intend to join the medical profession are given one year's course of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, and General Biology, at the end of which they take either the First M.B. Examination of the University of London or the Pre-Registration Examination of the Ceylon Medical College, or both.

Graduates.—On the results of the examinations held in June, 1934, 29 candidates qualified themselves for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of the University of London.

The total number of graduates from the University College from the time of its inception in 1921 is 304 of whom 24 obtained Honours in Classics, 10 in English, 22 in History, 34 in Mathematics, 11 in Indo-Aryan, 9 in Chemistry, 3 in Botany, and 3 in Zoology.

Hostels.—Most of the students not living with their parents or relations are residing in four hostels affiliated to the College and subject to the College rules and regulations. These hostels are administered by extra-university bodies and are subsidized by the Government.

University College Council.—This Council, which consists of twenty members nominated by His Excellency the Governor, advises the Principal of the College in matters relating to the administration of the College, and the preparation for its conversion into a University.

THE CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Ceylon Medical College was established in 1870 in the form of a medical school capable of affording a practical education on the principles of medicine and surgery, and especially midwifery, together with a practical knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, *Materia Medica*, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the art of dispensing. It had originally a Principal and three lecturers, and the whole course took only three years.

This course was later increased from time to time in order to keep abreast with the progress of medical science. In 1887 recognition was granted by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, and the diploma became registrable in Great Britain and all parts of the Empire.

In 1924 the complete extended curriculum of one year's pre-medical study (Chemistry, Physics, Biology) and five years' medical study was adopted.

The College now provides the complete course of instruction required for the practice of modern Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. Including the course of preliminary or pre-registration work in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, which is provided by arrangement at the University College, Colombo, the whole course takes six years.

In addition to the complete medical curriculum, the College provides a course of instruction for a minor grade of medical practitioners, known as Apothecaries. These receive a two years' course of instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmacology and Dispensing, Elementary Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, both theoretical and clinical, and Surgical Dressing, and in Hygiene and Public Health. They receive free instruction, and on passing the two Apothecaries' Examinations are employed by the Government to take charge of the Government Dispensaries and some small hospitals in the remote rural areas and villages, but are only permitted to practise while so employed in Government Service and are subject to the control of the District Medical Officers. They are eligible to be registered as Pharmacists.

These Apothecaries to a large extent provide for the medical treatment of the poor villagers in remote districts and where fully qualified medical practitioners are not available.

A department for the training of pupil midwives has been added to the College. This work was formerly carried out by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, but from October 1, 1931, the teaching and examinations of pupils have been vested in the College Council. First and second class certificates of efficiency are conferred on

successful candidates, who are then eligible to be registered as midwives. As this arrangement in practice proved difficult of administration it was discontinued from October 1, 1932. The College however continues to conduct the examinations for certificates of efficiency as midwives, the courses of instruction having been restored to the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services. The College thereby retains control of the standard of teaching.

The College is staffed by whole-time Professors, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, and a large number of part-time lecturers, mostly drawn from the officers of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services.

Details of staff, fees, courses of study, and rules for students, and the history of the College, are embodied in the annual calendar, copies of which are sent free to Medical Schools in Great Britain, principal Educational Institutions, and Government departments in the Island.

The Government set up in 1928 a Post-licentiate Scholarship (suspended for the time being), which is granted yearly to the best student of the final year who qualifies in the first class within the statutory period, to enable him to obtain British qualifications and also to pursue studies and research in some special subject. The value of the scholarship is £300 per annum.

A small number of students generally discontinue study in the Ceylon Medical College and goes to the United Kingdom to complete their studies.

THE LAW COLLEGE.

The Law College which is controlled by the Incorporated Council of Legal Education exists for the supervision and control of the legal education of students desiring to qualify themselves as advocates or proctors of the Supreme Court. The Council consists of the Judges, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and such other persons of standing in the legal profession as the Judges may appoint. The members hold office for three years at a time. The academic qualifications requisite for admission in the case of advocates are (1) a degree in Arts or Science of any University in the British Empire, (2) a pass in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of the University of London, and in the case of proctors (1) a degree in Arts or Science of any University in the British Empire, (2) a pass in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London or the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science of any Indian University, or the Senior Local Examination of the University of Cambridge, or the Cambridge Senior School-Leaving Certificate, provided always that the candidate shall adduce proof that he has passed an examination in English and Latin, such examination being either the examination on which he relies for his qualification or some one or other of the aforesaid examinations of any University in the British Empire.

Admissions to the Law College take place twice annually, in the months of January and July, respectively, and the total number of students admitted during the year 1934 is as follows:—

Advocates	::	::	::	::	22
Proctors	::	::	::	::	101

The Board of Lecturers, consisting of six members, are appointed in the month of June and hold office for three years.

The examinations provided under the Rules of the Incorporated Council of Legal Education are held twice a year, also in the months of January and July, the examiners (five in number) being appointed once a year in the month of June by the Council. The under-mentioned table shows the number of students who presented themselves at the various examinations, together with the number of successful candidates in 1934:—

			Entered.		Passed.
Advocates	..	..	98	..	36
Proctors	..	..	293	..	103

CHAPTER X.

Communications and Transport.

SHIPPING.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.

Introduction.—The position of Colombo at the junction of the most important trade routes in the East makes it an important port in the commerce of the East, and this natural advantage has been enhanced by the excellent facilities for docking, bunkering, loading and unloading cargo, water supply, &c., afforded by the port to the vast tonnage of shipping navigating Eastern waters. The port of Colombo has contributed largely to the commercial and economic prosperity of the Island, and this fact is borne out by the phenomenal growth of the city of Colombo since the conversion of the open roadstead into a great artificial harbour enclosed by extensive breakwaters. Colombo is a great *entrepot*, and the volume of business passing through its Customs houses is an indication of the state of trade and general prosperity of the Island.

Trade.—The quantity of imports and exports handled in the port of Colombo in 1934 amounted to 1,767,734 tons (1,027,983 tons imports and 739,751 tons exports) as compared with 1,488,683 tons (854,833 tons imports and 633,850 tons exports) handled in 1933. There has been an increase of 279,051 tons as compared with the previous year.

Harbour.—The harbour is enclosed on all sides, being bounded on the South and East by the land and on the North and West by massive breakwaters. The approach to the harbour is free from navigational dangers. Vessels drawing 33 feet can enter by the Western entrance and vessels drawing 27 feet can enter by the Northern entrance. The Western entrance channel is 630 feet wide, with a navigable depth of 36 feet L. W. O. S. T., and the Northern entrance channel 550 feet wide, with a navigable depth of 30 feet L. W. O. S. T. The sheltered area of the harbour amounts to 643 acres at low water, of which 246 acres have been dredged to 36 feet and over, 106 acres to a depth varying between 36 feet and 33 feet, and 103 acres to between 33 feet and 30 feet; the remaining 188 acres have a depth of less than 30 feet.

Accommodation for Vessels.—Berthing accommodation, exclusive of the Graving Dock, Guide Pier, and Oil Jetties, is available for 38 vessels in the north-east monsoon and 40 vessels in the south-west monsoon. Berths are available in either monsoon for vessels drawing up to 33 feet of water. One of these berths is for vessels of unlimited length.

Railways.—A broad gauge railway runs through the port premises, and it is connected with the main railway system of the Island, thus affording direct communication with all parts of the Island and Southern India. Sidings are provided at different places on the waterside. The length of the railway is 6 miles 19 chains, but the total mileage of railway used, including sidings, &c., is 14½ miles. The port railway is available only for the conveyance of goods, the tonnage of goods handled during 1934 being 261,775 tons as against 194,190 in 1933.

Roads.—Communication by road to the harbour is excellent.

Canals.—The Lake to Harbour canal affords direct water transport between stores and mills situated on the lakeside and the harbour. It is navigable by fully loaded 40-ton harbour barges and to some extent relieves the congestion on roads. This canal, together with the lock basin and locks and the water area of the Beira Lake including the San Sebastian canal locks, is now included in the limits of the port of Colombo.

The total number of lighters, launches, &c., which passed through the Lake to Harbour canal during the year was 10,218 against 9,677 in 1933, and 8,209 in 1932. The goods traffic during the last two years is as follows:—

		Import Cargo. Tons.	Export Cargo. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1933	..	.. 11,699	.. 70,468	.. 82,167
1934	..	.. 24,156	.. 71,112	.. 95,268

The receipts from the Lake to Harbour canal dues and lock charges during the financial year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 31,863.04, as against Rs. 23,148.11 in the financial year 1932-33.

LAKESIDE FACILITIES.

The development of the Lakeside Barge Yards comprising the portion of land bordering on the Beira Lake, has opened up for commercial purposes a valuable stretch of land on the water front of the lake, and has relieved the congestion in the harbour by affording facilities for the reception of a number of boats which had hitherto been moored in the harbour. There is every indication, that, when trade improves, there will be an increasing demand for land on the lakeside which by its propinquity to the harbour and easy access thereto, both by land and water, affords a valuable venue for commercial purposes.

The Beira Lake is now an integral part of the port, and its progressive development will eventually lead to the establishment of a Commercial Zone in the vicinity of the port serving as a feeder to the business of the port and fostering its development.

Passenger Jetty.—The baggage office has good accommodation and examination halls. There is a staff always on duty day and night, and baggage landed with passengers is passed without delay. There is also provision for the storage of such baggage as a passenger may wish to leave in the premises, a small storage rent being payable. Accommodation is also provided at the Custom house at the Passenger Jetty for a Railway Booking Enquiry Office and a Post Office. The Passenger Traffic during the year shows an increase, the total number being 284,112 against 263,088 in the preceding year.

Landing and Shipping.—Landing and shipping of cargo is assisted by an efficient crane service. There is a total quayside of 15,657 lineal feet. The following are the particulars of cranes available at the port:—

Electric cranes	..	14	Hand derrick	..	1
Steam cranes	..	22	Steam derrick	..	1
Hand cranes	..	13	Mobile crane	..	1
Elephant hand crane	..	1	Steam jib crane	..	1
Floating cranes	..	2	Steam block loading titan	..	1

operating on the jetties and quays. The largest lift which can be made is 35 tons. The conveyance of cargo from the vessel to the wharf is done by lighters and is carried out by recognized stevedores and landing companies.

Cargo for shipment is brought down to the warehouse by cart, lorry, train, or barge. The Port Commission railway runs direct into the premises alongside three of the export warehouses. With regard to shipment, the same considerations apply as in the case of imports, some firms finding it more convenient to employ a clearing or shipping agency than to maintain their own staff. As in the case of import cargo, goods remain in the Government warehouse at the risk of the exporter. To suit the convenience of shippers who do not carry out their own shipments, landing and shipping companies are prepared to take over cargo at the shipper's stores for removal to the warehouse in the Company's own lorries. Export harbour dues are payable on all goods sent down to the warehouses or wharf. If they lie there for more than three clear days, further dues are payable for each day, and in addition a similar sum by way of warehouse rent. Cargo is taken to the vessel by means of lighters. A good supply of labour is available.

Warehouse Accommodation.—Goods discharged being not always directly transferred to some other means of conveyance, it has been found necessary to provide extensive warehouse accommodation for the increasing volume of goods demanding storage, pending shipment or removal from the premises. There is a total warehouse floor area of 592,476 square feet in the port for dealing with imports, exports, and transshipment cargo. Most of the warehouses have railway facilities and cranes are available where required.

The import warehouses are situated between the root of the South-west Breakwater and the Lake to Harbour canal. Other import warehouses and landing areas are also situated on either side of the canal, and these are largely used for the landing of rough cargo, such as timber and metal. Further north, three recently built warehouses are available at Kochchikade, where facilities are provided for transport by rail.

Five commodious warehouses are allotted for the accommodation of export cargo, in addition to an open shed used for the shipment of drums containing coconut oil and similar commodities, and another shed for rough cargo. The largest warehouse can accommodate 4,000 tons of tea packed in chests of the usual size. The other four warehouses can each accommodate from 2,500 to 3,000 tons.

There are several bonded warehouses within the Customs premises, and certain firms have their own bonded warehouses outside the premises. Goods may be bonded for any period up to two years, after which they must either be removed or rebonded. All goods placed in bond are liable to the same rent and harbour dues as in the case of

import cargo up to the time of bonding, after which no further dues are payable and bonded warehouse rent is recovered, the amount payable per week on bonded goods being the same as the charge per day on import cargo. No rent is payable to the Customs in the case of goods which lie in bonded warehouses belonging to private firms, though a charge is made for Customs supervision of deposits and removals.

Several firms have their own warehouses and stores on the lakeside, which has direct access from the harbour through the canal and locks. Special facilities are given by the Customs for import cargo to be removed direct to these stores and, conversely, for the direct shipment of export cargo from these stores to the vessel. Rent and dues are, however, payable as in the case of goods landed in the warehouse, but the advantage of this direct traffic lies in obviating two additional handlings which would be necessary had the goods been landed or shipped from a quay.

Transshipment warehouses are available for the accommodation of cargo pending transmission to the destination. No import duty is payable upon such cargo, and rent and harbour dues are payable at a reduced rate, amounting to 1/5th of the rate payable upon ordinary import cargo. In the case of direct transshipment from vessel to vessel, a small fee is payable for Customs supervision. The volume of transshipment is fairly large, the quantity transhipped during the year being about 44,822 tons, but there is a steady traffic, with Tuticorin and other South Indian ports of transshipment of cargo to and from the United Kingdom, America, Australia, the Far East, &c.

Removal of Cargo.—Goods may be cleared either by the importer himself or by any landing company or recognized clearing agency. Firms who import on a large scale find it convenient to keep their own staff of wharf clerks for the clearing of cargo and the passing of the necessary entries through the Customs. On the other hand firms whose business is not so great as to justify the maintenance of such a staff, find it more convenient to clear their goods through a Landing Company, or a Clearing Agency.

Warehouse rent and harbour dues are payable upon all goods landed at the wharf, and three clear days are allowed for the removal of the goods, exclusive of Customs holidays, of which there are five in the year, and Sundays. On goods removed after the expiry of this period further rent and dues are payable in respect of each day inclusive of Sundays and Customs holidays. Special facilities are offered by the Customs for clearing goods prior to the passing of the entry and the payment of the duty, rent, and dues. The usual system is to place a cash deposit with the Customs, against which goods are removed after any examination found necessary, the importer guaranteeing to pass the necessary papers within a reasonable period. Special facilities are also given for the clearing of perishable goods and of consignments, such as rice and sugar, which are landed in large quantities at a time.

Coaling Facilities.—There are about 29 acres of land on the foreshore of the harbour half of which is leased to different companies for the stacking of coal. The coaling grounds between the Barge Repairing Basin and the Graving Dock have 17 coaling jetties. Large supplies of coal can be procured, and steamers are bunkered with good despatch at any hour of the day or night.

The types and approximate prices of coal stocked at Colombo for commercial purposes are as follows (December, 1934):—

Type.			Price Trimmed (f. o. b.) Per Ton.	
			s.	d.
Welsh merthyr (Admiralty quality)	..	..	39	9
Welsh $\frac{1}{2}$ Duffryn (Admiralty quality)	..	..	39	9
Natal	..	..	26	0
Indian	..	..	24	0

For commercial purposes, such as tea firing, Natal and Indian coal is sold f.o.b. Colombo, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.50 per ton respectively.

The quantities of coal imported and issued for bunkers during the years 1933 and 1934 were as follows:—

			1933.	1934.
			Tons.	Tons.
Imports	..	..	404,917	404,959
Bunkers	..	..	217,786	233,672

Oil Facilities.—The port is equipped with an up-to-date oil fuel installation which provides for the rapid bunkering of ships using oil fuel. The main Oil Installation Depot, about 92 acres in extent, is situated at Kolonnawa, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the harbour front, and various oil companies have erected their own storage and distribution tanks there. This depot is divided into a non-dangerous and a dangerous oil section and is separated by a safety reservation. Three main pipelines are laid connecting the discharge berth in the harbour with the main oil depot, two for oil fuel and the other for kerosene and petrol. In connection with the bunkering of vessels, a measuring tanks depot, about 19 acres in extent, has been established at Bloemendahl, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the harbour front, and branch pipelines are provided from Kolonnawa to Bloemendahl and from Bloemendahl to the bunkering berths. The oil depot is also connected to the main railway system of the Island. Three reinforced concrete jetties, two for bunkering purposes and one for discharge of oil tankers, have been provided. The outer oil bunkering jetty is capable of accommodating vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught. The inner bunkering jetty is used by barges for bunkering. Vessels of 500 feet length and 27 feet draught can be berthed at the discharge jetty where the latest facilities for discharging oil ships are provided, and vessels of deeper draught up to 29 feet are accommodated at the Graving Dock Guide Pier.

The imports of oil during the last two years were as follows:—

			1933.	1934.
			Tons.	Tons.
Liquid fuel	..	..	272,734	314,723
Kerosene oil	..	..	20,726	30,605
Petrol and benzine	..	..	19,228	34,383
Total	..	..	312,688	379,711

The quantities of liquid fuel issued for bunkers during the last two years were as follows:—

							No. of Ships Bunkered.	Tons.
1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	459	245,401
1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	512	265,985

There has also been a steady increase in the number of oil burning vessels calling at the port while those burning coal only have declined. These facts illustrate that coal is fast replaced by oil as a means of marine engine propulsion.

The Oil Facilities receipts during the year 1934 were Rs. 930,102.57 as compared with Rs. 815,896.23 in 1933.

Graving Dock.—Length of floor, 700 feet; breadth of entrance-cope level, 85 feet; depth over sill at low water, 30 feet; depth over sill at high water, 32 feet. Docking can be carried out by day or night.

Patent Slip.—Length 800 feet; length of cradle, 220 feet; breadth of cradle, 40 feet; depth over keel blocks at lower end at low water, 21 feet 6 inches; depth over keel blocks at upper end at low water, 10 feet 6 inches; inclination 1 in 20. Capable of slipping a vessel of 1,200 tons dead weight.

Ambulance Facilities.—An ambulance launch is available for the conveyance of sick and injured persons between ship and shore. The Colombo Municipal Council provides an adequate and efficient motor ambulance service for the port.

Quarantine.—On entering the harbour each ship is visited by the Port Surgeon or his Assistant, and no person is allowed to board the ship or leave the ship till pratique is granted. If there are cases of infectious diseases on board, such as plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, or typhus, the ship is held in strict quarantine until all necessary measures, such as removal of the sick person, disinfection of the ship, vaccination, &c., as the case may be, are carried out. Thereafter the ship is allowed to be worked in restricted quarantine, any persons having business on board being allowed on special permits.

Port Commission.—The Colombo Port Commission is composed of the following:—The Principal Collector of Customs (who is Chairman or Chief Port Commissioner); the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services; the General Manager of the Railway; the Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor of Colombo; the Deputy Collector of Customs; the Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle; the Harbour Engineer; six Unofficial Members nominated by the Chamber of Commerce to represent Import, Export, Shipping, Coaling, Oil, and Landing Agencies' Interests; two Unofficial Members nominated by His Excellency the Governor to represent Ceylonese interests.

RAILWAYS.

All the railways in Ceylon are State-owned and Government-controlled, the management being vested in the Ceylon Government Railway Department.

The total length of line open is 951 miles, of which 834 miles are broad gauge (5½ feet gauge) and 117 miles narrow gauge (2½ feet gauge).

The frontispiece map shows how the different lines radiate from Colombo.

The following table shows the distance from Colombo Fort to the more important stations on the different lines, with the first class return passenger fare and the approximate time of journey:—

Col. Fort	Distance.	Train Fare (Return).	Approx. Time of Journey.	Col. Fort	Distance.	Train Fare (Return).	Approx. Time of Journey.
To—	M. c.	Rs. c.	Hours.	To—	M. c.	Rs. c.	Hours.
Paradeniya ..	71 62	.. 8 65	3½*	Polonnaruwa	162 1	.. 19 55	8½*
Kandy ..	75 12	.. 9 10	3½*	Batticaloa ..	217 78	.. 26 15	12
Nanu-oya ..	128 62	.. 17 95	7½*	Trincomalee	184 25	.. 22 20	9½*
Nuwara Eliya	135 27	.. 19 20	10	Mount Lavinia	7 47	.. 0 95	½*
Bandarawela	161 34	.. 23 90	12*	Galle ..	70 38	.. 8 50	2½*
Anuradhapura	127 31	.. 15 35	6½*	Negombo ..	24 18	.. 3 0	1½*

* By express trains.

The main results of the working of the Ceylon Government Railway for the financial years 1929-30 to 1933-34 are shown in the following table:—

Particulars.	1929-30. Rs.	1930-31. Rs.	1931-32. Rs.	1932-33. Rs.	1933-34. Rs.
Total capital outlay	.. 220,522,956	.. 223,460,704	.. 225,307,864	.. 226,379,400	.. 227,005,002
Gross earnings	.. 29,650,683	.. 25,324,379	.. 22,024,355	.. 19,711,602†	.. 20,980,422
Total working expenses‡	.. 25,085,120	.. 23,809,576	.. 21,688,864	.. 19,319,240	.. 18,943,156
Net revenue§	.. 4,565,563	.. 1,514,803	.. 335,491	.. 392,362	.. 2,037,266
Percentage of net revenue on total capital outlay	.. 2·07 p.c.	.. ·68 p.c.	.. ·15 p.c.	.. ·17 p.c.	.. ·90 p.c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts from ordinary passenger and season tickets	11,599,508	.. 9,653,763	.. 8,378,370	.. 7,539,419	.. 7,941,378
Gross receipts from parcels, goods, &c.	18,051,175	.. 15,670,616	.. 13,645,985	.. 12,172,183	.. 13,039,044
Free traffic (excluding that for Railway Department) included in gross receipts	.. Nil	.. Nil	.. Nil	.. Nil	.. Nil

† Includes (Rs. 566,625) a/c Temporary levy on salaries.

‡ Includes provision for renewals.

§ That is, "Gross earnings" less "Total, working expenses."

The number of passengers conveyed has increased by 622,233, the total conveyed during the year being 11,476,539. Under Season Tickets the number of ticket holders has fallen off by 161, the total number of season tickets issued during the year being 172,101.

The number of parcels conveyed during the year was 1,323,554 or an increase of 74,940.

The tonnage of goods carried was 1,082,402 or an increase of 230,776 tons, the noticeable increases and decreases being:—

	Increase. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.
Agricultural produce	7,198	—
Rice	17,924	—
Tea	—	6,527
Coconut Produce (other than copra)	10,548	—
Copra	18,351	—
Manure	70,017	—
Rubber	5,371	—
Sundry goods	58,610	—
Packing for tea, rubber, and desiccated coconuts	—	1,085
Salt (country)	—	12,635
Special Train Traffic (for Government Departments)	58,001	—
Foreign Traffic (Indo-Ceylon route)	3,717	—

Passenger Fares.

The standard passenger fares are as follows:—Single fares: First Class, 7 cents per mile on all lines below Nawalapitiya and 10½ cents per mile on all lines above Nawalapitiya. Second Class, 4½ cents per mile on all lines below Nawalapitiya, and 7 cents per mile on all lines above Nawalapitiya. Third Class, 2½ cents per mile on all lines. Week-end tickets are issued between all stations distance 25 miles and over at single fare and a half for the double journey. Reductions are made for children, pioneers, and labourers of any nationality, and for periodical tickets.

Sleeping Cars.

The sleeping cars which run on the Up and Down night mail trains between Colombo, Kandy, and Bandarawela and Colombo-Kankesan-turai are provided with sleeping accommodation. Each berth is numbered and provided with bedding and an attendant accompanies each car. The charge for a sleeping berth is Rs. 5 in addition to the ordinary first-class fare to the station to which the journey is made.

In the Indo-Ceylon mail trains sleeping berths without bedding are provided for through first-class passengers without any extra charge, but berths are not guaranteed unless they have been reserved, for which a registration fee of Re. 1 per berth will be charged. If bedding is required Rs. 5 must be paid for each set of bedding at the time of booking, and a berth will be made up as a bed by the Car Attendant. In such cases no registration fee will be charged.

Restaurant Cars.

These are attached to the important trains on the Main and Northern lines.

Restaurant Rooms.

These are provided at Maradana, Polgahawela, and Nanu-oya on the Main line, Colombo Fort and Alutgama on the Coast line, and Anuradhapura on the Northern line. Refreshments at these places are supplied at moderate prices.

Refreshment Baskets.

Refreshment baskets can be supplied for any train from Colombo on giving 20 minutes' notice to the Manager, Restaurant Cars and Rooms, at his office at Colombo Fort Station.

Luggage.

Each adult passenger is allowed, free of charge, the following weight of luggage:—

	lb.		lb.
First class	112	Third class	56
Second class	84		

A free allowance of half these quantities is made for each child travelling with a half-ticket. No luggage will be conveyed free for children under three years of age who travel free.

ROADS.

There are over 16,500 miles of roads and cart tracks in the Island controlled and administered by the following authorities:—

Authority.	Description of Roads.	Approximate Mileage.
(i.) Public Works Department	.. All main thoroughfares in the Island	4,804
(ii.) District Road Committees	.. All minor roads within the areas of jurisdiction of each Committee	3,000
(iii.) Local Governing Authorities, viz., Municipalities, Urban District Councils, Local Boards, Sanitary Boards, &c.	.. All streets within their respective jurisdictions	565
(iv.) Village Committees	.. All natural cart tracks within the jurisdiction of each Committee	7,800
(v.) Irrigation Department	.. —	70
(vi.) Private parties	.. —	350

In addition there are approximately 8,200 miles of bridle paths in the charge of the District and Village Committees.

The Public Works Department is the principal road authority in the Island and is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all the "Main roads", by which are meant through arteries connecting the principal centres of populations with one another and with the railways and ports.

The whole cost of construction, improvements, and maintenance of these roads is met from the general revenue of the Island.

The roads vary in standard from narrow country roads to wide modern thoroughfares, the standard depending on the nature of the country traversed and the traffic carried.

The following is the classification of the Public Works Department roads according to the nature of their surfaces:—

	Miles.
Full-metalled	3,851
Track-metalled	409
Gravelled	416
Natural	128
	<hr/> 4,804

The metalled roads are maintained in good order, and, with but few exceptions, may be considered passable to all classes of traffic. Gravelled roads can be considered as dry weather roads only; in dry weather they are generally in fair order, but they cannot be relied upon to the extent of metalled roads. A large mileage of the metalled roads is tarred or otherwise surface-treated. At the end of 1934 the length of roads so treated was 3,601 miles.

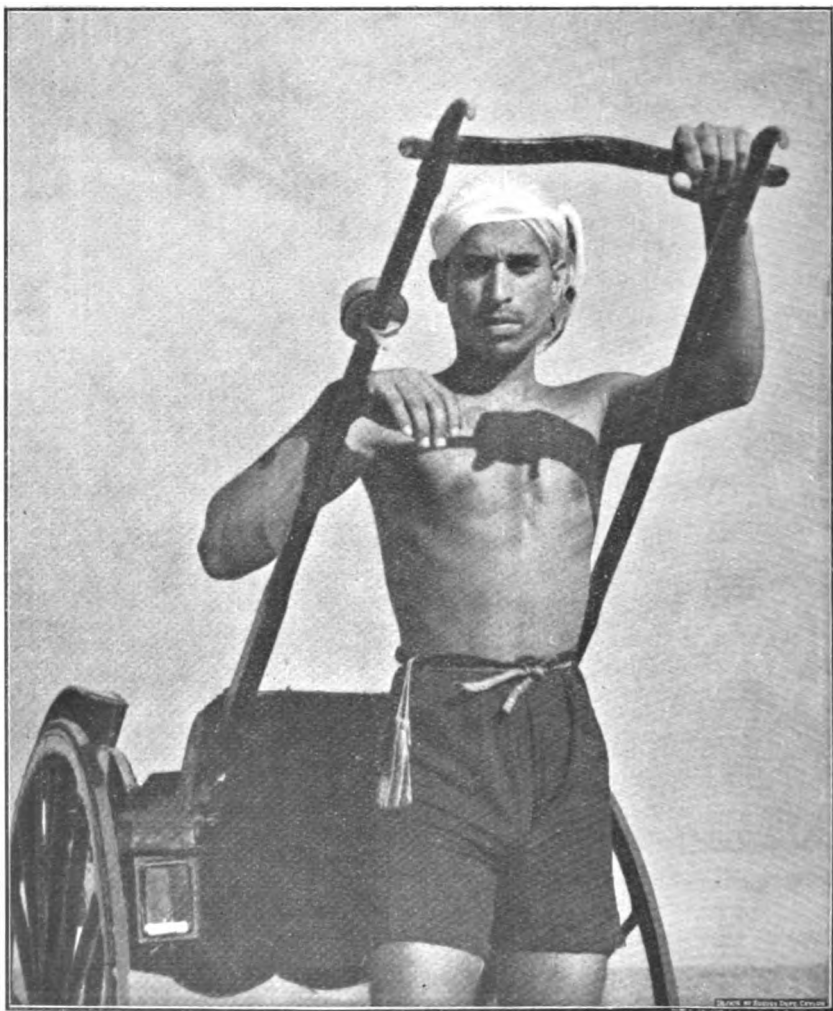
The only direct charge on road users is that for the use of ferry boats, but on the main roads with few exceptions the ferries have been replaced by bridges. Indirect charges are made in the form of import duties and taxes on wheeled vehicles.

The distribution of the main roads, distances between the principal centres, &c., can be ascertained on reference to the motor map of Ceylon, obtainable from the Surveyor-General, Colombo.

The distances from Colombo to other chief towns by road (given to the nearest half mile) are shown in the following list:—

Colombo to—	Miles.	Colombo to—	Miles.
Galle	72½	Batticaloa (via Badulla)	241
Peradeniya	68	Anuradhapura (via Matale)	154½
Kandy	72	Trincomalee (via Kurunegala)	169
Nuwara Eliya (via Peradeniya)	112	Anuradhapura (via Puttalam)	129
Nuwara Eliya (via Ginigathena)	106½	Jaffna (via Puttalam)	250

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100



Copyright Photograph

RICKSHAW RUNNER.

Lionel Wendt.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT BY ROAD.

The number of motor vehicles in Ceylon on December 31, 1930, was 24,405, it decreased during the years of depression to 23,359, on December 31, 1933. Owing to a revival of trade generally throughout the Island, the figure increased to 25,010 on December 31, 1934.

The average cost of running a small private car may be put at about 25 to 40 cents per mile. Hiring cars are available in most parts of the Island and cost 40 cents to Re. 1 per mile.

Drivers and mechanics for privately-owned cars can be obtained without difficulty and all drivers must hold the Government Certificate of Competence, while many are registered with the Automobile Association of Ceylon. Numerous facilities for repairs exist in Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and most of the other towns. Supplies of petrol and oil are available in all towns and in most of the larger villages.

The Automobile Association of Ceylon is affiliated or has reciprocal agreements with most of the Automobile Associations and Clubs in other countries and the Secretary (P. O. Box 338, Colombo) will afford any information which may be desired. The various landing, Customs, and registration formalities can be arranged for visitors by the Association. Facilities afforded by the International Convention relative to motor traffic are now available to Ceylon and a Ceylon TRIPTYQUE for Customs purposes is available through the leading Automobile Institutions.

Motor Omnibuses.—There is a plentiful supply of motor omnibuses, known in England as road service vehicles, carrying passengers for hire and running on nearly every main road in the Island. The number of omnibuses in use during the year was 2,263. Greater control of the routes served, the condition of the omnibuses plying on the roads and the standard of drivers and conductors is desirable.

The seating accommodation for passengers in motor omnibuses varies from 8 to 37.

Personal luggage of small dimensions and light weight is carried free of charge. Extra luggage will be carried only if there is room in the conveyance on payment of a fee.

Goods.—The chief means of transport of goods by road are the local bullock cart and the motor lorry. A double-bullock cart is capable of taking $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons at a time, and travels at the average rate of about 2 miles an hour. The cost per ton per mile may be put at about 80 cents. There are about 34,000 single- and double-bullock carts in Ceylon, the majority of which are used in the transportation of village produce. Motor lorries are slowly but surely replacing bullock carts in the movement of estate goods and in other industries. These vary in load capacity from 5 cwt. to about 10 tons and travel at a speed of about 15 to 20 miles per hour, 15 miles being the legal speed limit for heavy lorries. They run mostly on petrol, a fair number on steam or kerosene, and a few but increasing number on crude oil. In 1934 there were 3,218 motor lorries and vans in Ceylon. Experience has shown that the running costs can be kept as low as 50 cents per ton per mile. The diesel oil engine is gaining in popularity. The number of diesel vehicles in Ceylon on December 31, 1934, was 46 as against 11 on December 31, 1933. Notwithstanding the higher price charged for this type of vehicle the diesel oil vehicle by reason of its

comparatively low running costs promises to be the principal means of transport of heavy loads in the near future and is likely to play an important part in the resuscitation of the Island's industries. Recently the question of taxation of diesel oil engines has become important.

Tramways.—The only street tramways in Ceylon are those in the town of Colombo, the total length of double track being 7 miles. There are two nearly equal routes: one between the Fort and the Kelani river terminus, and one between the Fort and Borella, joined by a cross line between Maradana and Grandpass *via* Skinner's road and Armour street. The total number of passengers carried annually is estimated at about 13 millions.

CANALS.

The only artificial navigable waterways in Ceylon are a series of canals connecting a chain of lakes on the west coast—Bolgoda, Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw, Mundel, and Puttalam lakes—as also the estuaries of the Kalu-ganga, Kelani-ganga, Maha-oya, and Deduru-oya; thus forming a continuous water-way from Kalutara in the south to Puttalam in the north, a distance of approximately 120 miles. These were maintained in good order.

In addition to the foregoing there are about 41 miles of boat channel maintained by dredging the Jaffna lagoon.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

(Full information on this subject is to be found in the "Ceylon Post Office Guide", obtainable from the Postmaster-General, Colombo, price 75 cents.)

On December 31, 1934, 877 offices were opened for business. Details of the facilities afforded are as follows:—

159 Post Offices (excluding the Central Telegraph Office which does only telegraph business) dealt with all classes of postal business, viz., mail and parcel work, registration and insurance of postal articles, money order, postal order, and Savings Bank work, and telegraph and telephone business. Sixty-three Post Offices dealt with all classes of business except telephone work. One Post Office (at the Colombo Passenger Jetty) transacted all classes of business except parcel work. One Post Office conducted all classes of business except postal order, value-payable and cash-on-delivery work and telephone work. Twelve Post Offices dealt with all classes of postal business except telegraph and telephone work.

Thirty-eight Sub-Post Offices conducted all classes of postal business, except insurance, and also provided telephone-telegraph facilities. 126 Sub-Post Offices also conducted such business except telephone-telegraph work.

430 Village Receiving Offices dealt with mail work only. At 36 Railway Stations facilities for the despatch and receipt of Inland postal telegrams were available. At 10 of these stations, mail work was also conducted.

There are 10,419 miles of telegraph wire (including railway telegraph wires), of which 2,710 are laid underground, and 50,614 miles of telephone wire (including Trunk and Junction lines) for subscribers' circuits, of which 36,900 are laid underground (excluding private estate lines).

MAIL SERVICES.

A regular weekly mail service is maintained between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe and between Ceylon and Australia. Regular and frequent services are also available to the Straits Settlements and the Far East. Mails from Colombo to Mauritius *via* Bombay are despatched fortnightly. Direct mail to Mauritius is also sent at very irregular intervals. There is also a direct service not less than twice a month between Ceylon and South Africa. Mails from Ceylon to East Africa are despatched fortnightly *via* Bombay and direct twice a month. The mail service by train is maintained daily between Ceylon and India *via* Talaimannar except on Saturdays.

Air Mails.—There is a regular bi-weekly despatch of air mail articles from Colombo to connect with the weekly despatch from Karachi westwards, the earlier closing in the week is forwarded by rail to Karachi and from thence by air to destination whilst the latter despatch is forwarded by rail to Madras and from thence by the combined Indian Internal and Imperial Airways Services, the countries served by these services being the United Kingdom, Countries in Europe, South and East Africa, Canada and the United States of America. Correspondence intended for conveyance by the Internal Air Services of certain countries (*viz.*, United States, Dutch East Indies, and Australia) are also despatched weekly.

Indian mails are carried generally by the Ceylon Government Railway and from railway stations by private contract motor mail services, bullock coach, or runner services.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Inland Rates and Rates to India.

	Cents.		Cents.
For letters, per 2 ounces or part of that weight	6	For registered newspapers not weighing more than 2 pounds, for every 8 ounces ..	2
For post cards, each	3		
For printed matter, per 2 ounces or part of that weight up to a maximum of 2 pounds	2		

Rates to the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Egypt.

	Cents.		Cents.
For letters, per ounce or part of that weight	9	For printed papers, per 2 ounces or part of that weight	3
For post cards, each	6		

Rates to Foreign Countries (excluding Egypt.)

	Cents.		Cents.
For letters, for the first ounce	20	For post cards, each	12
For every additional ounce or part of that weight	10	For printed papers, per 2 ounces or part of that weight	4

INLAND CASH-ON-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Postal articles can be transmitted by the Inland post on the value-payable system provided that the amount payable is not less than 50 cents or more than Rs. 600. A posting and delivery fee of 5 to 15 cents, according to value, will be levied on every value-payable article.

FOREIGN CASH-ON-DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The Cash-on-delivery Service is in operation between Ceylon and the United Kingdom (the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States) and Germany.* Details will be found in the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders can be obtained at any of the Post Offices payable at any of the others and in most foreign countries. The maximum for inland and Indian Money Orders is Rs. 600, for foreign orders £40 except in certain special cases where the maximum is below this amount. The rate of commission for inland Money Orders is 10 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 10 and 10 cents for the remainder, and for Indian Money Orders 20 cents for each complete sum of Rs. 10 and 20 cents for the remainder. The rate for foreign Money Orders expressed in sterling is 25 cents on sums not exceeding £1, and on sums exceeding £1, 15 cents for each complete sum of £1 and 15 cents for the remainder. Money orders payable in the United Kingdom or countries served through the United Kingdom can be despatched by Air Mail on payment of a fee of 15 cents in addition to the ordinary money order commission. Telegraph Money Orders can be despatched in the inland service. Telegraph Money Order service is also available to India and some other foreign countries, a fixed fee of 10 cents irrespective of the amount of the order is charged for Inland and Indian Telegraph Money Orders. There are fixed minima for Telegraph Money Orders according to the currency in which the order is advised. Details will be found in the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

POSTAL ORDERS.

Inland Postal Orders for fixed amounts ranging from 50 cents to Rs. 10 are issued, the rate of commission varying from 3 to 10 cents.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

There are 40 denominations of British Postal Order, ranging from 6d. to 21s., the difference between each up to 19s. being 6d., and 1s. between 19s. and 21s. Commission is charged at the rate of 5 cents on each of the first three denominations, 10 cents on each of the next eighteen, and 15 cents on each of the remaining denominations. A full list of the countries to which British Postal Orders can be sent is given in section 7 of the "Ceylon Post Office Guide". Broken amounts up to 5d. (but not including fractions of a penny) may be made by affixing unused Ceylon postage stamps of equivalent value or British penny postage stamps not exceeding three in number in the spaces provided on the order.

* The outward service with Germany is temporarily suspended.

INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The minimum charge for Inland telegrams is 50 cents for the first twelve words, including the address, and 5 cents for each additional two words or less. These telegrams can be sent from any one telegraph office to any other in the Island.

The charge for urgent telegrams is Re. 1 for the first twelve words, including the address, and 10 cents for each additional two words or less.

Greetings and Condolence telegrams can be sent at reduced rates on such occasions as Christmas, New Year, Wesak, Hindu New Year, Id, Birthdays, Birth of a Child, Weddings, and Funerals and Deaths. The text of such a telegram should be a phrase selected from the list of stock phrases appearing at the end of rule 419A of the Ceylon Post Office Guide. The entire text is counted as one word for the purpose of the collection of charges. The charges are 30 cents for the first 6 words and 5 cents for each additional word. For fuller details, see the rule already quoted.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS.

The rates for telegrams to India (including Burma) are express Rs. 2, and ordinary Re. 1 for the first 12 words or less, and 15 cents and 10 cents respectively for each additional word.

Telegrams to places in other British Possessions and foreign countries can be sent on a minimum charge per word varying from 40 cents to Rs. 6 for ordinary, and from 45 cents to Rs. 3 for deferred telegrams, according to the distance of the place of destination, the route by which the telegram is to be sent, &c. A full list of places to which foreign and Colonial telegrams can be sent, together with the rates charged, is given in section 11 of the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

FOREIGN CHEAP RATE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language are accepted for transmission as "Daily Letter Telegrams" to various places abroad at considerably reduced rates. A list of places to which this service is available, and the scale of charges, will be found in section 11 of the "Ceylon Post Office Guide".

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

Radio-Telegrams are accepted at any Postal Telegraph Office in Ceylon for transmission to ships equipped with radio-telegraph apparatus through the Coast Station in Colombo.

The charges are as follows:—

	Per Word. Cents.		Per Word. Cents.
British, Indian, or Colonial Government Telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	Free	All other Government or private telegrams On Radio-Telegrams sent to—	65
Private telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War	40	(a) Spanish and Swedish ships the charge is ..	60
		(b) Finnish ships the charge is ..	50

The normal range of the Colombo Radio Station is 500 miles or about two days steaming from or to the port of Colombo, but this distance is considerably exceeded when conditions are favourable and also according to the equipment on board the ships.

With ships fitted with the Short Wave System, communication is possible for a few thousand miles. Ships not so fitted can be reached through those having the facility.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Telephone communication exists between most of the principal towns and certain rural districts. The towns are generally served by Government exchanges and the rural districts by Government or private licensed exchanges which are connected to the general trunk system by means of Government junction lines.

The charge for the use of a public call box for six minutes or less is 10 cents, and for the use of the trunk and junction lines for three minutes or less on day calls between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and for six minutes or less on night calls between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., the charge is as follows:—

	Cents.		Cents.
For 15 miles or under	15	Over 32½ miles and not exceeding 60 miles	50
Over 15 miles and not exceeding 32½ miles	25	Every additional 25 miles or part of a mile	25

The minimum annual rental for a telephone connection to a large town exchange is Rs. 180 for business or professional purposes and Rs. 120 for non-business or residential purposes and that for a connection to a small town exchange Rs. 125 and Rs. 90 respectively.

BROADCASTING SERVICE.

The Government maintains a regular broadcasting service on a wavelength of 428.5 meters (700 KC) with a transmitter radiating 1 K.W. situated in Colombo.

Programmes consisting of music, talks and news are broadcast in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil for about two hours at noon, half an hour at tea time, and about four hours in the evening. During these hours the Empire programmes from Daventry are picked up and relayed, whenever they are considered of interest.

The number of listeners in the Island at the end of 1934 was 2,342 which is 0.43 per thousand of population, as against 1,664 listeners at the end of 1933.

School Broadcasting.—There is a regular broadcast to schools conducted by the Department of Education who use the microphone during the afternoons on certain days.

CHAPTER XI.

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures.

BANKS.

THE following is a list of banks which have branches in Ceylon:—

Name of Bank ..	..	Imperial Bank of India
Address of Head Office	..	Madras
Branch in Ceylon	..	Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	—
London Office ..	..	25, Old Broad street, London, E.C. 2
<hr/>		
Name of Bank ..	..	National Bank of India, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2
Branches in Ceylon	..	York street, Fort, Colombo; Ward street, Kandy; and Nuwara Eliya
Agents in Ceylon	..	Clark, Spence & Co., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom	..	The Bank of England; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	..	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Address of Head Office ..	..	38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2
Branch in Ceylon ..	..	Queen street and Baillie street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England ; Midland Bank, Ltd. ; Westminster Bank, Ltd. ; National Provincial Bank, Ltd. ; The National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. ; Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	..	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Address of Head Office ..	..	1, Queen's road, Hong Kong, China
Branch in Ceylon ..	..	24, Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	E. Coates & Co. (Galle), Ltd., Galle
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	..	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Address of Head Office ..	..	16, Gracechurch street, London, E.C. 3
Branches in Ceylon ..	..	2, Queen street, Fort, Colombo ; Ward street, Kandy ; and Galle
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England ; Midland Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	..	The Eastern Bank, Ltd.
Address of Head Office ..	..	2 and 3, Crosby square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 3
Branch in Ceylon ..	..	75-77, Chatham street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The Bank of England ; Westminster Bank, Ltd. ; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd. ; The Bank of Scotland ; Barclay's Bank, Ltd. ; Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	..	The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. (with which is affiliated The Allahabad Bank, Ltd.)
Address of Head Office ..	..	117-122, Leadenhall street, London, E.C. 3
Branch in Ceylon ..	..	Victoria Arcade buildings, York street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		Lloyds Bank, Ltd. ; Westminster Bank, Ltd. ; The National Provincial Bank, Ltd. ; Royal Bank of Scotland

Name of Bankers ..	..	Thos. Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd.
Address of Head Office ..	..	Berkeley street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1
Branch in Ceylon ..	..	Prince street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	—
Bankers in the United Kingdom		The National Provincial Bank, Ltd. ; Barclay's Bank, Ltd. ; Midland Bank, Ltd.

Name of Bank ..	..	Indian Bank, Ltd.
Address of Head Office ..	..	Indian Bank buildings, North Beach road, Madras
Branch in Ceylon ..	..	Baillie street, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	None
Bankers in the United Kingdom		None

Name of Bank ..	..	The Calicut Bank, Ltd.
Address of Head Office ..	..	The Calicut Bank, Ltd., Bank road, Calicut, India
Branch in Ceylon ..	..	15, Baillie street, Fort, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon ..	..	None
Bankers in the United Kingdom		None

Name of Bank ..	..	The Bank of Chettinad, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	The Bank of Chettinad, Ltd., Chettinad, South India
Branch in Ceylon	..	The Bank of Chettinad, Ltd., 256, Sea street, Colombo
Agents in Ceylon	..	No Agency (Manager : P. L. M. Chidan baram Chettiar)
Bankers in the United Kingdom		None

Name of Bank ..	..	Bank of Uva, Ltd.
Address of Head Office	..	Badulla
Branch in Ceylon	..	—
Agents in Ceylon	..	Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd., Colombo
Bankers in the United Kingdom		—

BANKING AGENCIES.

Name of Bank.	Agents in Ceylon.
Coutts & Co. ..	.. George Steuart & Co., Colombo
Ulster Bank, Ltd., Belfast	.. do.
Westminster Bank, Ltd. ..	.. do.
Bank of Montreal ..	.. do.
Charles Hoare & Co. ..	.. do.
Martin's Bank, Ltd. ..	.. do.
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.	.. do.

SAVINGS BANKS.

There are two Savings Banks, viz., the Ceylon Savings Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank.

The Ceylon Savings Bank is a Government institution established in 1832. Accounts may be opened with a minimum deposit of 50 cents, and not more than Rs. 2,000 can be deposited in one year irrespective of withdrawals. The maximum sum which a depositor may have to his or her credit is Rs. 6,000. Charitable institutions or societies may deposit Rs. 3,000 per annum up to a maximum of Rs. 9,000. The Bank allows interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on accounts of Rs. 1,000 and under, and 3 per cent. on accounts above Rs. 1,000.

The Post Office Savings Bank is managed by the Post and Telegraph Department. Deposits and withdrawals can be made at any of the Post Offices in the Island. The minimum amount that can be deposited is 25 cents, and the maximum per annum is Rs. 750 irrespective of withdrawals. The total amount which a depositor may have to his or her credit is Rs. 3,000. The rate of interest allowed is 2.4 per cent.—2 cents per month for each complete sum of Rs. 10.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

There were, on April 30, 1934, 897 registered Co-operative Societies in Ceylon, of which 3 were Co-operative Central Banks, 762 Village Credit Societies or Banks of Unlimited Liability, 29 societies of Limited Liability, 48 Thrift Societies, 32 Supervising Unions, 12 Supply Societies, 2 Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks, 3 Sale Societies, 2 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, 1 Co-operative Land Development Society, 1 Co-operative Motor Boat Society, 1 Health Society, and 1 Sports Society. These Societies had 30,277 members.

Statistics are compiled only at the end of the co-operative working year on April 30. Since then 4 more Supply Societies and 2 Sale Societies have been registered as well as many village credit Societies.

The Societies were handling on April 30 Rs. 2,531,107.06. The Co-operative Central Banks exist for the purpose of attracting funds in the form of deposits from the general investing public and lending them to registered societies.

Attention has been concentrated on the thorough training of primary societies in the principles and practice of co-operation, and particularly on the organization of secondary institutions designed to make the movement independent of direct assistance from Government. These consist mainly of Central Banks, whose object is to provide and control the necessary finance, and Supervising Unions which are intended to provide scope for unofficial workers and gradually to take over the whole work of propaganda and supervision.

Loans are still made directly by Government to Societies in the less developed portions of the Island, but this system is being gradually replaced by independent Central Banks as the movement develops.

The percentage of overdue loans for the whole Island was 15.03 for the year ending April 30, 1934. A few Supply Societies have worked successfully, but this branch of the work has proved to be very difficult. There is at present a strong demand for new societies.

CURRENCY, &c.

The monetary unit in Ceylon is the Indian silver rupee, which is divided into 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are coined:—(1) Silver, 50-cent piece; 25-cent piece; and 10-cent piece; (2) nickle, 5-cent piece; (3) copper, 1-cent piece and $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent piece.

The chief medium of exchange in Ceylon is the currency notes issued by the Government of Ceylon. They are of the following values:—Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 50, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, and Re. 1. The present value of the rupee is about 1s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are the English units. In conjunction with these many local weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works.

WITH the introduction in July, 1931, of the new Constitution for the Island under the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, the Public Works Department is placed under the immediate control of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

On account of the acute financial depression that prevailed in the Island, the votes of the Department for the financial year 1933-34 were greatly reduced and the programme of new public works drastically curtailed. The total expenditure by the Department amounted only to Rs. 6,760,020, as against Rs. 6,935,806 during the previous year (1932-33) and Rs. 26,832,848 five years ago (1928-29).

Maintenance.—The roads, bridges, canals, and public buildings in charge of the Department were maintained in satisfactory condition having regard to the restricted funds available.

New Works.—The following are the more important works completed or in progress during the year:—

NEW BUILDINGS AND ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

- Quarters for nurses and pupil midwives, De Soysa Lying-in Home.
- Special repairs and alterations to block No. 5, Echelon Barracks, to house the Income Tax Department.
- Improvements to Welikada Prison.
- Improvements to Government Training College.
- Additions and improvements to Galle Face Secretariat.
- Extensions to Out-patients' Department, Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital.
- Alterations to a portion of the Torrington square buildings to accommodate the Government Analyst's Department.
- Reconditioning Queen's House, Colombo.
- Improvements to Government bungalow A 108, "Alfriston", MacCarthy road, Colombo.
- Improvements to Income Tax Office to accommodate Stamps and Estate Duty Office.
- Kitchen, Ragama Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital.
- Conversion of Warehouse Officer's quarters, Kalutara, into a warehouse and store.
- Construction of quarters for the Medical Officer at Dambulla.
- Conversion of old stables at Kandy into a store-room for the Excise Department.
- Conversion of resthouse at Wattegama into a Police Station.
- Construction of new quarters for the Medical Officer, Kotmale.
- Extension of maternity ward, Nuwara Eliya hospital.
- Waiting hall, Matara hospital.
- New light house at Talaimannar.
- Additions and alterations to Jaffna Prison to provide accommodation for prison officers.
- Improvements to drainage, Kayts hospital.
- Special repairs to Kovilan lighthouse.
- Boathouse for launch "Foam", Trincomalee.
- Maternity ward, Batticaloa hospital.
- Special repairs to Trincomalee Court-house.
- Converting District Engineer's bungalow at Maho into a Post Office.
- Maternity ward, Marawila hospital.
- Waiting room and improvements to Rambukkana dispensary.
- Kitchen for women's section, Ratnapura hospital.
- Isolation ward, Kegalla hospital.
- Improvements to District Medical Officer's quarters, Avissawella.
- Improved water supply, Eheliyagoda hospital.

BRIDGES.

- Reconstruction of bridge No. 5/1, Colombo-Kandy road.
- New bridge No. 5/1, Dodangoda-Tebuwana road.

Strengthening bridges Nos. 31/15 and 32/9, Nugatenne-Bintenne road.

Strengthening bridge No. 13/8, Beligamuwa-Mirisgonioya road.

Improvements to Millegamuwa bridge on 60th mile, Avissawella-Ginigathena road.

Strengthening bridge No. 35/1, Kandy-Badulla road.

Reconstructing Mirissa bridge.

Dikwella bridge.

Reconstructing bridge No. 4/1, Galle-Akuressa road.

Renewing bridge No. 18/4, Akkaraipattu road.

Reconstructing bridge No. 3/1, Palavi Service road.

New bridge on 95th mile, Pelmadulla-Halpe road.

Strengthening bridge No. 22/1, Wellawaya-Moneragala road.

New bridge at Alawwa.

Reconstruction of Maggona bridge.

Reconstruction of Ja-ela bridge.

Lunawa bridge.

Bolgoda bridge.

NEW ROADS.

Bambalapitiya Link road from near the Wellawatta mills to the Municipal boundary, Kirillapone.

Bowatte-Karambeoya road (under the Estates Road Ordinance).

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS.

Clearing slip, removing boulders and constructing retaining walls at Hakgala, 53rd mile, Kandy-Badulla road.

Improvements to Kamburupitiya-Mawarella road.

Improvement of the Erukkalampiddy Causeway road to Toddaveli Railway Station.

Causeway on 31st mile, Kuchchaveli-Yanoya road.

Widening and improving Bazaar street and Puttalam road, Kurunegala.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unemployment relief works in and about Colombo:—

Levelling Medical Research Institute site.

Levelling Crown land at junction of Dematagoda road and high level road.

Karaiyur Reclamation Scheme.

General Flood Outlet Scheme, Kokuvil drainage channel.

Improvements to boat channel, Jaffna lake.

Coast Protection Works:—

Colombo-Galle road, 32-35 miles.

Coast protection works at Matara.

WATERWORKS.

Completed:—

Improvements to Hatton water supply.

Extension of Mannar water service to Puthutheru area.

Improvements to Batticaloa waterworks.

In progress:—

Improvements to water supplies at Gampola and Diyatalawa.

Under investigation:—

Improvements to water supplies at Wattegama, Nuwara Eliya, Hambantota, Tangalla, and Kurunegala.

IRRIGATION.

Early History.—From the earliest period in the history of the Island the importance of conserving water for irrigation has been recognized. Historical records indicate that the construction of the necessary tanks and channels came to be regarded as a special and solemn duty assigned to the King for promoting the wealth and welfare of his subjects, and that in proportion to the zeal with which different monarchs had exercised this prerogative their names were venerated. The remains of extensive and intricate networks of tanks and canals can be found to-day in every part of the Island suitable for the cultivation of rice. Though it is unlikely that all these various irrigation systems ever existed simultaneously in full working order, it is clear that the ancient engineers realized the principles of conserving on a very large scale the intermittent supplies carried by the main rivers, and with the advantage of an unlimited command of labour and an intimate knowledge of their terrain, though handicapped by the primitive nature of their technique and appliances, they made valiant and often successful efforts to apply them.

Decay and Subsequent Growth.—Indigenous irrigation activity and agricultural prosperity seem to have reached their zenith about the twelfth century A.D. From then onwards to the modern era Ceylon was not infrequently ravaged by internal warfare and pestilence. No large irrigation work was constructed in this period, and, until the advent of the Dutch and subsequently of the British, the works already built were allowed to fall into disuse and disrepair. There is probably no form of civil engineering work that demands more constant and unremitting attention to its maintenance than that connected with the control of water, and it is not difficult to appreciate that without such attention the once great irrigation works very rapidly succumbed to the onset of floods and the ceaseless inroads of the jungle. In modern times many of the old irrigation works have been restored to active usefulness. There are yet others embedded in the jungle which await restoration as and when occasion arises.

Importance of Irrigation.—The importance of irrigation in Ceylon is due to two causes, one dietetic and the other climatic. Rice is the staple food of the people and its cultivation, though not always remunerative, has, through secular and religious encouragement, acquired a definite social status as the national agricultural industry. Rice practically grows in water and although the rainfall in the Island is generally adequate in total amount, its seasonal incidence is uncertain. Rice cultivation cannot succeed if it depends solely on the vagaries of such rainfall, and the construction and maintenance of artificial means of diverting and conserving water are manifestly essential.

Classification of Irrigation Works.—The total area under paddy in Ceylon to-day is approximately 800,000 acres, which may be divided into four main categories according to the system of irrigation practised in each :—

				Approximate Area. Acres.
I.	Major works	..	..	160,000
II.	Minor Works : Village tanks	..	..	200,000
III.	Do. Village channels	..	..	170,000
Total under artificial irrigation				530,000
IV.	Direct rainfall	..	..	270,000
Total				800,000

The owners of land under major works are required to contribute, by an assessed annual rate, towards the cost of construction and maintenance of the works. The " construction rate " is generally a very small percentage of the capital cost of the work, and the " maintenance rate " not infrequently produces considerably less revenue than the actual expenditure incurred by Government on the maintenance of the work. Minor works, both tanks and channels are maintained by the villagers themselves under the general supervision of Government officials and with the tangible and often considerable assistance of Government. The fourth category covers lands which, being situated in localities of evenly distributed rainfall, are able with reasonable chances of success to dispense with artificial irrigation. The trouble on these lands is often the superabundance of water rather than its deficiency, and drainage rather than irrigation their particular need.

Progressive Development of Activities.—When the Irrigation Department was created in 1900 it was assigned the engineering duties of operating and maintaining those major works which had already been restored in whole or part, and of restoring a selection of old abandoned works under which the prospects of development appeared to be favourable. The administrative side of these works and the general responsibility for all minor irrigation works remained the function of the revenue officers, with such advice and assistance as they required from the Irrigation Department. Under this regime steady progress was made with the extension and improvement of irrigation service under major works, and latterly the engineering resources of the department have been applied in a steadily increasing degree to the improvement of minor irrigation tanks and channels. Another development of the department's functions, which is rapidly acquiring considerable importance, is the construction of schemes for preventing or abating floods, for improvement of drainage conditions on irrigable lands, and for exclusion of sea-water therefrom. With this development the department has become directly interested in all the four categories of irrigation in Ceylon and the scope of its service has correspondingly widened.

Major Irrigation Works.—Under the present Constitution the department is under the general control of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, and a progressive policy of active development

is being pursued. The principal works of construction on which the department was engaged during 1934, in addition to the maintenance, operation, and improvement, of working schemes, are given below :—

Karachchi Scheme, Northern Province.—Extensions of distribution channel and road systems for 8,000 acres.

Akathimurippu Scheme, Northern Province.—Construction of distributary system to village tanks for 860 acres.

Minneriya Scheme, North-Central Province.—Construction of main and branch channels and roads for the first stage (4,000 acres) of the complete scheme of development of 10,000 acres.

Kalawewa Scheme, North-Central Province.—Construction of channel and road systems for 2,000 acres in Kalagama.

Nachchaduwa Scheme, North-Central Province.—Extensions of channels and roads for development of 800-acre block.

Tabbowa Scheme, North-Western Province.—Extensions of channels and roads for a total paddy area of 1,000 acres.

Diyaturai Scheme, North-Western Province.—Construction of channels for 230 acres.

Udugoda Bandara-ela, Central Province.—Reconstruction of first 4 miles.

Rufuskulam Scheme, Eastern Province.—Construction of channels for 1,500 acres.

Pattipolai-aar Scheme, Eastern Province.—Construction of anicut for 840 acres.

Unnichchai Left Bank Scheme, Eastern Province.—Extension of channel system.

Walawe Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province.—Channel and road construction.

Kirama-oya Scheme, Southern Province.—Construction of anicuts and channels.

Colombo Flood Scheme, Western Province.—Raising and strengthening of protection bund to 4 feet above highest recorded flood level. This work was undertaken as an unemployment relief measure and gave continuous employment throughout most of the year to about 1,000 labourers.

Minor Flood Protection Schemes, Western Province.—Schemes for the exclusion of minor Kelani floods were undertaken for the Henpita, Ranale, and Pahuru-oya tracts; similar schemes on the Kalu-ganga were completed at Nikatu and Thoragala elas.

Village Works Improvements—General.—The sum of Rs. 138,519.29 was expended on the improvement of 105 village works throughout the Island, by the construction of spills, sluices, anicuts, and similar works. In return the villagers are required, by formal agreement, to complete within a stated period, the complementary earthwork and other improvements that lie within their capacity.

Scope of Future Activity.—There is very wide scope for much more extensive cultivation under irrigation scheme, and many schemes of restoration and development of ancient works and the construction of

new ones can be taken up, as the demand for such extension arises. Apart from the ultimate and possibly far distant object of producing the staple food of the country in sufficient quantity to meet her consumption requirements, the restoration of the paddy industry to its traditional prestige, importance, and attractiveness, and the resettlement in large numbers of a happy and contented peasantry on the land, would be an inestimable benefit to the Island and go far towards solving the unemployment problem in the towns.

CHAPTER XIII.

Justice and Police.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF CEYLON.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. It has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from all courts except Village Tribunals. It exercises no original jurisdiction in civil cases. Under Ordinance No. 2 of 1891 it is a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in respect of the more serious offences, such as homicide, rape, and the graver types of extortion. In practice it seldom tries cases which do not fall within its exclusive jurisdiction. It usually sits with a jury and tries cases committed for trial by a Police Court. It exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction over all criminal courts except Village Tribunals. The Supreme Court may pass any sentence authorized by law.

District Courts.—The District Courts, of which there are at present 22 in the Island, have unlimited original civil jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Police Courts.* District Courts may pass any of the following sentences:—

- (a) Imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 2 years;
- (b) Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees;
- (c) Whipping;
- (d) Any lawful sentence combining any two of the sentences aforesaid.

Under sections 3 and 4 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1891 the Governor has power to appoint a District Court to have a limited Admiralty jurisdiction. The District Court of Colombo alone has been appointed to exercise such jurisdiction.

Police Courts.—There are 43 Police Courts in the Island. The offences which a Police Court may try are specified in the schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. Various Ordinances have also

* Under section 152 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Police Magistrate who is also a District Judge may, in the course of an inquiry into an offence which is triable by a District Court, proceed to try such offence summarily when he is of opinion that it can properly be so tried. In such a case there is no previous committal.

made other offences triable by a Police Court. A Police Court may not pass a sentence heavier than the following, except where an Ordinance has specially empowered it so to do:—

- (a) Imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 6 months;
- (b) Fine not exceeding one hundred rupees;
- (c) Whipping, if the offender is under 16 years of age;
- (d) Any lawful sentence combining any two of the sentences aforesaid.

Police Courts also hold preliminary inquiries into crimes with a view to committal for trial by a District Court or the Supreme Court. If after inquiry a Police Magistrate is of opinion that an accused should be discharged he makes order to this effect. Where a Magistrate is of opinion that an accused should be committed for trial to a court of competent jurisdiction, the record of the proceedings at the inquiry is forwarded to the Attorney-General, who directs the Police Magistrate to commit the accused or to discharge him.

Courts of Requests.—Courts of Requests have original civil jurisdiction (subject to certain exceptions) in all actions in which the debt, damage, or demand or value of the land in dispute does not as a rule exceed Rs. 300.

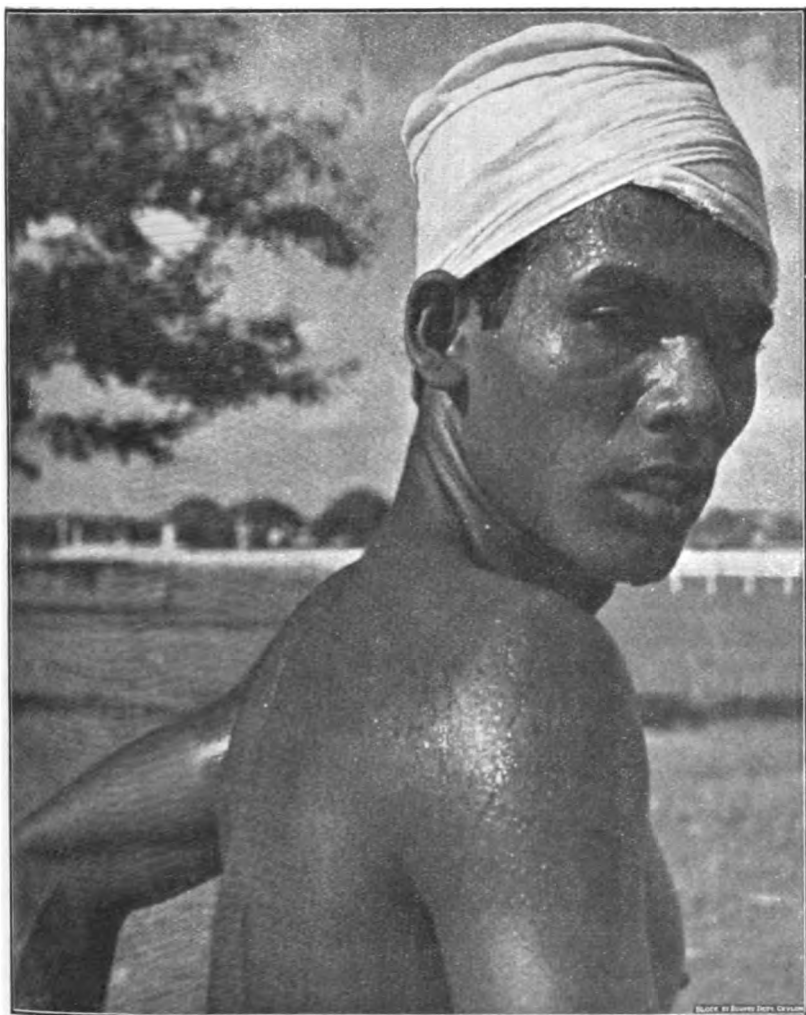
There are 43 Courts of Requests in the Island, of which one (the Colombo Court) is presided over by a separate Commissioner. All the others are presided over by a District Judge or a Police Magistrate who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his own duties as District Judge or Police Magistrate.

Village Tribunals.—Village Tribunals have civil jurisdiction for actions in which the debt, damage, or demand or the value of the land in dispute does not exceed Rs. 20, or, where both parties consent, Rs. 100 and in cases between a Co-operative Society and its members. Village Tribunals have criminal jurisdiction to try breaches of rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision or the Village Committee under section 29 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1924, and various minor offences enumerated in the schedule to Ordinance No. 9 of 1924. A Village Tribunal may impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 or 14 days' imprisonment in default of payment.

A Village Tribunal is presided over by a paid President appointed by the Governor. He sits with three Councillors chosen by lot. In the case of difference of opinion between the President and the Councillors, the opinion of the President prevails (section 50 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1924).

There are 216 Village Tribunals in the Island, namely, 24 in the Western Province, 33 in the Central, 50 in the Southern, 6 in the Northern, 22 in the Eastern, 21 in the North-Western, 15 in the North-Central, 17 in the Uva, and 28 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Village Committees.—Village Committees in subdivisions where no Village Tribunal has been established, have power to try breaches of rules made by the inhabitants of the subdivision or the Village Committee under section 29 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1924, and have the same power of punishment as Village Tribunals.



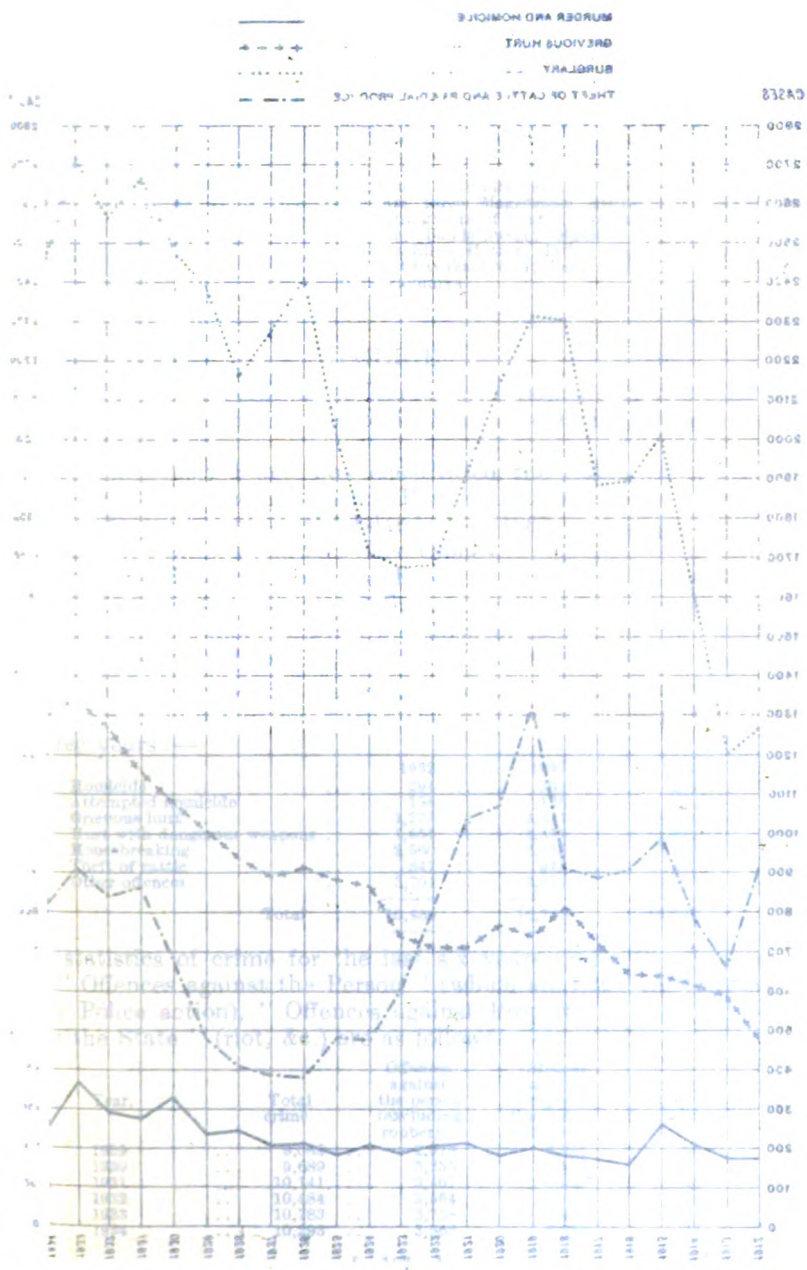
Copyright Photograph

JOURNEY'S END.

Lionel Wendt.

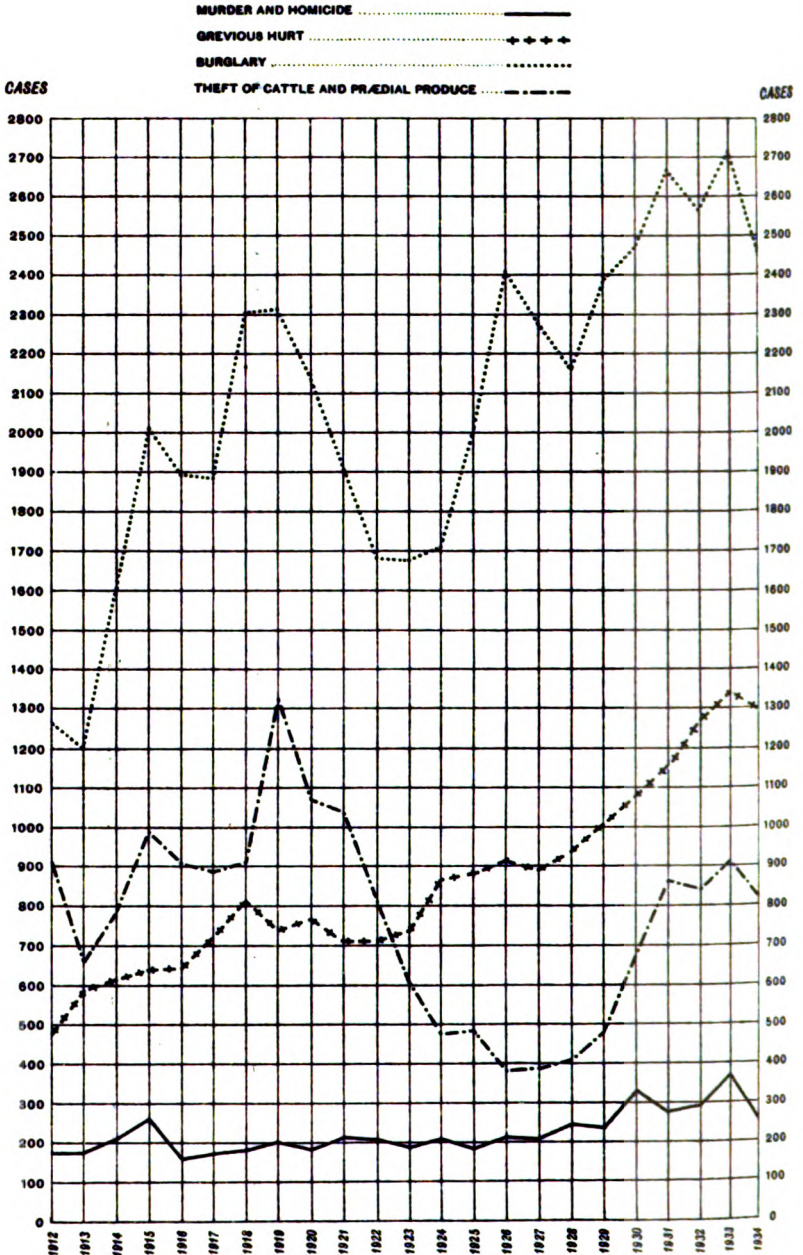
Diagram A. 10

CRIME IN CEYLON 1915-1934



Prepared by the Director of Police, Ceylon. B. E. 32.

CRIME IN CEYLON 1912-1934



There are 63 Village Committees exercising this jurisdiction in the Island, namely, 51 in the Northern Province, 9 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, 2 in the Eastern Province, and 1 in the North-Western Province.

The following schedule gives detailed information as regards the number of Courts, the number of Judges, Magistrates, &c. :—

Number of Courts, Judges, &c.

Court.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Remarks.
Supreme Court	1	6	1 Chief Justice and 5 Puisne Judges
District Court	23	26	There are 4 judges for the District Court of Colombo and two each for those of Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna. There is one judge for the District Courts of Chilaw and Puttalam, one for those of Nuwara Eliya and Hattton, and one for those of Mullaittivu and Vavuniya. Eleven of these officers are Police Magistrates and Commissioners of Requests in addition to their duties as District Judges
Police Court	43	31	There are three Magistrates sitting at Colombo. The following groups of Courts have one Magistrate each :— Badulla, Bandarawela; Matale, Panwila, Teldeniya; Nuwara Eliya, Hattton; Jaffna, Kayts, Mallakam; Point Pedro, Chavakachcheri; Batticaloa, Kalmunai; Mullaittivu, Vavuniya
Village Tribunal	216	60	—
Village Committee	63	—	—

POLICE.

The regular Police Force of the Island was established and is regulated by the Police Ordinance, No. 16 of 1865, as amended by various subsequent Ordinances.

Before the Police Force was constituted the duties of the Police were attended to by the headmen. Regular Police have been gradually introduced to most parts of the Island since 1865, and at present there are 163 Police Stations and 26 Police Offices.

The sanctioned strength of the Force is now 1 Inspector-General, 2 Deputy Inspectors-General, 39 Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Probationers, 216 Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants-Major, 362 Sergeants, and 2,498 Constables.

General.—The following statement shows the number of cases of grave crime disposed of as “ true cases ” by the courts during the last three years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Homicide	294	367	255
Attempted homicide	158	136	114
Grievous hurt	1,273	1,341	1,295
Hurt with dangerous weapons	1,651	1,677	1,661
Housebreaking	2,560	2,715	2,453
Theft of cattle	847	918	817
Other offences	3,701	3,629	3,698
Total	10,484	10,783	10,293

The statistics of crime for the last six years under the three main heads “ Offences against the Person ” (which are not directly preventable by Police action), “ Offences against Property ”, and “ Offences against the State ” (riot, &c.) are as follows :—

Year.	Total crime.	Offences against the person (excluding robbery).	Offences against property (including robbery).	Offences against the State.
1929	9,089	2,978	6,055	56
1930	9,689	3,235	6,389	65
1931	10,141	3,407	6,638	96
1932	10,484	3,564	6,817	103
1933	10,783	3,738	6,952	93
1934	10,293	3,562	6,659	72

The improvement in the economic position of the country is reflected in these figures which show a slight decrease under the main heads of crime in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1933. Rumours with regard to rubber restriction had led to an improvement in the price before its introduction and when it came into force in June the majority of estates which had been placed on a care and maintenance basis resumed tapping. This led to a demand for labour and for the services of village tappers. The resumption of work in the rubber estates with repairs to factories, buildings, and lines should again create employment for the low-country Sinhalese who do the masonry and carpentry work. With more money in circulation the inhabitants of the smaller towns who cater for the needs of the Indian labourer and whose livelihood depends on the prosperity of the estates should eventually benefit and the poverty which drives many to steal or to take the law into their own hands should gradually diminish.

Control of Motor Traffic.—There were 26,103 prosecutions under the Motor Ordinance, as compared with 26,935 in the previous year; 449 were for reckless or negligent driving, 7 for driving when intoxicated, and 76 for failing to report an accident in which injury to some person was caused. In addition 48 cases for causing death and 50 for causing injury by a rash and negligent act were instituted under the Penal Code. 249 licences were cancelled or suspended during the year.

2,447 accidents caused by motor vehicles were reported to the Police, and 122 persons (91 of whom were pedestrians) were killed as a result of injuries received in motor accidents.

17,927 prosecutions were entered against omnibuses, a type of vehicle which was responsible for 386 of the accidents reported.

The following are some relevant figures:—

Year.	Motor vehicles on the road.	Number of prosecutions for exceeding speed limit.	Number of prosecutions for reckless or careless driving.	Fatal accidents.
1928	20,623	1,061	838	114
1929	23,565	1,567	1,139	143
1930	24,405	1,992	763	127
1931	23,577	798	509	97
1932	23,203	688	400	87
1933	23,359	394	343	92
1934	25,010	402	449	122

From these figures it will be apparent that control of motor omnibus traffic is still one of the main problems with which the Police have to deal. In more than one district the return of prosperity induced newcomers to inaugurate bus services on routes which older established companies had come to regard as monopolies. Owing to the intense competition and ill-feeling between the rival organizations open acts of hooliganism were committed at various places along the routes and culminated in one case in murder.

In such cases the Police are able, by the concentration of motor patrol parties and by the rigid enforcement of the "Move on" by-law at halting places and bus stands, to restore respect for law and order. Prevention is, however, better than cure, and the remedy lies in the appointment of a Central Board to regulate itineraries, fares, and times of journeys on all bus routes.

Control of Bullock Cart and other Traffic.—Twelve persons were killed in street accidents in which vehicles other than motor vehicles

were involved and 10,816 prosecutions were entered against the drivers and owners of such vehicles. Action has been taken to compel cyclists and rickshaw pullers to keep to the left of the road and to prevent them from proceeding two abreast, while regular instruction has been given to pedestrians to keep to the pavements or where pavements are absent to the right of the road. The replacement of the old bullock cart with its narrow rimmed wheel by the new rubber tyred type which has lately been introduced into Colombo and the low-country is to be encouraged from the point of view both of the Road Engineer and the bull. The number of bicycles has declined but the rickshaw continues to hold its own and is still in demand for short journeys. Rickshaw passengers seldom realize that although the puller may be legally responsible, the onus of giving appropriate traffic signals really devolves on them. The instruction of rickshaw passengers, many of whom are ayahs and children, in traffic signals though not beyond the capacity of the Force must be considered more of a pastime than a regular Police duty.

Cinematograph Films.—Films imported into Ceylon have all been examined previously by Censors either in England or in India. They are exhibited first in Colombo. If a film is objectionable exhibition is prohibited by the Chairman of the Municipal Council, who is the Censor for Colombo. This system acts as a check on the exhibition of objectionable films throughout Ceylon.

Maintenance of Order.—The maintenance of order in the streets forms an important part of the duties of the Force. Many of the numerous processions occurring during the year were accompanied by the Police for this purpose, and all demonstrations of any size were controlled by the Police.

Strikes.—No strikes occurred in the year under review.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The following branches are included in this department:—Harbour and Foreshore Police, Train Police, Photographic Branch, Finger Print and Foot Print Bureau and the Counterfeit Note and Coin Bureau. The department deals with the investigation of difficult and complicated cases, the registration of aliens, supervision over persons entering or leaving Ceylon, the investigation of cases under the Lotteries Ordinance, the suppression of Bucket Shops, the supervision of the import of firearms and explosives, the supervision of the magazines and newspapers published in Ceylon and the enforcement of the Ordinance relating to the employment of children in industrial undertakings.

The Central Bureau, established in 1930 to deal with forged notes and counterfeit coins, dealt with 37 cases of uttering, forging, and possessing forged currency notes, as against 78 cases in 1933, and 83 cases of counterfeiting, uttering, and possessing counterfeit coins, as against 94 cases in 1933.

PRISONS.

Number of admissions.—The total number of admissions on conviction during 1934 was 13,742 (13,370 males and 372 females). Of this number 1,089 were admitted on conviction from the Supreme and District Courts. 140 were convicted of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Number sentenced to death and executed.—The number sentenced to death during the year was 53 (52 males and 1 female), of whom 31 males were executed. Of these 31, 9 were executed in January, 1935.

Daily average population.—The daily average population (both convicted and unconvicted prisoners) of the prisons was 3,937.93 (3,872.89 males and 65.04 females).

Reconvicted prisoners.—The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted was 3,496 (25.44 per cent. of the total admissions). Of this number 1,398 were reconvicted criminals within the meaning of Ordinance No. 2 of 1926 as amended by Ordinance No. 27 of 1928.

Preventive detention.—The number of prisoners sentenced to preventive detention by courts during the year was 2. The daily average of prisoners undergoing preventive detention was 86.97.

Number in default of payment of fines.—The number of admissions for non-payment of fines was 9,435. In 7,645 of these cases the offences were either statutory or made punishable by Village Tribunal rules.

No statistics are available as to the number of cases in which time was given for the payment of fines.

Young Offenders.

(a) **Young first offenders.**—The number of admissions of young first offenders of the age of 16-21 was 1,060, of which number 727 were for non-payment of fines and 547 for statutory or Village Tribunal offences.

(b) **Young reconvicted offenders.**—The number of admissions of young reconvicted offenders was 286, of which number 189 were for non-payment of fines and 159 for statutory or Village Tribunal offences.

Religion and race.—The following table gives the nationality and religion of all convicted persons received into the prisons during the year 1934:—

Table showing Nationality and Religion of all convicted persons received into prisons during the year 1934.

Nationality.									Religion.					
Resident Europeans.	Non-Resident Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	To al.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others. Total.
—	—		10,092	2,209	1,104	164	133	13,742	19	1,144	9,384	1,870	1,230	95 13,742

Prison punishments.—The number of punishments inflicted during the year on prisoners for offences against prison discipline was 1,732, as against 2,103 in 1933. Two prisoners were sentenced to receive corporal punishment as against 14 in the previous year. In both cases punishments were ordered by Tribunals of Prison Visitors under

section 67 of the Prisons Ordinance. In both cases corporal punishment was awarded for assaults on and gross personal violence against Prison officers. There were 8 escapes and 7 recaptures during the year.

The Prisons Ordinance, No. 16 of 1877 placed all the prisons in Ceylon under the control of an Inspector-General of Prisons. Ceylon therefore enjoys the advantages of a unified prison system which renders possible classification by institutions in addition to sub-classification in institutions.

The principle upon which this classification proceeds is the separation of the different types of offenders—especially the separation of the young offender from the adult, the first offender from the “habitual”, the convicted from the unconvicted and males from females. To each type of offender appropriate methods of treatment and training are applied.

The different prisons are utilized as follows:—

Welikada (Colombo), for the detention and training of the following classes:—

- (i.) Adult first offenders with sentences of over two years;
- (ii.) All “Star” class, *i.e.*, European or educated Ceylonese first offenders;
- (iii.) Young prisoners of the age of 16-21 irrespective of length of sentence;
- (iv.) Female prisoners other than those sentenced to short terms in outstations who are detained in the local prisons.

Hulftsdorp (Colombo), for all local convictions from the courts of the Colombo District who are sentenced to short terms of one month and under.

Mahara is set apart for adult reconvicted prisoners with sentences of over two years in one section, and for all adult first offenders with short sentences ranging from over one month up to and including six months in a separate section. Selected prisoners from among the reconvicted prisoners are specially classified as Special Class B in which they serve a probationary period of six months prior to transfer to Kandy prison for industrial and other forms of special training in the Special Class A. Prisoners are also transferred to Mahara prison occasionally from other prisons for misconduct.

Bogambara (Kandy) is set apart for the following:—

- (i.) First offenders convicted by local courts and sentenced to one month's imprisonment or less;
- (ii.) All first offenders with sentences of over one year but not exceeding two years;
- (iii.) Special class “A”, *i.e.*, selected “habituals” from Mahara with sentences of over two years;
- (iv.) Prisoners undergoing sentences of preventive detention.

Jaffna is set apart for the following:—

- (i.) Persons sentenced by the local courts to imprisonment for one month or under;

- (ii.) Short term reconvicted offenders with sentences of over one month and up to and including two years;
- (iii.) Prisoners transferred from other prisons for misconduct under monthly report.

The special gang is also located at Jaffna. The special gang is intended for prisoners guilty of continued bad or violent conduct. These prisoners are kept strictly apart from the other inmates.

Anuradhapura is set apart for the following:—

- (i.) Locally convicted short term prisoners who are sentenced to one month and under.
- (ii.) First offenders with sentences of over six months and up to one year.

Negombo prison serves as a prison for convalescent prisoners in addition to retaining local convictions sentenced to one month and under.

Galle, Badulla, and Batticaloa.—The prisons at Galle, Badulla, and Batticaloa are used for the detention of short term locally convicted prisoners, and prisoners on remand.

Remand prisons.—There are separate prisons for remand prisoners and persons awaiting trial, civil debtors, &c., only in Colombo (adjoining Welikada Prison) and in Kandy Old Prison. At other stations the ordinary prisons for convicted prisoners are also used for the location of these types in separate blocks or wards.

Methods of Treatment of Different Types of Offenders.

A. Young first offenders.—All first offenders of the age of 16-21 inclusive are detained at Welikada in separate wards. Rover Scout principles are utilized for their training and regular camps are held. The Welikada Prison Rover Troop is the first officially recognized prison troop in the world. Educational classes, industrial and vocational training, First Aid instruction, Boxing, Gymnastics, Drill, and games form a part of the regular curriculum, in addition to the various Scout activities.

B. Long term first offenders.—The progressive stage system—a feature of the English prison system—has been adapted to suit local conditions and is largely used in connection with the training of these offenders. According to this system prisoners fall into different classes. Every prisoner sentenced to imprisonment immediately enters and remains in what is called the penal stage for one month. He then enters and remains in Class IV., when he becomes eligible to earn remission, for eleven months. Conditional upon good conduct and industry he is promoted to Class III. where he remains for one year and then on the same conditions to Class II. At the end of one year if his conduct is satisfactory he is promoted to Class I. Promotion from class to class carries with it a graduated scale of privileges and on entry into Class II., gratuity and good conduct badges can be earned. Prisoners who show special skill and aptitude in the various trades are appointed Instructors (Grades I. and II.) who are accorded enhanced rates of pay and privileges.

Another experiment in the training of these long term first offenders is the placing of responsibility on individual prisoners. Long term first offenders in Class I. of exemplary conduct are selected for

appointment as Disciplinary Prison Orderlies. Their duties consist in assisting the regular prison officers; they are left in charge of small parties inside the prison and act as escorts within prison walls, &c.

A further experiment is the formation of Leagues on the lines of the Mutual Welfare Leagues in the New York prisons. There are two such Leagues—one for the Disciplinary Prison Orderlies and the other for prisoners who have earned good conduct badges. Inmate responsibility, managing their own affairs within limits and training in the ideals of good citizenship are the salient features of these Leagues.

All long term first offenders are employed and trained in one or more of the many trades and handicrafts taught in Welikada Prison. On reaching certain grades of the stage classification they earn money part of which may be spent in the purchase of books and extras to the diets or sent to their families and part of which is accumulated and paid on discharge.

C. Reconvicted prisoners.—For the training of reconvicted prisoners there are two classes in Mahara prison. Specially selected reconvicted prisoners with sentences of two years and over constitute Class B. These prisoners while at work are kept separate from the others. Evening classes are held for them and they are supplied with books from the prison library. They are also given the privilege of playing games, &c. After probationary training for six months in this class all who prove satisfactory are transferred to Kandy where they form Special Class "A". Prisoners in Special Class "A" are treated like first offenders in all matters relating to pay, industrial training, privileges, &c.

Specially selected reconvicted prisoners with sentences of over six months and under two years form Special Class "C". Their training and treatment approximate to that of Special Class "B".

Labour.—All labour of a purely mechanical and unprofitable nature has been abolished. Prisoners are mostly employed on public works and on industries. At Mahara the principal work is the quarrying of stone and stone breaking. In Jaffna the work consists in the reclamation of the lagoon. Welikada and Bogambara are highly industrialized. The following industries are carried on:—Carpentry, tailoring, brush making, rattan, fibre, shoemaking, blacksmiths' work, tin smiths' work, spinning and weaving, soap making, and printing. At Welikada there is in addition an up-to-date steam laundry which washes all the linen for all the hospitals, asylum, &c. The value of the outturn of prison industries for the year 1933-34 was Rs. 195,829.18, as against Rs. 182,225.34 during the previous year.

Education.—For young offenders, that is, those of 21 and under, vernacular education is compulsory. At Welikada and Bogambara and also at Mahara evening classes, conducted by volunteer social workers, have been organized for the benefit of both young offenders and adult offenders. These classes are held in English and in the vernacular. Commercial classes in typewriting, shorthand, &c., are also held in Welikada prison for the benefit of Star Class prisoners.

Recreation.—Well conducted prisoners, particularly young offenders and first offenders who have reached an advanced stage in their training are allowed to take part in games both indoor and outdoor. Boxing, gymnastics, and volley ball are popular games.

Religious instruction.—There are no prison Chaplains in Ceylon but representatives of all creeds and denominations are allowed to visit the prisons, hold services, and give religious instruction. Services are held every Sunday and all prisoners are encouraged to attend the services of their particular denomination.

Preventive detention.—There is no separate prison for prisoners undergoing preventive detention. These prisoners are located in a portion of Bogambara prison specially set apart for them. But the conditions of an ordinary rigorous imprisonment prison afford little scope for the special course of training contemplated by the system of preventive detention, and the reorganization of the system is under consideration.

After care.—An unofficial organization known as the Ceylon Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association, with sub-committees in some of the principal towns, works in conjunction with the prison authorities and is the agency through which aid is given to discharged prisoners.

Remission and Review of Sentences.—All prisoners sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment (except under Chapter 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code) become eligible to earn a remission of sentence, which is conditional on good conduct and industry and which is based on the mark system, on completion of the first month (30 days) of their sentences. The maximum remission of sentence that a prisoner can earn is, in the case of a male prisoner, one-fourth of the period of imprisonment during which he is allowed to earn marks and, in the case of a female prisoner, one-third of such period. Under rule 40 of the statutory rules also the case of every prisoner is reviewed by the Governor on completion of 4, 8, 12, 15, and 20 years respectively of the term of imprisonment.

Health of prisoners.—To the prison at Mahara there is attached a whole-time Resident Medical Officer. There is also a Resident Medical Officer attached to the Welikada Prison Hospital. There is in addition a Medical Officer who has medical charge of Welikada Prison, Hulftsdorp and the Colombo Remand Prison. Neither at Bogambara nor at Jaffna nor at any of the other local prisons is there a Resident Medical Officer. The Medical Officer attached to these prisons is not a whole-time officer but has other outside duties to perform.

At Welikada there is an up-to-date Prison Hospital intended to serve the 3 Colombo prisons, with accommodation for 120 beds for general cases and 60 beds for infectious diseases.

In the female section of the Welikada Prison there is a ward with 7 beds for general cases.

At Bogambara there is a hospital consisting of 5 wards with an accommodation of 35 beds.

In all other prisons a separate ward is utilized as a hospital.

All cases which need operative treatment or special nursing are transferred to the ordinary civil hospitals for treatment.

The total number of deaths of prisoners (both convicted and unconvicted) admitted to prison was 85 in 1934, as against 186 in 1933. These deaths include prisoners who died in the Prisons and Prison Hospitals as well as in Civil Hospitals and other medical institutions, but are exclusive of judicial executions.

CHAPTER XIV.

Legislation.

THE following are the important Ordinances passed in the year 1934:—

1. *The Rubber Control Ordinance, No. 6 of 1934.*—This Ordinance embodies the terms of an agreement signed on April 28, 1934, by representatives of British, Dutch and French rubber interests and by delegates of the Governments of Sarawak and Siam to regulate the production and export of rubber in and from Eastern producing territories. The principal object of the Ordinance is to control the export of rubber from the Island, on and after June 1, 1934. Section 1 provides that the Ordinance shall continue in operation till December 31, 1938.

The Governor is empowered to declare the Ceylon quota of exports for any period of control. The general administration of the Scheme is in the hands of a Rubber Controller who is assisted by an Advisory Board.

The planting of new areas in rubber is prohibited except for experimental purposes, and subject to restriction as to the total area which may be planted.

Regulations for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to the principles and provisions of the Ordinance are to be made by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands.

2. *The Rubber Research Amendment Ordinance, No. 11 of 1934.*—This Ordinance exempts from the incidence of the cess imposed by the Rubber Research Ordinance, No. 10 of 1930, rubber which is imported into Ceylon merely for the purpose of re-export.

3. *An Ordinance to Provide for the Establishment of the Ceylon Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, No. 15 of 1934.*—Provision is made by this Ordinance for the establishment of a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. It is modelled on the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, No. 45 of 1931. Every member of the Reserve is required to be a British subject domiciled in Ceylon or resident in Ceylon for a period of not less than twelve months in the eighteen months next preceding the date of enrolment in the Reserve. When on actual service the force will be subject to the discipline of the Royal Navy.

4. *An Ordinance to Provide for the Payments of Compensation to Workmen who are injured in the Course of their Employment, No. 19 of 1934.*—This Ordinance is modelled on the Indian Workmen's Compensation Acts and provides a comprehensive code for the enforcement and regulation of payments of compensation to workmen who are injured in the course of their employment. The essential factors for the ascertainment of compensation are contained in four schedules to the Ordinance. The amount of compensation and of the loss of earning capacity is determined according to scale, and has not, as under the English system, to be proved in each particular case. The Crown is mentioned in the definition of "employer" and the Ceylon Government Railway is specially mentioned in the list of scheduled employments.

The Governor is empowered to appoint a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, and such Assistant Commissioners as may be required

for the purpose of administration. The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce may make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Ordinance.

5. *The Ceylon State Mortgage Bank Amendment Ordinance, No. 23 of 1934.*—Under this Ordinance the Government guarantee is extended to debentures issued in excess of the limits prescribed by the principal Ordinance, provided that the issue does not contravene the provisions of the Ordinance in other respects.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION.

Reference may be made to—

- (a) Regulations made by the Governor under Article 10 of the Ceylon Importation of Textile (Quotas) Order in Council 1934. These regulations prescribe the quantity of textile goods manufactured in foreign countries, which may be imported into the Island during specified periods. Certain foreign countries are named in the schedule, *e.g.*, Holland, Japan, United States of America, Italy, Germany. Returns of the quantity, class, and origin of imported goods have to be submitted to the Principal Collector of Customs at the time of importation.
- (b) Regulations under the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897. These regulations prescribe the measures to be taken against Quarantine diseases on arrival of vessels at ports in Ceylon. Some of the regulations refer to traffic from India and other foreign ports. Measures are also prescribed to prevent spread of infection from Ceylon.
- (c) Regulations under the Rubber Control Ordinance, No. 6 of 1934.

FACTORY LEGISLATION, &c.

Ordinance No. 19 of 1934 was passed to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen who are injured in the course of their employment.

CHAPTER XV.

Public Finance and Taxation.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the Island in the last five completed financial years was :—

		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
1929-30	..	110,926,863	47*	1932-33	..	106,090,728	48†
1930-31	..	101,767,555	90†	1933-34	..	104,100,361	7‡
1931-32	..	84,843,206	60				

* Includes Rs. 7,418,932·41 recovered from loan, being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years pending raising of loan.

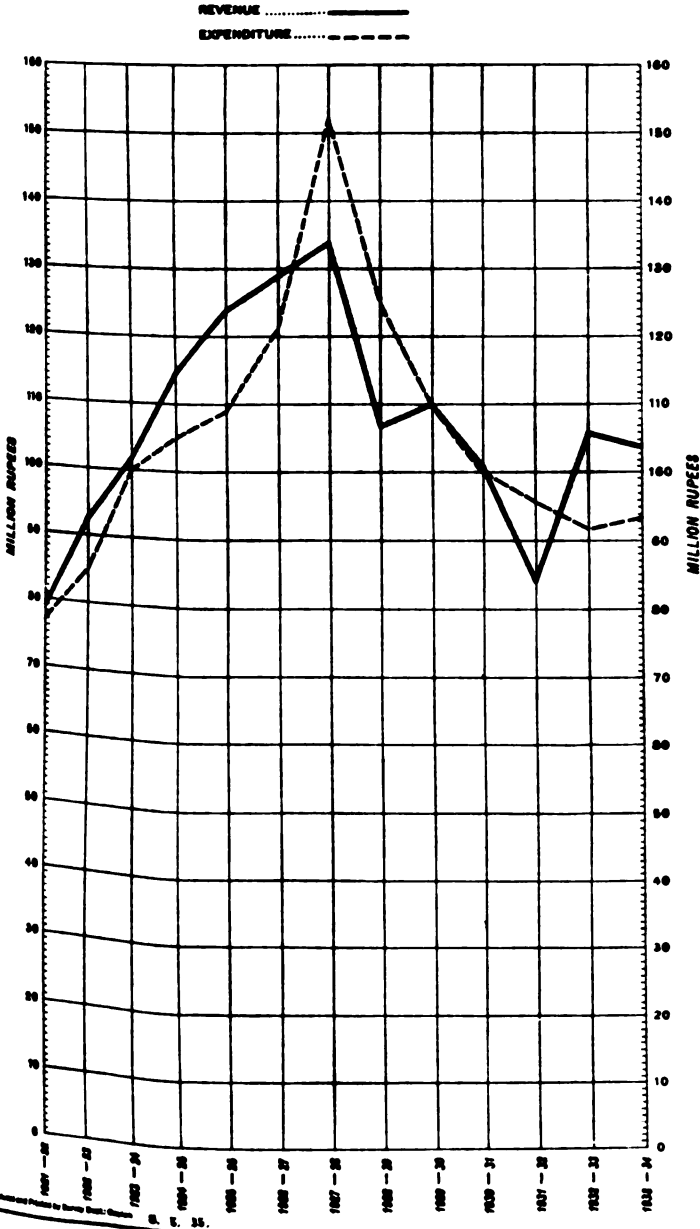
† Includes Rs. 13,904,014 recovered from loan, being expenditure met from surplus balances in previous years pending raising of loan.

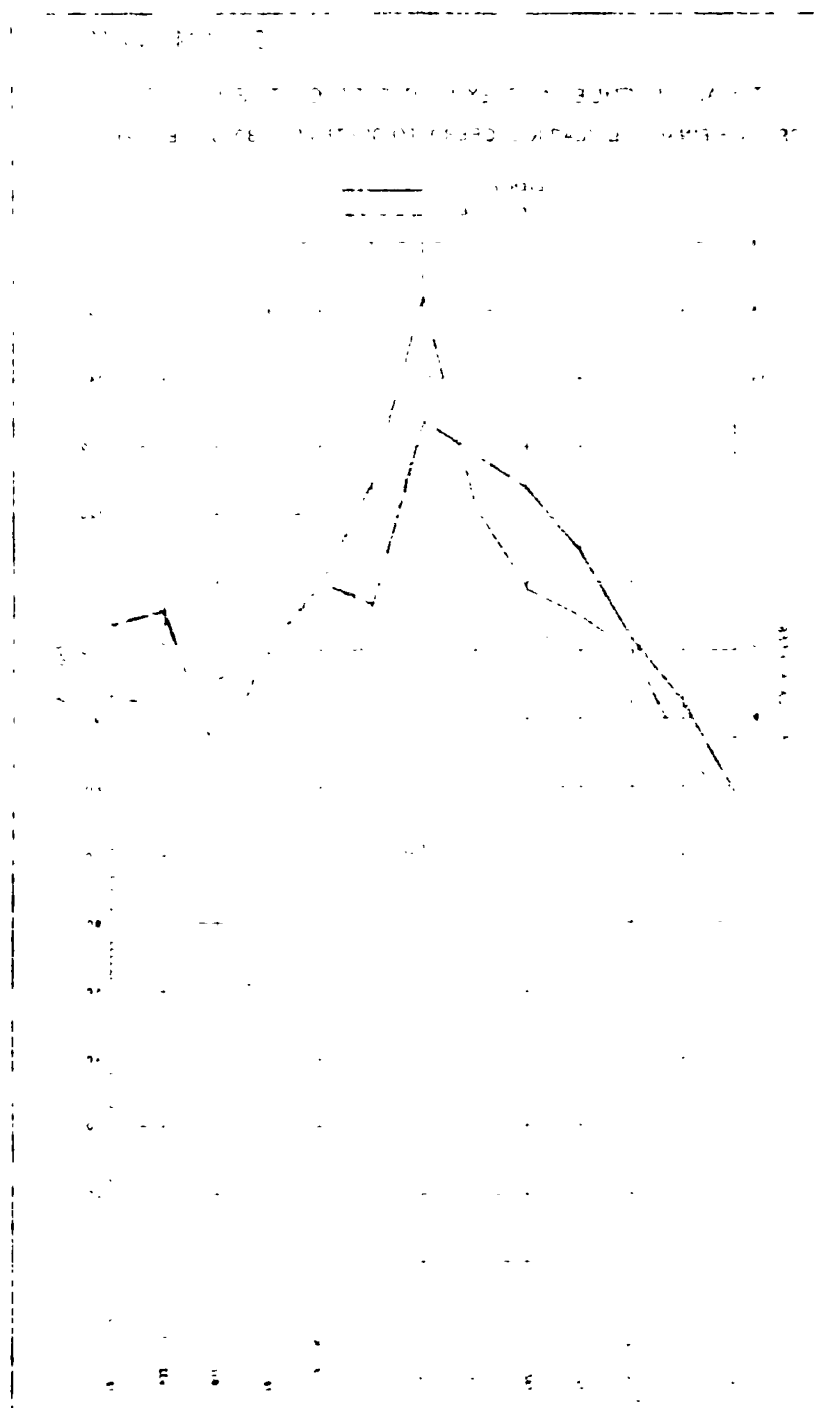
‡ Includes Rs. 2,120,437·21 and Rs. 1,564,511·60 appropriated to general revenue from the Railway Renewals Fund and the Colombo Electricity Supply Depreciation Fund respectively.

§ Includes Rs. 4,339,061·10 being surplus in the Sinking Fund of the 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1934.

DIAGRAM No.11

**TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE ISLAND
FOR EACH FINANCIAL YEAR (OCTOBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30) SINCE 1921-22.**





The following is a statement of the expenditure in the same financial years:—

			Expenditure chargeable to general revenue including accumulated surplus balances.			Expenditure chargeable, to revenue pending raising of Loan Funds.	
			Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1929-30	..	..	110,275,529	29	..	102,993	21
1930-31	..	..	100,206,064	73	..	280,463	63
1931-32	..	..	96,870,003	43	..	186,075	94
1932-33	..	..	92,698,229	11	..	—	
1933-34	..	..	93,444,581	34	..	—	

PUBLIC DEBT.

On September 30, 1934, the sterling debt of the Island stood at £14,656,768 and the rupee debt at Rs. 3,000,000 towards redemption of which were held securities and moneys amounting to £5,903,883 and Rs. 2,803,364.

Setting off the securities against the debts and effecting conversion at 1s. 6d. to the rupee, the net total Public Debt of the Island amounts to Rs. 116,901,769 which is a little less than one and one-eighth times the revenue for the year ended September 30, 1934.

A statement of the loan position of the Island as it stood on September 30, 1934, appears on pages 118 and 119.

PUBLIC DEBT,

Description of Loan.				Enactments by which Payment of Interest and Repayment of the Loan are Secured.	Rate of Sinking Fund Contribution per Annum.	Latest Date of Repayment.
Amount.	Rate of Interest.	Nature of Security.	When incurred and for what Purpose.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
£ s. d.	p. c.				p. c.	
450,000 0 0	3	Inscribed Stock, 1940	May, 1890 .. Construction of Railway, Nanu-oya to Haputale and Kalutara to Bentota	Ordinance No. 7 of 1888	1	May 1, 1940
1,000,000 0 0	3	do.	April and November, 1894 .. For Railway construction .. £388,804 For Harbour Works .. £597,492 For Waterworks .. £13,704	Ordinance No. 17 of 1893	1	do.
1,400,000 0 0	3	do.	January to April, 1902 .. For Railway construction .. £528,134 For Harbour Works .. £767,590 For Irrigation Works .. £78,668 For Waterworks .. £25,608	Ordinance No. 14 of 1900	1	do.
2,850,000 0 0						
*1,500,000 0 0	3½	Inscribed Stock, 1934-59	December, 1909, to April, 1910 .. For Railway construction .. £750,706 For Duplication of water main .. £58,185 For Irrigation .. £64,334 For Colombo Lake Development .. £3,297 For Karalur Reclamation .. £1,200 For Colombo Drainage Works .. £34,694 For Harbour Works .. £587,584	Ordinance No. 6 of 1909	1	Dec. 15, 1959
1,000,000 0 0	4	Inscribed Stock, 1939-59	April to July, 1914 .. For Railway construction .. £564,410 For Motor Traction as feeders to Railway .. £3,285 For Harbour Works .. £139,864 For Irrigation .. £44,008 For Colombo Lake Development .. £190,115 For Karalur Reclamation .. £6,217 For Colombo Drainage Works .. £52,101	do.	1	April 15, 1959
6,212,993 8 4	6	Inscribed Stock, 1936-51	June to October, 1921 .. For repayment to the General Balance of the Island of advances to Colombo Municipal Council, construction of railways, and other public works	Ordinance No. 6 of 1921	1½	July 1, 1951
1,250,000 0 0	5	Inscribed Stock, 1960-70	January to March, 1930 .. Construction or acquisition of certain public works	Ordinance No. 26 of 1929	1	Feb. 1, 1970
1,843,775 0 0	4½	Inscribed Stock, 1965	September, 1930 .. Construction or acquisition of certain public works	do.	1½	Nov. 1, 1965
14,656,768 8 4						
Rs. c.						
1,000,000 0	4	Inscribed Stock, 1942-44	October, 1892, to March, 1894 .. For Railway construction .. 2,466,556 For Harbour Works .. 533,444	Ordinances Nos. 7 and 8 of 1892	1	Oct. 4, 1942
1,000,000 0	4					July 4, 1943
500,000 0	4					Feb. 4, 1944
500,000 0	4					Mar. 4, 1944
3,000,000 0						

* £700,000 of this loan was redeemed on December 15, 1934, and the balance

1933-34.

Equivalent of Loan at 1s. 6d. = Re. 1	Investments held on behalf of the Sinking Fund.		Amounts in deposit with Westminster Bank and balance in hand pending Investment.		Total (of Columns 10 and 11).		Equivalent at 1s. 6d. = Re. 1	
	Face Value of Securities.	Market Value on September 30, 1934.						
8	9	10	11		12		13	
Rs. c.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		Rs. c.	
38,000,000 0	2,828,097 17 4	2,870,746 3 5	3,463 7 0		2,874,209 10 5		38,322,793 61	
20,000,000 0	110,950 11 1	113,585 5 9	574,480 14 0		688,065 19 9		9,174,213 17	
13,333,333 33	302,485 3 11	324,810 4 11	—		324,810 4 11		4,330,803 28	
62,639,912 22	1,847,285 8 3	1,985,773 18 7	—		1,985,773 18 7		26,476,985 72	
16,666,666 67	16,518 0 6	19,433 12 5	—		19,433 12 5		259,114 95	
24,583,666 66	10,633 1 5	11,590 0 11	—		11,590 0 11		154,533 94	
195,423,578 88	4,915,970 2 6	5,325,939 6 0	577,944 1 0		5,903,883 7 0		78,718,444 67	
3,000,000 0	{ 75,938 4 2 Rs. 1,485,160 0	{ 90,243 6 6 Rs. 1,581,319 42	{ — Rs. 18,800 21		{ 90,243 6 6 Rs. 1,600,119 63		{ 1,203,244 33 Rs. 1,600,119 63	
196,423,578 88							81,521,808 63	

500,000 converted into a new 3½ per cent. stock maturing in 1959.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets of the Island on September 30, 1934, amounted to Rs. 58,769,555.99 and the liabilities amounted to Rs. 31,548,545.13 showing an excess of assets over liabilities of Rs. 27,221,010.86. This surplus was in excess of that on September 30, 1933, by a sum of Rs. 10,655,779.73.

The assets consisted of—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Cash in the hands of the Deputy Financial Secretary, in fixed or current deposit in banks and with the Crown Agents in London	28,978,727	36
(2) Unissued stores, investments in rupee and sterling gilt edged securities, advances to the General Manager of the Railway, other recoverable advances, security deposits in banks, &c., remittances in transit and suspense account ..	29,790,828	63
	<u>58,769,555</u>	<u>99</u>

The liabilities consisted of—

(1) Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	13,117,196	21
(2) Ceylon University Building and Equipment Fund	4,597,303	66
(3) Loan Funds	4,667,532	42
(4) Court suitors and other depositors in the Treasury and the Kachcheries	8,099,074	53
(5) Other Governments and agencies loans to local bodies (sinking funds) and unpaid drafts	633,232	53
(6) Colombo Electricity Supply (Reserve for depreciation)	434,205	78
	<u>31,548,545</u>	<u>13</u>

Taxation and yield thereof—

The main heads of taxation and the yield of each are as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Customs	48,964,076	35
Salt	2,195,008	70
Country and foreign liquor	6,910,615	68
Licences—Sundries	501,502	69
Tolls	44,753	34
Stamp duties, including composition duty on Bank cheques and share certificates	2,489,797	24
Estate duties	1,366,399	41
Police rates	32,332	1
Betting tax	198,093	71
Income tax	6,609,349	95
	<u>69,311,929</u>	<u>8</u>

Excise and Stamp Duties (summarized).—The amount realized from Excise Revenue during the financial year under review was Rs. 6,910,615.68 and that in respect of Stamp Duties Rs. 2,489,797.24. Compared with the revenue of the last financial year, Excise revenue shows an increase of Rs. 305,030.75 and Stamp Duties a decrease of Rs. 171,996.97.

Revision of Taxes.—During the year under review the following changes in taxes were made:—

Greetings and Condolence Telegrams at a specially reduced rate of 30 cents for six words were introduced in December, 1933. The rules relating to Code Telegrams were revised with effect from January 1, 1934. The Air Mail fee for letters by the Karachi-London Air Mail Service was increased in April, 1934. The import duties levied under Ordinance No. 17 of 1869 on eggs, vegetables, animal and vegetable ghee, ginger, edible fish oil except cod liver oil, and betel leaves were increased with effect from July 27, 1934. The quota system was introduced with effect from May 7, 1934, to regulate the importation of certain foreign textile goods.

CURRENCY.

On September 30, 1934, the value of the currency notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 43,082,944. The Commissioners of Currency on this date held silver rupees to the extent of Rs. 13,906,013, Cash at call, London, Rs. 1,000,000, and British, Indian and Colonial securities amounting to Rs. 33,891,192 (cost price) or Rs. 39,204,537 (market price).

The value of the reserve on September 30, 1934, was thus in excess of the value of the notes in circulation by Rs. 5,714,261 taking the investments at cost price.

During the year silver rupees to the extent of Rs. 53,881 were received from the public and the banks in exchange for currency notes.

Subsidiary coin of various denominations amounting in all to Rs. 11,826,766 was in circulation in the Island on September 30, 1934.

EXCHANGE.

The rates of exchange on London on December 29, 1934, were as follows:—

	s.	d.	
Selling Demand	1	6 1/16	to the rupee
Selling telegraphic transfer	1	6 1/32	do.
Buying Demand	1	6 1/4	do.

ESTATE DUTIES.

Estates of deceased persons over the value of Rs. 5,000 are chargeable to Estate Duty. During the financial year 1933/34 a sum of Rs. 1,366,400 was collected as Estate Duty as against Rs. 9,001,463 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

LAND.

IN considering the question of land the climatic divisions of the Island are of the greatest importance. The portion of the Island, roughly one quarter of it, which receives the rain of the south-west monsoon is called the wet zone, and the remaining three-quarters the dry zone. Enjoying a generous rainfall, the land in the west zone is far more productive; tea, rubber, coconuts, and other economic crops could, up to the recent slump in prices, profitably be grown; and village cultivation flourishes with less labour. The bulk of the population of the Island is located in the wet zone. Since the British occupation there has been steady development both in large estates and in village holdings, and the population has considerably increased. Fresh land for development, accessible to means of communication, has in recent years become very scarce.

In the dry zone, on the other hand, the conditions of life are more severe. The rainfall is scanty and uncertain, and malaria in certain months is almost universal. The village population, in general, has a hard struggle for existence, and does not tend to increase rapidly. Village economy is based mainly on the cultivation of paddy. For this

irrigation from storage tanks is necessary, cultivation dependent wholly on rainwater being precarious. Except for small patches in more favourable spots, which are made into gardens round the dwellings of the villagers, land not sufficiently lowlying for paddy is utilized only as chena, which is cleared and cultivated at intervals of from five to twenty years and allowed in the meanwhile to grow up again into jungle. No systematic farming has yet been developed. The dry zone has hitherto had little attraction for the agriculturist desiring to open land in economic products, and is largely undeveloped.

To provide a means of final settlement of the title to land as between the Crown and private individuals, a special Ordinance was passed in 1897, and the Land Settlement Department came into existence shortly afterwards. The law has recently been consolidated and brought up to date in the Settlement Ordinance of 1931. The task of settlement is a complicated one and cannot be unduly hurried, and large areas still remain to be dealt with. The lack of settlement in the Kandyan Provinces has inevitably tended to retard development, and it is the aim of Government to expedite this work as quickly as possible.

Till recent years, persons desirous of buying or leasing land from the Crown applied in the first instance to the Revenue Officer of the district. Lands so applied for were surveyed in rotation, and eventually put up to public auction. The drawbacks of this system were that the applicants had no guarantee that they would be successful in securing the land, and that a too haphazard development of the Crown estate took place. There was also a danger that the permanent interests of the village population would be overlooked. The system has now been modified, and a policy substituted under which all available Crown land is first mapped out, and the land required to meet the needs of the existing village population for small holdings, forests, pasture land, &c., and for State requirements, such as reserved forests, is first provided. If there is further land suitable for agriculture, land is next reserved for colonization by villagers who are crowded out in their own villages and are prepared to move to localities in which land is available. Land not required for any of the above purposes is, if suitable, mapped out for alienation under a new scheme recently approved, under which a Ceylonese whose income falls below a certain level and who desires to devote his energies to agriculture is eligible for selection for an allotment of land on easy terms and without competition. No applicant can get more than 50 acres under this scheme.

The Land Development Ordinance has now been passed by the State Council and awaits only the assent of the Governor. This Ordinance gives a legal basis to the mapping out of Crown land described in the last paragraph, and establishes a special tenure under which land is granted to villagers, to Ceylonese of moderate means, and to others irrespective of the class or race to which they belong. No land granted under this Ordinance can be subdivided below a unit of extent fixed in the grant, or held in undivided shares smaller than a fraction corresponding to that unit. All lands granted must be cultivated or utilized in some other way specified in the grant. A small annual payment must be made to the Crown in perpetuity. The above conditions must be included in all grants. Grants for protected holdings contain a

condition prohibiting lease or mortgage altogether and alienation without consent of the Government Agent. There are other conditions which may be included in special cases. Machinery is provided for the enforcement of the conditions in the last resort by cancellation of the grant. Persons to receive grants and permits which anticipate grants being given later if certain conditions are fulfilled are selected at Land Kachcheries, competition by bid or tender being eliminated.

Considerable progress has been made during the last two or three years in settling peasants on the land. In addition to many settlements under which peasants have received lands in their own villages, colonization schemes, under which the peasants are moving from congested areas to take up land at some distance from their own home, are beginning to achieve some success. The slump in rubber and other major products by depriving the peasants of a source of livelihood tended to produce a willingness to move which had not existed before. The improvement during the year in the position of the rubber industry has caused a slackening in the tendency to migrate, but there are still villagers prepared to take up land at a distance from their own villages. With increasing population it is likely that migration will again increase in the near future. Under all these peasant settlement schemes land has been given out on permits anticipating the Land Development Ordinance under which the holdings will now come.

With regard to the dry zone, to which eventually the surplus population of the congested areas in the wet zone will be driven to migrate, successful efforts are now being made to encourage the taking up of the remaining land under the large irrigation works. Special attention has been given to the development of a colony under the Minneriya Irrigation Scheme. More rapid progress in the development of paddy land in the dry zone might have been achieved but for the prevailing low price of paddy.

There is little doubt that ultimately in the dry zone ordinary farming, with rotation of crops, of high land—as opposed to paddy land,—will be actively taken up, and when this happens it should tend to better the lot of the peasantry. Without such utilization of the abundant undeveloped lands of the dry zone, it is difficult to see how the increasing population of the wet zone is going to be provided for in the future. This new development, however, has not yet begun.

The improvement of peasant agriculture and the successful establishment of peasants on the land is at present retarded by lack of any organized marketing and the competition of cheap imported produce. The problem has been the subject of continued study for some time and preparations are being made to start a new Marketing Department at the beginning of 1935.

FORESTS.

The past year marked the concluding stage of handing over the administration of forests, other than those required for intensive management, to the Revenue Authorities. The revised rules and regulations dealing with “ Other Crown Forests ” and with the transport of forest produce generally, were approved by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands and received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor. On the publication of the rules and regulations the Forest Manual of Procedure was further revised.

It was very largely due to the willing co-operation of all Revenue Officers that there was so little hitch in effecting this transfer of duties. The administration of the various forests of the Island under the new order of things would appear on the whole to be working satisfactorily and smoothly, with one or two exceptions. Principal among the latter are (a) the sudden and abnormal increase in the value of Free Grants issued in one district, the population of which is less than 40,000, and in which during the past year, this value amounted to approximately Rs. 40,000 as against a previous annual average of Rs. 3,000, (b) another district reports that the greater ease with which revenue licenses can be obtained and the larger number issued has resulted in a very large increase of illicit fellings, under cover of such licences, in forests dedicated to intensive management. Both these points require further investigation in order to determine and eliminate the cause.

Apart from the process of handing over the administration of the " Other Crown Forests ", the activities of the department were directed to the development of the forests under its control and to the commercial exploitation of Other Crown Forests, and of land required for other purposes.

On the side of development, reforestation work was very largely restricted pending the arrival and advice of the Forest Adviser from India. 768½ acres of plantation were added, bringing the total area of plantation up to 29,006½ acres.

Mapping-out proceeded in the Sabaragamuwa, Uva, Southern, Central, North-Western, North-Central, and Western Provinces and 28,481 acres were allocated for Forest Development. Examination and stock mapping of areas already mapped-out for the Forest Department in the Southern and Western Provinces was continued on standardized lines.

During the year an area of 7,072 acres was taken up for examination under Stage I. (Preliminary Reconnaissance) and 4,793 acres were subjected to more detailed examination under Stage II. This work constitutes the most important function of the department at present, as, without a knowledge of the stock of the forests, it is impossible to tell what species of timber are available in commercial quantities, and which of these are of commercial value from the point of view of utilization.

On the exploitation side, the department continued its policy of encouraging private enterprise to act as middlemen between the department and the public. The indigenous sleeper industry, which had been resuscitated the previous year, was considerably increased and 19 coupes covering 85,680 acres, for the production of sleepers and timber were exploited during the year. As a result the number of indigenous sleepers supplied to the Railway Department was increased from 23,442 Broad-Gauge and 8,999 Narrow-Gauge in 1933 to 118,478 Broad-Gauge and 24,679 Narrow-Gauge in 1934.

The cash revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 369,639.84 as against Rs. 396,567.88 in 1933 while expenditure was further reduced from Rs. 820,447.64 to Rs. 586,716.29 resulting in a nett deficit of Rs. 217,076.45 compared with Rs. 423,879.76 in the previous year.

A considerable advance was made during the year in the direction of the preservation of indigenous fauna by the introduction of a

Rule under the Forest Ordinance prohibiting night shooting except with the written permission of a Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent. In granting such permission Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents have been further instructed to see to it that permits are issued only for the shooting of bears and leopards, while no permission should be granted for shooting within fifty yards of a main or minor road. This latter provision aims at eliminating as far as possible the dangerous and unsporting practice of shooting from cars by night.

In November Mr. H. G. Champion, I.F.S., Forest Adviser, who was lent by the Government of India at the request of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture and Lands, arrived in the Island.

It is understood that, in his opinion, the two most pressing needs which face the department are (a) the speeding up of the examination of areas dedicated to forestry and the collection of data from which provisional schemes of exploitation, covering a period of five years, can be compiled to be accompanied by (b) systematic silvicultural research, on which prescriptions of silvicultural treatment can be based.

It is clear that the day is not far distant when the population will have to depend almost entirely on the resources of the Forest Reserves for their supplies of timber and fuel, and when that day arrives the Forest Department must be in possession of sufficiently accurate figures to determine the maximum that can be supplied from year to year, and of sufficiently accurate silvicultural information at least to replace the material removed annually.

SURVEY.

The Survey Department.—As no land can be alienated or otherwise dealt with by the Crown until it has been surveyed and demarcated, the work of the Survey Department is of great importance. Its chief activities in this connection may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) Application Surveys, *i.e.*, scattered disconnected surveys of small areas of land required for sales, leases, and various other purposes.
- (b) Block Surveys, or continuous surveys of large areas of land according to villages, showing private land *en bloc* and not according to claims.
- (c) Acquisition Surveys, or surveys of land to be acquired by the Crown for public purposes.
- (d) Town and Forest Surveys, and isolated surveys for settlement and miscellaneous purposes.
- (e) Land Development, Peasant Proprietor, and Colonization Surveys.
- (f) Irrigation Surveys, *i.e.*, engineering surveys and the preparation of plans and sections for use in the investigation and development of Irrigation Schemes to be undertaken by the Irrigation Department.

Topographical Surveys.—In addition the Survey Department attends to the Topographical Survey of the Island. Sectional maps.

for the whole Island on the scale of 1 mile to the inch can be obtained at the Surveyor-General's Office, Colombo, and numerous small-scale maps are also published. The chief of these are—

- 4-mile and 8-mile to the inch maps of the Island.
- 8-mile to the inch motor maps.
- 6-mile to the inch motor maps, in book form.
- 4-mile and 24-mile to the inch agricultural maps.

Other work of the Survey Department.—The other work of the Survey Department is not directly connected with the subject of this chapter. It includes—

- (1) Precise Levelling.
- (2) Town-planning and Assessment Surveys.
- (3) The Observatory and Meteorological Stations.
- (4) Trigonometrical Surveys.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.*

- 1922. Handbook of Commercial and General Information for Ceylon—By L. J. B. Turner.
- 1923. Collected Papers on the History of the Maritime Provinces of Ceylon, 1795-1805—By L. J. B. Turner.
- „ Ceylon, 1505-1658—for Schools—by P. E. Pieris.
- 1924. Report on the Census of Ceylon, 1921, Vol. I., Part II.,—By L. J. B. Turner.
- „ Ceylon Coins and Currency—By H. W. Codrington.
- „ The Official Ceylon Handbook, British Empire Exhibition, 1924.
- „ Ceylon: Its History, People, Commerce, Industries, and Resources—Edited by E. W. Foenander.
- „ Sixty Years of Ceylon Cricket—By S. P. Foenander.
- 1925. Supplement to the Handbook of Ceylon—By L. J. B. Turner.
- „ The Ceylon Railway—By G. F. Perera.
- „ Familiar Birds of Ceylon—By C. Kershaw.
- „ Manual of the Birds of Ceylon—By W. E. Wait.
- „ From Groves of Palm—By Mrs. W. T. Southorn.
- „ The Planter's Book of Caste and Custom—By L. B. Green.
- „ An Agricultural Reader—By C. Driberg.
- 1926. A Short History of Ceylon—By H. W. Codrington.
- „ The Palms of British India and Ceylon—By E. Blatter (Oxford University Press).
- 1927. The Dutch in Ceylon. Vol. I.—By R. G. Anthonisz.
- „ Prince Vijaya Pala of Ceylon—By P. E. Pieris.
- 1928. Ceylon: Report of the Special Commission on the Constitution.
- „ Tales from some Eastern Jungles—By K. W. S. Mitchell.
- 1929. The Culuvansa, Part I.—By W. Geiger.

* The above list which has been compiled by Messrs. L. E. Blazé, O.B.E., R. S. Enright (Librarian, University College), S. C. Blok (Librarian, Public Library, Colombo), and Director, Colombo Museum, contains the names of some of the principal works dealing with Ceylon, but does not purport to be a complete list. The year of publication is given in each case, and the list has been arranged, as far as possible, in chronological order.

1929. Remembered Yesterdays—By Sir Solomon D. Bandaranaike.
 " Romantic Ceylon—By R. H. Bassett.
 " A Sketch of the Constitution of the Kandyan Kingdom—Sir J. D'Oyly—Edited by L. J. B. Turner.
 " The Geology of Ceylon. Reprinted from the Canadian Journal of Research. 1: 425-511, 1929—By F. D. Adams.
1930. The Colonial Service—By Sir Anton Bertram.
 " Ceylon Old and New—By St. Nihal Singh.
 " The Temporal and Spiritual Conquest of Ceylon—By de Queyrox—Translated by Fr. S. G. Perera.
 " The Subhasitaya—By Alagiyavanna—Translated by E. P. Wijetunga.
 " The Story of the Sinhalese, B. C. 543 to A.D. 302—By J. M. Senaveratne.
 " Land of the Fairy-haunted Lawns—By P. T. Cash.
 " Ceylon and World History, Part I.—By D. Hussey.
 " Coloured Plates of the Birds of Ceylon—By G. M. Henry (Oxford University Press).
 " A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon—By V. A. Smith (Oxford University Press).
 " Burma, Ceylon, Indo-China, London—By M. Hurliman.
 " Constantine (da Sa de Noronha) Expedition to Uva made in 1630—By Constantine de Sa de Noronha. Translated by Fr. S. G. Perera, Colombo.
1931. The Rare Romance of Nariya the Jackal—By R. H. Bassett.
 " A Geography of Ceylon—By Elsie K. Cook.
 " A Refuge from Civilisation—By R. Jones-Bateman.
 " A Tiny Poesy—Mrs. W. E. Thorpe.
 " The Gates of London Town—By J. C. W. Rock.
 " A History of Ceylon for Schools—By L. E. Blazé (8th edition).
 " The Story of Lanka—By L. E. Blazé (6th Edition).
 " Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon, Part VI.—By H. Trimen.
 " Supplement—By A. H. G. Alston.
 " Thirty-seven years of Game Protection in Ceylon—By A. C. Tutein-Nolthenius.
 " The Temple of the Tooth in Kandy—By A. M. Hocart.
1932. A Ceylon Commentary—By P. R. Smythe.
 " A Geography of Ceylon—By L. E. Blazé (14th Edition).
 " The Early History of Ceylon—By G. C. Mendis.
 " Ceylon under British Rule 1795-1932—By L. A. Mills.
 " A History of Ceylon for Schools—1505-1911—By Fr. S. G. Perera.
 " The Contribution of the Dutch to the making of Ceylon—By E. H. Vanderwall.
 " Ceylon and the World History, Book II.—By D. Hussey.
 " Nikaya Sangarawa—By K. C. Fernando.
 " The Life and Time of Vidiya Bandara—By J. M. Senaveratne.
 " Alagiyawanna's Kustantinu Hatana—By Fr. S. G. Perera.
 " An Illustrative Guide to the Buried Cities of Ceylon—By Mrs. R. Jones-Bateman.
1933. Far Off Things—By R. L. Spittel.
 " Stories of Lanka, Part I.—By R. A. Mendis.

1933. **Jungle Tidi**—By J. Still.
- „ **Ceylon and World History, Book III.**—By D. Hussey.
- „ **History of English Schools in Ceylon, 1870—1900**—By L. J. Gratiaen.
- „ **Golden Age of Military Adventure in Ceylon**—By R. L. Brohier.
- „ **Fruit Cultivation in Ceylon and South India**—By F. Taylor.
- „ **Orchid Culture—in Ceylon**—By F. A. E. Price.
- „ **The Douglas Papers**—By Douglas. Edited by Fr. S. G. Perera.
- „ **Sketches from Ceylon History**—By Mrs. H. H. Dulling.
1934. **The Teaching of Buddha**—By S. Radhakrishnan.
- „ **The Vegetable Products of Ceylon. A Guide to their Identification and Economic Uses**—By F. Lewis.
- „ **Where Brown and White Meet**—By T. Reid.
- „ **Ceylon and World History**—By D. Hussey—**Book I.** (2nd Edition).
- „ **Ceylon and World History**—By D. Hussey—**Book III., Part I.** (1st Edition).
- „ **Sketches from Ceylon History**—By H. H. Dulling.
- „ **Commercial Ceylon**—By S. E. N. Nicholas.
- „ **History of Ceylon**—By L. E. Blazé (9th Edition).
- „ **Ancient Irrigation Works in Ceylon**—By R. L. Brohier.
- „ **Story of Lanka**—By L. E. Blazé.
- „ **Sinhalese Orthography**—By J. de Lanerolle.
- „ **Romantic Ceylon**—By R. H. Bassett (2nd Edition).
- „ **Saranankara—The last Sangha Raja of Ceylon**—By Sir D. B. Jayatilaka.

[The Ceylon Blue Book and the Annual General Report on the Economic, Social, and General Conditions of the Island can be consulted at the Imperial Institute and the British Museum.]

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
A			
Agricultural products, exports of	20	Cair, &c. ...	28
Agriculture ...	19	Commerce ...	52
Anti-malarial work ...	15	Committees, Executive, of the	7
Arecanuts ...	38	State Council ...	82
Arecanuts, exports ...	63	Communications and transport ...	7
Arrack ...	44	Constitution ...	iii
Assets and liabilities ...	120	Contents, Table of ...	98
B		Co-operative Societies ...	27
Baggage office ...	88	Copra ...	57, 60-61
Banking ...	96	—, exports ...	27-28, 60-61
— Agencies ...	98	—, prices ...	43
Banks, list of ...	96	Cotton ...	64
Bibliography ...	126-128	— piece goods, imports ...	7
Births ...	13	Council, State ...	107
Board of Ministers ...	8	Courts, number of, in Ceylon ...	106
Brandy, imports ...	65	— of Requests ...	107
Broadcasting service ...	96	Crime statistics ...	109
Bullock cart(s) ...	91	Criminal Investigation Depart- ment ...	20
— and other traffic, control of ...	108	Crops, acreages under the chief... Currency ...	99, 121
Bureau of Industry and Com- merce ...	70	Currystuffs, imports ...	64
functions ...	72, 73	D	
C		Death(s) ...	13
Cacao ...	30-32	—, causes of ...	13
—, exports ...	63	Debt, public ...	117-119
—, prices ...	32, 63	Diagrams, list of ...	v
Canals ...	92	Dimensions of Ceylon ...	3
Cardamoms ...	37	Dispensaries ...	14
—, exports ...	63	Distances of Colombo from other chief ports of the world ...	3
—, prices ...	38, 63	District Courts ...	105
Cement, imports ...	64, 67	Divorces ...	13
Chenae ...	42	E	
Chests, tea and other, imports ...	64, 69	Education and welfare institu- tions ...	75
Cholera ...	18	Education, Board of ...	75
Cigars and cigarettes, imports... 65, 66		— District Committees ...	81
Cinematograph films, censoring... 109		—, legal ...	121
Cinnamon ...	33, 34	Estate duties ...	121
—, exports ...	63	Exchange, rates of ...	44
—, oil ...	33	Excise ...	46
—, prices ...	33, 34, 63	— offences ...	46
Citronella oil ...	34, 35	— revenue ...	46
—, exports ...	63	Executive Committees of the State Council ...	7
—, prices ...	63	Exports, details ...	56-64
Civil Service, Ceylon ...	9	Exports, quantity and value of... 57	
Climate ...	5	F	
Coal, imports ...	64	Feeding stuffs, imports ...	64
Coconut ...	25	Fertilizers, imports ...	64, 68
—, desiccated ...	28	Fibre, bristle and mattress, exports ...	63
—, —, exports 57, 60, 62		Fibre, bristle and mattress, prices ...	29, 63
—, —, prices 28, 62		Finance, public ...	116
—, fresh, prices of ... 26		Fish, dried, salted, and Maldiva, imports ...	64
— oil ... 27			
— exports 57, 60-62			
— prices ... 27			
— products, exports ... 63			
—, Research Scheme ... 26			
Coffee ... 44			

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Fisheries ...	47	K	
—, chank ...	48	Kapok ...	43
—, fresh-water ...	48	Kerosene oil, imports ...	64
—, pearl ...	48	Kitul ...	43
—, sea ...	47		
Flood protection schemes ...	104	L	
Foodstuffs ...	39	Labour, agricultural ...	73
Forests ...	123	—, conditions affecting ...	74
Fuel and light, imports ...	68	—, industrial ...	73
Fuel, liquid, imports ...	64	—, rates of wages for ...	73-74
		Land ...	121
G		— Development Ordinance ...	122
Government ...	7	— Settlement Department ...	122
— Agents ...	9	Languages, principal ...	6
Gin, imports ...	65	Law College ...	81
Gram, imports ...	65	Legislation ...	115
Grant system (for schools) ...	75, 76	—, factory ...	116
Graving Dock, Colombo Harbour ...	87	—, subsidiary ...	116
Harbour, Colombo ...	82	Lepers, schools for ...	78
—, accommodation ...	82	Liabilities ...	120
—, for vessels ...	82	Limestone ...	51
—, ambulance facilities ...	87	Liquid fuel, imports ...	64
—, baggage office ...	83	Liquor revenue ...	46
—, coaling facilities ...	85	Local Board, Minuwangoda ...	11
—, Graving Dock ...	87	— Government ...	10
—, landing and shipping ...	84		
—, oil facilities ...	86	M	
—, Patent Slip ...	87	Mail services ...	93
—, quarantine ...	87	Marriages ...	13
—, trade ...	82	Medical College ...	80
—, warehouse accommodation ...	84	Metal and metalware, imports ...	64
		Mica ...	51
H		Migration ...	12
Headmen ...	10	Minerals, thorium-bearing ...	51
Health ...	14	Ministers, Board of ...	8
History ...	6	Money orders ...	94
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	14	Motor traffic, Control of ...	108
Housing ...	18	Motor vehicles, imports ...	64, 68
Illustrations, list of ...	vii	—, in Ceylon ...	91
		—, ber of ...	13
I		Mortality, Infant ...	10
Ilmenite ...	51	Municipal Councils ...	
Imports, details ...	64-70		
Industry and Commerce, Bureau of ...	70	O	
—, functions ...	72, 73	Onions, imports ...	64
Infectious diseases ...	16	Order, maintenance of ...	109
Institutions, education and welfare ...	75	Ordinances, important, passed in ...	115
Introductory ...	1-3	— 1934 ...	78
Irrigation ...	102	Orphanages ...	
—, works, classification ...	103		
—, decay and subsequent growth of ...	102	P	
		Paddy or rice ...	39
J		—, asweddumization ...	41, 42
Judicial system of Ceylon ...	105	—, diseases ...	42
Justice and Police ...	105	—, hill paddy (etri) ...	64, 65
		—, paddy (grain with the husk), im- ports ...	40
		—, transplanting ...	41
		—, varieties ...	43
		Papain ...	4
		Passage Fares ...	48
		Pearl fisheries ...	

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Pepper	44	Shipping	69-70, 82
Petrol, imports	64	Silk, imports	64
Piece goods of cotton, imports	64, 66-67	Situation and Dimensions of	3
Plague	16	Ceylon	17
Plumbago	49, 50	Smallpox	64
—, exports	50, 63	Soap, imports	65
—, prices and grades	50, 63	Spirits, imports	7
Police	107	State Council	50
— Courts	105	Stones, precious	64
Population	87	Sugar, imports	105
Port Commission, Colombo	93	Supreme Court	125
Postage rates	94	Survey Department	
Postal orders	92		
— telegraph and telephone	64	T	
service	50	Taxation and yield thereof	120
Potatoes, imports	111, 112	Taxes, revision of	4
Precious stones	114	Taxi-cab fares	20-22
Prisons and prisoners, Classifica-	78	Tea	57-58
tion of	109	—, exports	21-22, 58
Prisoners, health of	19	—, prices	21
Prisoners, schools for	117	—, research	21
Prisons	99	—, restriction	95
Production	65	Telegrams	95
Public debt		—, foreign, cheap rate	95
Public works		—, Greetings and Condo-	
Pulses, imports		lence	95
		—, radio	95
R		Telephone system	96
Radio-telegrams	95	Temperature	5
Rainfall	5	Textiles, imports	66-67
Railway(s)	87	Tobacco	35-37
—, passenger fares	89	—, Dumbura	36
—, tourist tickets	4	—, imports	64, 65, 66
Reformatory	78	—, Jaffna	36
Revenue and expenditure	116	—, White Burley	37
Revenue Districts	9	Toddy and arrack	44
Rice—see under paddy or rice.		Tourist tickets on the Railway	4
Rice (grain without husk), im-		Trade, balance of	54, 55
ports	64	—, distribution of	55
Roads	90	—, total, review of	54
Rubber	22-25	Tramways	92
—, exports	57, 59	Tyres and tubes, imports	64
—, prices	24, 25, 59		
—, research	25	U	
—, restriction	23	University College	79
		Urban District Councils	10
S			
Salt	49	V	
Sanitary Boards	11	Vaccination	18
Sanitation, Estate	15	Village Committees	11, 106
Savings Banks	98	— Tribunals	106
School(s), assisted	75	Vinegar manufacture	46
—, attendance	75		
—, classification	76	W	
—, for deaf and blind	77	Wages	73, 74
—, for lepers	78	Weights and measures	99
—, for prisoners	78	Wheat flour, imports	64
—, medium of instruction		Whisky, imports	65
in	77		
—, pensions to teachers	79	Z	
—, vocational	76	Zircon	51

PRINTED AT THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PRESS, COLOMBO.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENCGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

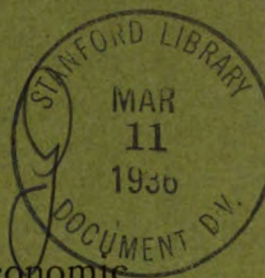
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1733



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, 1934

*(For Report for 1932 see No. 1636 (Price 1s. 0d.)
and for Report for 1933 see No. 1680 (Price 9d.).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 9d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1733

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, 1934

*(For Report for 1932 see No. 1636 (Price 1s. od.)
and for Report for 1933 see No. 1680 (Price 9d.).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1935

Price 9d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS FOR 1934

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	4
III. POPULATION	4
IV. HEALTH	5
V. HOUSING	5
VI. PRODUCTION	6
VII. COMMERCE	7
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	10
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.	10
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	11
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	12
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	12
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE	13
XIV. LEGISLATION	14
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	14
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	16
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° north latitude and 71° and 72° 50' west longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south-west of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide, known as the Turks Islands passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but no thorough survey of the group has ever been made.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands, and a large number of rocks. A three-pointed bank or reef surrounds the group.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides, respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands separated from each other by narrow passages, while the western edge is fringed by a series of reefs and

rocks. The principal islands of the Caicos group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales Island, and West Caicos.

The entire group known as the Turks and Caicos Islands extends for a distance of 75 miles from east to west and 50 miles from north to south.

It is said that the Turks Islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the first settlers, the scarlet head of which resembled a Turkish fez. These islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. They remained uninhabited until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt, arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November, when the salt raking season was over. The Bermudians were expelled by the Spaniards in 1710, but soon returned and continued the salt industry, with occasional interruption by attacks by the Spaniards. Several attempts to obtain possession of the islands were also made by the French. In the year 1766 an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, was appointed "to reside there, and, by his residence on the spot, to insure the right of the Island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order amongst the inhabitants. In 1799 the Turks and Caicos Islands were placed under the Bahamas Government, and so they remained until 1848, when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, a separate charter was granted. Under this charter the islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found to be too expensive, and in 1873 the inhabitants forwarded a petition praying for the abrogation of the charter. The islands were then annexed to Jamaica, and still remain one of its dependencies.

The only language spoken in this Dependency is English.

The climate of these islands may be classed as good. The temperature ranges throughout the year from about 60° minimum to about 90° maximum. Although the period from April to November is generally very hot, the heat is somewhat tempered by the prevailing trade winds. The weather from December to March is generally pleasant. The average annual rainfall at Grand Turk during the last ten years was 33·17 inches. The rainfall during 1934 was 31·07 inches.

These islands have suffered periodically from the effects of terrible hurricanes. Two passed over them in 1926 and one in 1928. The one of September, 1926, was the most disastrous, as regards destruction of property, in the history of the Dependency.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of this Dependency is administered by a Commissioner who is also Judge of the Supreme Court and President of the Legislative Board. He is selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

There is a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and three official and four unofficial members appointed by the Governor of Jamaica.

There are several other Government Boards, appointed by the Commissioner, which deal with various local matters.

There is no political franchise in this Dependency.

The Government of these islands is under the supervision of the Governor of Jamaica whose assent to the Ordinances of the Legislative Board is required.

The Laws of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands have effect there.

The seat of Government is at Grand Turk where the Commissioner resides.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Dependency according to the last census (1921) was 5,612. The estimated population in 1934 was 5,300.

No census was taken in 1931 owing to the lack of funds.

It is estimated that of the whole population, 5,140 or 97 per cent were "coloured" (of mixed descent), while 160 or 3 per cent were "white," and that about 1,800 people live in the Turks Islands and 3,500 in the Caicos Islands.

Throughout the Dependency the females exceed the males in numbers.

Most of the people of the Turks Islands are employed in the salt industry, while the people of the Caicos Islands are engaged in agriculture and fishing.

The births and deaths registered during the last five years were as follows :—

				<i>Number of Births.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
1930	...	...	...	177	75	31·5	13·4
1931	...	...	...	177	82	32·0	14·8
1932	...	...	...	201	76	36·4	13·7
1933	...	...	...	205	120	37·2	21·8
1934	...	...	...	168	97	30·2	17·2

The above rates are based on the population of 1921.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 18; equal to a death-rate of 107 per 1,000 births. Forty-four marriages

were registered during the year. 105 persons were receiving pauper relief from the Government at the end of the year.

As regards immigration and emigration, 262 persons entered the Dependency in 1934 and 210 departed.

IV.—HEALTH.

During the year 1934, the general health of the Dependency was fair and there was no case of quarantinable disease.

The Medical Officer reported that in dispensary practice the number of patients suffering from pellagra and diseases of the digestive tract remained about the same as in the preceding year. Skin diseases were numerous and tuberculosis was more in evidence than usual. There were no infectious diseases such as whooping cough, chickenpox or smallpox during the year. There was, however, an epidemic of German measles which invaded almost every home in Grand Turk as well as some of the settlements of the Caicos group.

As regards preventive measures, only minor anti-mosquito measures were taken, such as clearing away bush and undergrowth and the filling up of pools. Major works could not be undertaken owing to the lack of funds.

There is a local Board of Health at each of the three principal settlements and the Inspectors of Nuisances were responsible to those Boards and to the Medical Officers for seeing that all premises were kept in a proper sanitary state.

Hygiene is one of the subjects taught in all the schools.

There was regular dental inspection of the pupils in the schools by a dentist who receives a subsidy from the Government for his services to the school-children and certain others.

The two Government Medical Officers are the only medical practitioners in the Dependency. One is stationed at Grand Turk and the other at Cockburn Harbour. They are allowed private practice and they visit the out-islands when necessary.

There is a nurse, paid by the Government, at each of the three principal settlements.

There is a small public hospital at Grand Turk which is under the directions and supervision of the Medical Officer.

There was no public health legislation enacted during the year under review.

V.—HOUSING.

With regard to the housing conditions in this Dependency, there are no statistics available beyond the figures given in the 1921 Census Report.

According to that census there were 1,414 dwelling houses in these islands. 1,233 were inhabited and 181 uninhabited ; 900 were built of wood and 514 of stone. There has been no noticeable change within the last ten years.

As regards the housing accommodation of the wage-earning population, nearly all of them live in small houses of two or three rooms with small out-houses nearby serving as kitchen, latrine, etc., and with very few exceptions they own the houses which they occupy. The sanitary conditions are fair. The Inspectors of Nuisances and the Police see that the requirements of the sanitary laws are observed.

There is no building law and therefore the people are free to build as they please.

There is no property tax in this Dependency and there are no building societies here.

In these Islands there are no barracks, compounds, or tenement houses, and there is no apparent need for additional dwellings.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry in this Dependency is the production of salt from sea-water by solar evaporation, and salt is the principal product exported. It is shipped to Canada and the United States of America and is used there for fish-curing and meat-packing. Salt is also shipped to Jamaica and Puerto Rico. At present the quantity sold in the latter places is small but efforts are being made to extend the sales. Turks islands salt is famous for its purity and it has an excellent reputation in the markets of the countries mentioned above. Three grades are exported: *coarse*, the natural product of the salinas; *fishery*, a grade processed to a fineness suitable for the curing of fish; and *industrial*, fine ground, suitable for dairy and similar uses. The coarse and fishery grades are largely shipped in bulk; the industrial is bagged.

The following table shows the destination, quantity, and value of the shipments in 1934 :—

					<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Canada	...	...	...	...	290,205	5,909
United States of America	...	...	...	...	97,134	1,664
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	51,040	804
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	50,188	789
Barbados	...	...	...	...	12,716	276
Santo Domingo	...	...	...	...	12,000	184
Haiti	...	...	...	...	9,285	154
Total	...	...	...	...	522,568	£9,780

The following table shows the value of the principal items of domestic produce exported during the last five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salt	22,275	12,895	10,137	13,489	9,780
Sponges	2,269	2,016	2,417	2,031	1,949
Conchs	1,188	1,122	744	1,197	935
Turtle shell	220	257	341	150	—
Cotton and cotton-seed ...	17	—	—	—	—
Sisal	37	47	—	50	—

Nearly all the above exports, except salt, were the produce of the Caicos Islands.

The next table gives the quantity of each of the principal articles of local produce exported during the last five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Salt bus.	1,163,152	754,019	577,494	687,841	522,568
Sponges lb.	26,964	25,749	23,261	27,961	25,718
Conchs no.	1,187,900	1,121,800	744,100	1,196,600	1,012,750
Turtle shell lb.	103	257	343	150	—
Cotton (raw) lb.	49	—	—	—	—
Cotton-seed lb.	7,310	—	—	—	—
Sisal lb.	3,776	8,492	—	7,471	—

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the trade of these Islands during the last five years was as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	34,165	24,291	21,942	21,900	21,114
Exports	26,403	16,589	14,018	17,351	12,973
Total	£60,568	40,880	35,960	39,251	34,087

Imports.

The next table shows the direction of trade, as regards imports, in the last five years :—

	United Kingdom.	Other parts of the British Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1930	2,867	2,339	28,959	34,165
1931	2,568	1,844	19,879	24,291
1932	5,511	3,982	12,449	21,942
1933	4,862	3,600	13,438	21,900
1934	2,922	3,863	14,329	21,114

The countries of origin of the import trade in 1934 are shown in the following table :—

	£	£
United Kingdom		2,922
Other parts of the British Empire—		
Bahamas	121	
British India	593	
British Guiana	140	
Barbados	51	
Bermuda	26	
Canada	2,063	
Jamaica	717	
Trinidad	101	
New Zealand	51	
	<hr/>	3,863
Total British imports		6,785
Belgium	46	
France	18	
Germany	6	
Haiti	589	
Holland	10	
Japan	297	
Portugal... ..	14	
Denmark	67	
Puerto Rico	71	
Santo Domingo	82	
Spain	23	
United States of America	13,106	
	<hr/>	
Total foreign imports		14,329
		<hr/>
Total imports		£21,114
		<hr/>

The following is a classified summary of the imports for the year :—

	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	10,996
Raw materials	1,205
Manufactured articles	6,624
Miscellaneous	2,289
	<hr/>
	£21,114
	<hr/>

The principal articles imported in 1934 were as follows :—

Article.	Quantity.	Value. £
Flour barrels	1,911	1,751
Cotton goods	—	1,652
Haberdashery	—	977
Lard and substitutes lb.	58,819	969
Meats (salted) lb.	46,929	883
Sugar lb.	239,100	736
Rice lb.	147,590	736
Oil (mineral) gal.	14,734	725
Milk (condensed) cases	809	649
Machinery	—	475
Spirits gal.	1,506	419
Butter and substitutes lb.	10,772	416
Wood and timber ft.	50,044	395
Soap (laundry) lb.	30,415	350
Boots and shoes	—	321
Cigarettes	—	286
Vegetables (fresh)	—	268
Medicines	—	239
Hominy brl.	210	216
Fruit (fresh)	—	194
Meal (corn) brl.	181	179
Paper and stationery	—	174

Exports.

The following table shows the direction of the exports in the last five years :—

	United Kingdom.	Other parts of the British Empire.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1930	412	14,421	11,570	26,403
1931	208	9,752	6,629	16,589
1932	1,313	8,155	4,550	14,018
1933	1,199	11,049	5,103	17,351
1934	579	7,882	4,437	12,898

The destination of the exports was as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	579
Bahamas	861
Barbados	276
Canada	5,984
Jamaica	818
	<hr/>
	7,939
Haiti	1,105
Puerto Rico	797
San Domingo	184
United States of America	2,369
	<hr/>
	4,455
	<hr/>
Total exports	£12,973
	<hr/>

The declared value of the produce of the Dependency exported in 1934 was £12,898, and the value of the re-exports was £75.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The average rate of wages for labourers employed in raking and carting salt is from 2s. to 3s. a day of nine hours and from 3s. to 6s. a day when shipping it. Labourers from these islands who are engaged for employment on the steamers that call here, are paid 2s. 6d. a day and rations. Carpenters and blacksmiths earn from 5s. to 10s. a day of nine hours.

In domestic service the wages vary from 12s. to 30s. a month with board and lodging.

The cost of living is comparatively high, especially in the case of officials and persons from abroad.

The following are the average retail prices of the principal provisions :—bread, 4d. per lb. ; fresh meat and poultry, 9d. to 1s. per lb. ; salt meat, 10½d. per lb. ; salt fish, 9d. per lb. ; flour, 2½d. per lb. ; rice, 4d. per qrt. ; hominy and corn meal, 3½d. per qrt. ; beans and peas, 1s. per qrt. ; potatoes, 3d. per lb. ; lard, 9d. per lb. ; eggs, 1s. 6d. per doz. ; milk (condensed), 7½d. per tin ; butter (salt), 2s. 9d. per lb. ; cheese, 2s. per lb. ; sugar, 2½d. per lb. ; syrup, 9d. per qrt. ; tea, 3s. to 4s. per lb. ; coffee, 2s. 6d. per lb. ; cocoa, 1s. per lb. ; common soap, 5d. per lb. ; kerosene oil, 6d. per qrt.

Most of the people in the Caicos Islands grow a large portion of their own food-stuffs, but in the Turks Islands, owing to the very poor nature of the soil, very little is grown.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education system of the Dependency is under the direction of the Board of Education, nominated by the Commissioner, who is the Chairman.

Primary education is provided by the Government free of charge. It is compulsory in the three principal settlements of the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, for children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, but it is not compulsory in the out-lying settlements in the Caicos Islands.

The Board of Education receives an annual grant from the Government for the maintenance of the public elementary schools. There are eleven such schools throughout the Dependency ; one in each of the principal settlements.

The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 824 and the average attendance 560. There were also seven private elementary schools recognized by the Board. Whilst the average attendance appears to be small, it should be remembered that the settlements in the Caicos Islands are scattered and many children are not within reach of a school. Many who do attend have to walk long distances in great heat and along bad roads to get to their schools.

Owing to the very small salaries offered and the lack of proper training facilities, there is great difficulty in obtaining efficient teachers for the schools and very few of those employed as such can be regarded as being really competent.

There is a public secondary school at Grand Turk. There were 23 pupils on the roll in 1934, and the average attendance was 20. The master of this school acts as Inspector of Schools. A centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established at Grand Turk in 1924, and local examinations have been held annually, with generally satisfactory results.

No technical education is provided in this Dependency, nor are there any evening classes.

There is a good public library and free reading room at Grand Turk. It is well stocked with books and provides a fair assortment of current papers and magazines.

There is no Government insurance against old age, unemployment, or sickness.

There are seven Friendly Societies (including Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Good Samaritans, and Shepherds), which do much good work in giving assistance and relief to their members in cases of distress, sickness, and death.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There is regular steamship communication between the Dependency and the United States of America. Steamers of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, operating between New York and South America, call at Grand Turk, on their way south, every three weeks and call again on their return north. These vessels carry mails, passengers, and freight to and from the Dependency.

Steamers of the Fyffes Line, on their way to Jamaica, call occasionally at Grand Turk to disembark passengers from England and/or to embark passengers and mails for Jamaica, and one of them stops regularly every six weeks to land goods from England.

There is also communication with Jamaica by sailing vessels, one of which is subsidized by the Government to give a regular monthly mail, passenger, and freight service to and from that Island.

There is constant communication between the Dependency and Dominica and Haiti by small sailing vessels engaged in trade.

Internal mails are carried between the several islands by small sailing-craft engaged in local trade.

Mails to and from Europe are despatched and received via New York.

The Post Office dealt with about 82,850 postal articles during the year 1934.

Grand Turk is an important cable junction, there being cables to Jamaica, Barbados, and Bermuda. Telegraphic communication with the outside world was maintained throughout the year. The Cable Company supplies a news bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a subsidy.

The Government radio-telegraph system provides service between Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay, and with ships at sea within short range.

There is a public telephone system at Grand Turk with provision for sixty lines.

There are no overland telegraphs in this Dependency.

The streets and roads in the principal settlements were kept in fairly good condition. A few motor cars and motor trucks are in use. The so-called roads in the Caicos Islands are really only bushpaths.

There are no railways or tramways in this Dependency nor are there any omnibuses in use.

There are three ports of entry in the Dependency, namely, Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour, and Salt Cay. Each port has an open roadstead and ships anchor at a short distance from the shore.

The number of vessels that entered the several ports during the year 1934 was as follows :—

	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Net Tonnage.</i>
Steamships ...	16	46	62	92,758
Sailing vessels	185	8	193	9,674

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only bank in these Islands. At the end of 1934 there were 820 accounts open with £12,350 on deposit. The investments amounted to £10,845.

The currency of the Dependency consists of British gold, silver, and bronze coins, Jamaica nickel coins, and currency notes issued by the local Government. A small number of British and foreign currency notes were also in circulation.

Only the standard Imperial weights and measures are in use in these islands.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the lack of funds no major public works were undertaken during the year 1934.

The usual minor public works such as the upkeep of the public buildings, streets, and roads, etc., were carried on throughout the year but on a reduced scale.

It was found possible, without causing unnecessary hardship, to reduce the amount of relief work for the unemployed at Grand Turk, Cockburn Harbour and Salt Cay as owing to more favourable weather conditions in 1934, the quantity of salt gathered was in excess of the previous year's rakings.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The law in force in the Dependency consists of the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Ordinances passed by the local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Judge, who also holds the post of Commissioner of the Dependency. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and is constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency.

There are three District Magistrates who reside at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour.

The Police Force is very small. It consists of four men stationed at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. In addition there is a local district constable at each of the eight principal settlements in the Caicos Islands. A revenue constable at Salt Cay and one at Cockburn Harbour also do police duty. The Police also perform the duties of Prison Warders and they operate the telephone exchange at Grand Turk. The District Magistrate acts as Inspector of Police.

There is a prison at Grand Turk to which all prisoners from the out-islands are committed. It is a large well-constructed stone building with ample accommodation, and is kept in good order and good sanitary condition. There is complete separation between the male and female inmates.

There are ten cells for males and four for females and no associated wards. Each prisoner has seventy square feet of floor area and over one thousand cubic feet of space during the hours of sleep. The prisoners are classified according to the prison rules. There is no penal labour in force. The male prisoners are mainly employed outside the prison on cleaning the streets and repairing the roads and breaking stones, always under the supervision of a Police officer, while the females are employed within the prison on washing clothes and other light work. The prisoners are well-fed and are allotted eleven hours for sleep, and every care is taken of their health. The Government Medical Officer visits the prison daily and treats any prisoner who may be ill and in need of his attention, and generally the prisoners enjoy very good health.

The District Magistrate acts as Inspector of the Prison and the senior N.C.O. of Police as Superintendent of the Prison, and the prison rules are strictly observed. There is a Prison Board which meets once a month to inspect and supervise the prison. There is no chaplain, but clergymen make occasional visits to the prison.

There were 204 crimes reported to or known to the Police in 1934. Of these 187 were brought before the Magistrate and 17 dropped for lack of sufficient evidence. 239 persons (165 males and 74 females) were proceeded against, 32 were apprehended and 207

summoned. 23 were discharged for want of prosecution and 11 on the merits of the case. 204 were convicted summarily; 24 were imprisoned; 13 whipped; 139 fined; and 28 bound over or otherwise disposed of.

The convictions were classified as follows:—

Offences against the person	...	...	...	...	57
Praedial larceny	...	...	...	...	7
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	...	9
Other offences against property	...	...	...	...	38
Miscellaneous minor offences	...	...	...	...	135

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Five ordinances were passed by the Legislative Board in 1934, as follows:—

No.

- 1 The Supplementary Appropriation (1933) Ordinance, 1934.
- 2 The Astwood Pension Ordinance, 1934.
- 3 The Customs Ordinance, 1899, Amendment Ordinance, 1934.
- 4 The Salt Valuation for Royalty Ordinance, 1934.
- 5 The Passport Ordinance, 1934.

In these Islands there is no factory legislation, nor legislation for compensation for accidents. Nor is there any legislative provision for sickness or old age.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the totals of revenue and expenditure in the last five years:—

					<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
					£	£
1930	...	...	...	...	9,427	11,728
1931	...	...	...	...	10,318	12,820
1932	...	...	...	...	9,027	9,141
1933	...	...	...	...	9,774	10,518
1934	...	...	...	...	7,024	8,959

In 1934 the ordinary revenue amounted to £6,927, and the ordinary expenditure to £8,859.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions during the three former seasons the Dependency's main industry—the manufacture of salt by the solar evaporation of sea-water—suffered a considerable loss. The annual production, normally about 1½ million bushels, fell to approximately half a million bushels; consequently there was

considerable unemployment and consequent distress among the labouring classes who depend solely on the gathering and shipping of salt for their livelihood. The total imports fell to approximately half that of a normal year, consequently all the main heads of revenue were seriously affected. The wet weather which adversely affects the salt-producing islands proved beneficial to the inhabitants of the Caicos group where abundant crops of ground provisions were produced.

Although 1934 cannot be called a good year, there was a noticeable improvement in the salt industry and it was not found necessary as in past years to provide the customary food relief.

The year opened with a deficit of £4,190 and closed with a deficit of £6,125. This deficit includes a sum of £1,799 due to the Jamaica Treasury in respect of several loans expended principally on relief work to the unemployed.

The main items of revenue in 1934 were as follows:—

	£
Customs Duties	4,260
Royalty on Salt	762
Port Dues	587
Internal Revenue	230
Payments for Specific Services, etc.	201
Post Office	518
Revenue from Government Property	74
Interest	2
Miscellaneous Receipts	290
Voluntary Contributions by Public Officers	96

The main items of expenditure in 1934 were as follows:—

	£
Interest on Public Debt	55
Pensions... ..	1,312
Commissioner's Department	1,639
Treasury and Customs... ..	904
Judicial Department	42
Police and Prisons	785
Medical Department	1,196
Paupers and Lunatics... ..	373
Education	840
Miscellaneous	405
Post Office	300
Lighthouse Department	282
Public Works Department	400
Public Works Recurrent	321
Unemployment Relief Works	100

Every effort was made to keep down the ordinary expenditure to the lowest possible point. The Retrenchment Scheme drawn up by Mr. H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O., was not brought into effect during the year under review. This scheme will reduce expenditure with diminishing effect during the next few years by which time it is hoped trade will show signs of improvement and the salt industry will have returned to normal production,

Taxation in this Dependency is very light. There is no income-tax, no land tax, no property tax, no taxes on trades, animals or vehicles; no poll tax and no excise or stamp duties.

The principal sources of revenue are the Customs import duties and the royalty on salt exported.

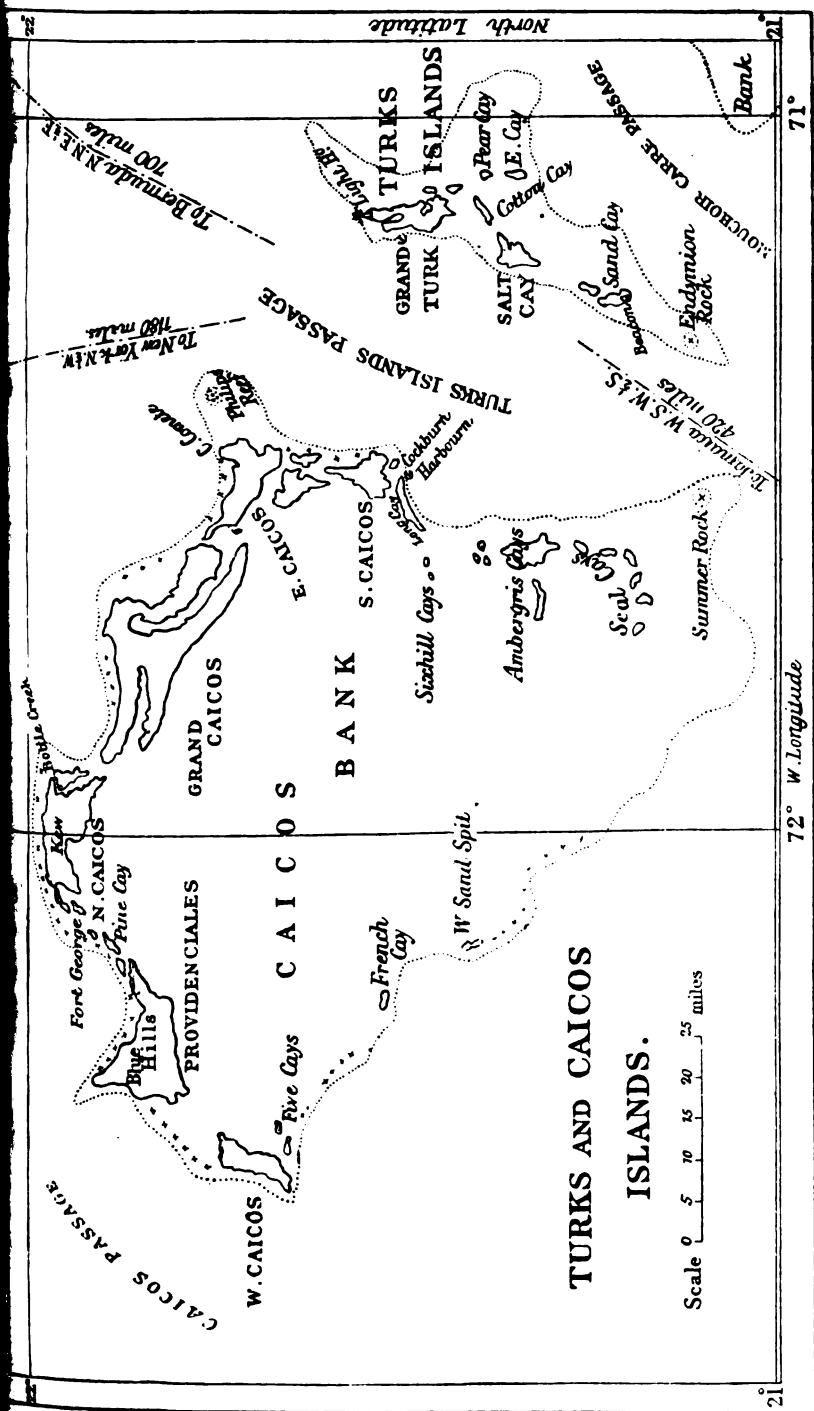
The Customs Tariff was amended in March, 1932, when a British Preferential Tariff was introduced here for the first time. The specific duties are low in comparison with similar duties levied in most of the other Colonies. All goods not particularly specified nor included in the free list pay duty as follows:

British Preferential Tariff	...	...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
General Tariff	...	...	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

There were two administrative changes during 1934. On the retirement of the late Commissioner, Mr. H. E. Phillips, I.S.O., Mr. H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O., was appointed by the Governor of Jamaica to act until the arrival of the new Commissioner. In June, 1934, Mr. F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E., was selected by the Secretary of State for the appointment and arrived in the Dependency on the 2nd August.

His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., etc. the newly-appointed Governor of Jamaica, spent a few hours ashore at Grand Turk on 22nd October on his way to Kingston.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

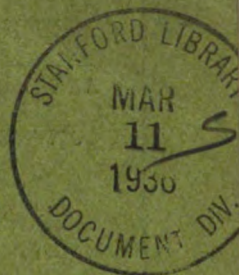
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5,342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1734



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

LEEWARD ISLANDS

1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see No. 1617 and No. 1704
respectively, price 1s. 6d. each)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 6d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ...

1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ...

£1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ...

4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
 EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;
 CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1734

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

LEEWARD ISLANDS 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see No. 1617 and No. 1704
respectively, price 1s. 6d. each)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 6d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS FOR 1934

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	4
III.—POPULATION	5
IV.—HEALTH	6
V.—HOUSING	9
VI.—PRODUCTION	11
VII.—COMMERCE	17
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	18
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	19
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	21
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	22
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	23
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	24
XIV.—LEGISLATION	28
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	29
Appendix.—BIBLIOGRAPHY	31
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of the Leeward Islands, with a total area of 726 square miles, consists of a number of islands belonging partly to the Lesser Antilles and partly to the Greater Antilles. Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, and Montserrat lie between West longitude 61° and 63°, and around North latitude 17°, but Dominica is about 100 miles to the south, separated by the French island of Guadeloupe from the rest. The Virgin Islands, Sombbrero, and Anguilla on the other hand lie some distance away to the north-west. The Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, and Dominica are mostly volcanic in origin with mountains rising to 1,780, 3,711, 3,596, 3,002, and 4,750 feet respectively, while Antigua, Barbuda, and Anguilla are sedimentary and are subject to drought.

All the islands are refreshed by the cooling trade winds, though Dominica, with its heavy intervening mountain system, becomes very hot and steamy at certain times of the year. The rainfall registered at the different Botanic Stations for 1934 was as follows :—Antigua 53 inches, St. Kitts 52 inches, Dominica 59 inches, Montserrat 51 inches, Virgin Islands 53 inches. The mean temperature was about 81° F.

Politically the Colony is divided into five Presidencies, (a) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, (b) St. Christopher-Nevis, with Anguilla, (c) Dominica, (d) Montserrat, and (e) the British Virgin Islands (which are in close proximity to the American Virgin Islands). These five Presidencies have been united and separated at various times in their history, and were finally federated in 1871 by an Imperial Act. A Commission, consisting of General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.B., Sir Charles Orr, K.C.M.G., with Mr. S. MacNeill Campbell of the Colonial Office as Secretary, was sent out at the end of 1932 to report upon the possibilities of closer union of the Leeward Islands with other West Indian Colonies.

From a historical point of view the Leeward Islands Colony is probably the most interesting in the Empire.

St. Kitts was the first island in the West Indies to be systematically colonized by the English, Sir Thomas Warner, captain of the King's Body Guard, bringing out a number of farmers and artisans for that purpose in 1623. In 1666, 1689, and 1782 it was captured by the French, and in the latter year the famous defence of Brimstone Hill took place, a gallant action which ultimately enabled Rodney to defeat the French fleet at "The Saints" and save the then Colonial Empire.

In Nevis in 1787, Nelson, then aged 25 and acting as Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands Naval Station, married the young and attractive widow Nisbet, who survived him. In 1757 Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the American Constitution, was born in Nevis, the son of a Scottish planter.

Antigua is the headquarters of the Colony, the residence of the Governor, and also the Archbishop of the West Indies. The island was settled by Sir Thomas Warner's son in 1632, and only once, in 1666, was it captured by the French. At Antigua is the historic old Naval Dockyard, first built in 1725, where Nelson lived between 1785 and 1787. It lies in a romantic narrow inlet, English Harbour, and is to-day just as it was left when the last of the old frigates was warped out. Efforts are now being made to preserve the ruined buildings so that it may be an Empire memorial to the Navy of the famous days of "England's wooden walls."

Dominica was originally declared as neutral territory between the French and English, but became English by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1771 it was made a separate Colony, but was rejoined to the Leeward Islands in 1832. During that period, however, it was captured and held by the French for five years until restored to England by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

In 1805 the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (the old 46th) and the local Militia distinguished themselves in a gallant resistance to General La Grange and a great invading force.

Montserrat was settled by Sir Thomas Warner in 1632, but was captured (and subsequently restored) by the French in 1666 and 1782.

The Virgin Islands were first settled by Dutch farmers, who became buccaneers in 1648. English buccaneers drove them out in 1666, and in 1672 the islands were absorbed into the Leeward Islands Colony. But for a long time "Dead Man's Chest," Anegada, and other islands were the haunts of pirates.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

There is one Governor-in-Chief of the Colony, and his representatives in the Presidencies of St. Christopher-Nevis and Dominica are styled Administrators, and in those of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, Commissioners.

The Colony possesses Federal Executive and Legislative Councils, the members of the former and the official members of the latter being appointed by the Crown, while the unofficial members of the Federal or General Legislative Council (three each from Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis, two from Dominica, and one from Montserrat) are elected by and from the nominated unofficial members of the Legislatures of their respective Presidencies. There is also a nominated unofficial member for the Virgin Islands on the General Legislative Council.

Each Presidency has an Executive and Legislative Council, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which has only an Executive Council. The Presidential Legislative Councils have concurrent legislative powers with the General Legislative Council on specified subjects so far as their "Ordinances" are not repugnant to the "Acts" of the latter. Each Legislative Council is limited to three years' duration.

The Antigua Legislative Council, previously partly elected and partly nominated, passed an Act in 1898 abrogating itself and substituting the Crown Colony system. By an Ordinance of 1910 the duration of the Council is limited to three years.

The St. Kitts and Nevis forms of Legislative Council, partly elected and partly nominated, were abolished by an Act of 1878, and the Crown Colony system substituted.

The Dominica Legislative Council, like that in Antigua, was changed in 1898, but in 1924 an Ordinance was passed allowing for the election of four of the unofficial members.

The Montserrat Legislative Council was similarly changed in 1866.

There has been no Legislative Council in the Virgin Islands since 1902.

Municipal Government.—In Antigua (St. John's) there is a (partly unofficial) municipal body called the "City Commissioners"; in Dominica (Roseau and Portsmouth) there is a partly elected Town Council in the former place, and a nominated Town Board in the latter.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1934, was as follows :—

			<i>Area</i> (<i>Sq. miles</i>).	<i>Principal Town</i> (<i>approximate</i> <i>population</i>).
Antigua ...	...	32,059	108	St. John's (10,000).
Barbuda ...	...	1,001	62	—
St. Kitts...	...	18,787	68	Basseterre (8,000).
Nevis ...	...	13,373	50	Charlestown (1,200).
Anguilla ...	...	5,361	34	—
Dominica ...	...	46,298	305	Roseau (8,000).
Montserrat ...	...	13,161	32	Plymouth (2,000).
Virgin Islands ...	...	5,488	67	Road Town (400).
Total ...	...	135,528	726	

The decennial census of 1931 was not taken in view of the financial condition of the Colony in that year, but the members of the different races at the time of the previous census were as stated below, and although the population has now generally increased it is probable that the proportions are about the same.

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>
White ...	914	1,219	556	112	36
Coloured ...	3,999	6,204	11,563	2,503	1,158
Black ...	24,854	30,791	24,940	9,505	3,888

The birth and death rates per 1,000 in 1934 were as follows :—

	<i>Birth-rate.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
Antigua and Barbuda	39·6	20·0	125·5
St. Kitts ...	45·2	30·7	229·4
Nevis ...	28·1	12·3	103·7
Anguilla ...	35·6	11·2	115·8
Dominica ...	35·7	17·2	106·8
Montserrat ...	39·9	14·3	94·3
Virgin Islands ...	38·6	17·4	68·8

Infantile mortality for the past five years has been as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Antigua and Barbuda...	191	185	93	175	125
St. Kitts ...	186	185	167	180	229
Nevis ...	156	186	102	73	104
Anguilla ...	130	92	53	76	116
Dominica ...	124	170	88	126	107
Montserrat ...	78	172	89	134	94
Virgin Islands ...	83	101	136	165	69

The emigration and immigration figures of the Colony about balance during recent years. Before the embargo on free emigration to the United States, Cuba, and Curaçao, the emigration figures considerably outnumbered those of immigration. There is still a certain amount of emigration for work on the sugar estates in the Dominican Republic, but it is seasonal and the men usually return the same year.

IV.—HEALTH.

General.

The Colony, which from November to May is only semi-tropical, is gradually becoming known as a health resort, and more visitors are coming yearly, especially during the winter months, from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States of America.

Good hospitals are established in the principal centres, and there are twenty-five Government Medical Officers stationed throughout the Colony. There is also a system of village dispensaries. Water supplies in most of the islands are good and plentiful. Legislation regarding bakeries and dairies is in force, and the meat markets are regularly inspected. The ordinary diseases found in tropical countries prevail, but not usually in a serious form. There is a central lunatic asylum (163 patients) at Antigua, and leper homes at Antigua (31 patients) and St. Kitts (52 patients). Cases of ankylostomiasis, filariasis, dysentery, yaws, and malaria are found in varying numbers.

Tuberculosis and venereal diseases are frequently found among the poorer classes, but special clinics have lately been established with very satisfactory results.

Infant welfare has received much attention recently, and crèches have been set up in many centres. The teeth of the school children in the larger islands have also been receiving special care from travelling dentists subsidized by the Government. Homes for the aged and infirm are now established in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica and Montserrat.

Antigua.

Bacteriological laboratory.—The work in the laboratory has continued and has been found most useful and essential to the District Medical Officers and the whole community. During the year 2,791 examinations were made, of which 1,852 were blood examinations for malaria, 435 Kahn tests, and 30 Widal tests; various other tests comprising the remainder.

Venereal diseases.—Treatment has been decentralized in order to permit of patients obtaining treatment at the district dispensaries nearest their homes. There are 21 such centres.

Infant welfare.—There are three Government crèches and a voluntary crèche in St. John's. These crèches are under the supervision of a Superintendent of District Nurses and of Child

Welfare. The crèches are well patronized and are a great boon to the working women, who leave their infants at the crèche all day while they are working in the fields on the estates.

Sanitation.—The Central Country Board of Health has been reorganized and is now under the chairmanship of the Chief Medical Officer and has been strengthened by the addition of all the district medical officers.

The District Boards of Health have also been re-arranged under the chairmanship of the district medical officers.

Two additional Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed.

Concrete drains have been laid down in eight villages and also a large drain in the Oval pasture adjacent to St. John's.

Free dental inspection and treatment of school children has been continued and is a very valuable adjunct to the child welfare of the community.

Disease and mortality.—There were 1,284 births and 650 deaths during the year.

The chief diseases were :—Syphilis 974 cases, pulmonary tuberculosis 30 cases, whooping-cough 378 cases, dysentery 168 cases, malaria 1,024 cases, bronchitis 1,173 cases, influenza 1,008 cases.

Hospitals, etc.—There is a good modern hospital, with 91 beds (capable of more if required). It has an X-ray room. There were 469 males and 593 females admitted during the year. The average duration in hospital was 15 days. The number of major operations was 158 and minor operations 313. There were 20 ophthalmic cases.

Home for the aged and infirm. (Fiennes Institute).—100 beds. 51 males and 54 females were admitted. There were 56 deaths (27 males and 29 females) chiefly from diseases incidental to old age.

Dispensaries.—There are now 14 Government dispensaries in Antigua and one in Barbuda. There are 26 Government district nurses who are also midwives.

There is a quarantine station and, as already mentioned, a leper home and a lunatic asylum, the latter being a Federal institution.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

In 1934, the Health Officer retired and was replaced by a Senior Medical Officer, who is also Medical Officer of Health, paid from local funds.

Infant welfare.—Infant welfare work progresses. Since the movement was started and crèches under the supervision of the District Matron were provided, infant mortality in St. Kitts has decreased from 409.6 per 1,000 living births in 1920, to 229 in 1934. A new crèche and infant welfare centre have been established at Gingerland, Nevis.

Mortality and disease.—There were 1,518 births and 905 deaths in the Presidency in 1934. Stillbirths numbered 102. A considerable epidemic of whooping cough occurred in the town of

Basseterre during the first half of the year, extending to the country districts of St. Kitts and to Nevis later in the year.

Hospitals.—The central hospital, at Basseterre, St. Kitts, has 87 beds and 5 maternity beds. Other hospitals are at Sandy Point St. Kitts (16 beds), Nevis (between 30 and 40 beds) and Anguilla (8 beds). There are homes for the aged and the infirm at Basseterre (50 beds) and at Nevis (12 beds). The leper home in the Sandy Point district has 52 inmates.

Staff.—The Presidency is divided into 7 medical districts (St. Kitts 4, Nevis 2 and Anguilla 1). There are 3 European nursing sisters in the Presidency, one of whom is District Matron and trains pupil midwives. There are 8 Sanitary Inspectors working under the supervision of the Senior Medical Officer. Dental clinics are held regularly by the Government Dental Officer and the attention to the teeth of the elementary school children should produce results, in the years to come, in the general health of the people. Dispensaries are established in different parts of the medical districts.

Dominica.

The Chief Medical and Health Officer is in general charge of all matters concerned with public health.

Infant welfare.—A crèche is established in Roseau and a special infant welfare centre at Portsmouth, both of these organizations being run by voluntary committees with Government support. In addition, weekly ante-natal and infant welfare clinics are held in connexion with the maternity ward of the Roseau Hospital and are well attended.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of the towns of Roseau and Portsmouth is under the control of the Roseau Town Council and the Portsmouth Town Board respectively; these bodies have their own sanitary officers. The sanitary organization for the rest of the island includes six sanitary inspectors for the more important country districts. Special efforts have been directed against malaria, yaws and ankylostomiasis.

Mortality and disease.—There were 1,563 live births, 93 stillbirths and 706 deaths during the year. The whooping-cough epidemic, which lasted throughout the year 1933, continued into the first quarter of 1934. Malaria, which is endemic, was again prevalent and accounted for 53 deaths. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 62.

Hospitals.—There is a central hospital at Roseau with 102 beds; admissions in 1934 numbered 1,449. Smaller hospitals are maintained at Portsmouth (33 beds), Marigot (6 beds) and Grand Bay (4 beds), with respectively 530, 141 and 78 admissions during the year. At Roseau there is also a home for the aged and infirm with accommodation for about 30 inmates. Eighteen dispensaries are maintained in the four medical districts.

Staff.—There are four district medical officers under the Chief Medical Officer. Six dispensers (including two who are the stewards of the Roseau and Portsmouth Hospitals) assist the medical officers. The training of nurses and midwives is under the supervision of the European Matron of the Roseau Hospital. In addition to the nursing staffs of the hospitals, three nurse-midwives are employed in the districts.

Montserrat.

The general health of the people showed an improvement over the previous year, due to the abundance of fresh foodstuffs and the record cotton crop.

Mortality and disease.—The births numbered 525 in 1934 and the deaths 187. The year was a healthy one and no special epidemics were recorded.

Hospital.—The number of admissions showed an increase on previous years, due, it is felt, to a greater appreciation of hospital treatment.

Infant welfare.—This work and the supervision of the two district nurse-midwives is under the care of the European nursing sister at the hospital. Infant mortality reached the low figure of 121 per thousand living births.

Staff.—There are two medical officers in the Island.

Virgin Islands.

The health of the Presidency remained satisfactory in 1934.

Mortality and disease.—There were 194 births and 87 deaths registered. An epidemic of influenza broke out during the year, but malaria has subsided to a great extent.

Hospital.—Under the care of the European nursing sister the hospital continues to serve the needs of the people. Only four cases of typhoid were under treatment during the year.

Staff.—The medical staff of the Presidency consists of one medical officer, one European nursing sister and one sanitary officer in Tortola and one dispenser at Anegada Island.

V.—HOUSING.

Antigua.

The Housing Scheme, financed originally from the Colonial Development Fund, continues to improve the type of house used by the poorer classes and with it goes improvement in living conditions of the people. The progress of St. Johnston's Village continues. A district post office has been placed in the village and a large building set aside for divine worship, in addition a rural constable and district nurse are resident there. The houses are mainly of standard type: three rooms and a verandah, with a separate latrine and kitchen for each house. The houses are very sanitary and easily disinfected. In addition to the model village,

similar houses under the same scheme have been erected on the Antigua land settlement area at Greencastle, at the village of All Saints, and at other places. One of the most valuable aspects of the scheme is that it is proving an encouragement and an incentive to others of the artisan and peasant class to build new houses for themselves, and a much improved type of house is appearing in most parts of the island.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

Permission for the continuance of the Housing Scheme, started in 1930 and temporarily suspended pending re-consideration of the type of house to be built, has now been received. The scheme, which has been financed from the Colonial Development Fund, is run on similar lines to that in Antigua. Up to the end of 1934 45 model houses have been constructed at Basseterre and 16 at Sandy Point.

The larger residences and places of business are of two storeys, the lower, generally speaking, of stone and the upper of wood. These buildings are provided with hurricane shutters as the Colony is almost in the centre of the hurricane zone.

Dominica.

No housing scheme is yet in operation in Dominica, nor are there any building societies in existence. The villages, particularly on the leeward coast, are badly in need of such a scheme owing to their being congested and insanitary. Unfortunately the finances of the Presidency do not warrant the matter being taken in hand at the present time. The conditions which have to be complied with in the erection of new houses in the two main towns, Roseau and Portsmouth, have been made more stringent.

Montserrat.

Very little progress was made during 1934 in the concrete housing scheme which is being financed from the Colonial Development Fund, as in most cases the persons of the labouring class who were applicants for houses were unable to furnish the Government with title deeds for their lands, it being a condition precedent to the grant of an application that the lands shall be conveyed free of incumbrance to the Government. Steps have now been taken to provide the applicants with certificates of title and to add the expense to the cost of the house. Difficulties are, however, still being experienced owing, in many cases, to the defective title of the applicants to the lands on which they propose to build the houses.

Virgin Islands.

The housing conditions of the people are much better than those in the other Presidencies. The average house of the peasant measures about 20 ft. by 15 ft. and is surrounded by an acre or more of arable land. The present living conditions seem admirably suited to the population which consists almost entirely of small landowners and fishermen. Practically all the houses are owned,

by the occupiers and the general condition of the houses may be described as clean and sanitary.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sugar, cotton, coconuts, oranges, grapefruit, bananas, cocoa and table vegetables are the chief products of the Colony. The following table summarises the principal exports of local produce of the whole colony for the year 1934 compared with the previous year :—

			1933.		1934.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				£		£
Avocado pears	...	... crates	2,946	567	4,344	838
Bananas	...	... bunches	22,304	889	37,850	3,253
Bay oil...	...	... lb.	21,774	3,630	14,988	2,206
Cattle ...	...	...	1,554	5,124	1,734	5,043
Cocoa ...	...	... lb.	358,112	2,550	324,333	2,983
Coconuts	...	... No.	199,710	647	209,685	479
Copra ...	...	... lb.	105,237	882	247,508	836
Cotton ...	...	... lb.	696,581	29,698	977,868	50,009
Cotton seed	...	... tons	216	723	400	1,544
Grapefruit	...	... crates	5,981	2,684	3,167	1,403
Lime juice, raw	...	... gals.	95,650	6,677	96,803	5,363
Lime oil, distilled	...	... lb.	10,022	11,162	6,288	6,418
Lime oil, ecuelled	...	... lb.	617	677	245	393
Limes, green	...	... brls.	13,547	5,379	7,561	8,357
Mangoes	...	... brls.	6,872	931	4,084	1,225
Molasses	...	... gal.	1,150,981	3,981	1,781,459	4,542
Onions ...	...	... lb.	52,206	343	66,495	403
Oranges	...	... crates & brls.	7,255	3,268	7,192	4,324
Rum ...	...	... gal.	24,660	3,811	17,521	2,281
Salt ...	...	... tons	34	9	1,302	2,056
Sugar ...	...	... tons	47,042	473,920	48,997	456,534
Tamarinds	...	... brls.	495	427	152	93
Tobacco (leaf)	...	... lb.	—	—	12,800	1,031
Tomatoes	...	... crates	9,555	1,533	8,847	1,455

Antigua.

There are two modern sugar factories, one at Gunthorpes, owned by the Antigua Sugar Factory Company (Henckel, Dubuisson and Company), and one at Bendals owned by the South Western Estates Company. The capacity of the former is approximately 22,000 tons and that of the latter 4,000 tons. There were 20,677 tons of crystal sugar, of approximately 96° polarization, manufactured during 1934, as well as a small quantity of muscovado sugar at a minor factory. (The Antigua Sugar Factory is a 14-roller mill and can make a ton of sugar from less than 8 tons of cane.) The average yield of cane per acre was 20 tons. There were also 841,000 gallons of molasses made. The sugar is sold either to England or to Canada to be refined. The gyrotiller plough, bought for £6,000 in 1931 by the Antigua Sugar Factory, with some assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, continues to function satisfactorily. The Antigua Sugar Factory owns about 38 miles of 2½ ft.-gauge and the Bendals Factory about 8 miles of 2 ft.-gauge railway,

to bring in the canes from the estates over the island. Estates vary between 80 and 400 acres (reaping area). Both factories paid 14s. a ton of cane in 1934. The approximate cost of production per ton of sugar is fairly constant as regards the manufacturing expenditure, which has been brought down by the Antigua Sugar Factory to about £2 15s. 2d., but with regard to the growing of the cane the cost varies considerably, and in a year of poor cane-yields the planting costs will rise to a very much higher figure than in a year when the yield per acre is high.

The activities of the Agricultural Department continue to increase. An elaborate series of experiments in connexion with sugar cane investigation was commenced in 1934, and an agricultural assistant, whose office had been in temporary abeyance, was appointed early in the year. Work on the Greencastle Experimental Station and the Land Settlement Scheme continues and progresses. From the Experimental Station the following were distributed :—

Cane cuttings, 74,811 ; onion seedlings, 42,650 ; tomato seedlings, 5,874 ; in addition to smaller quantities of other plants and seeds.

The Entomologist is now stationed at St. Lucia, but he makes periodic visits to this Presidency to further the introduction of the *Lyxophaga Diatraea* for the purpose of reducing the moth borer in sugar cane.

The total value of the minor products of the Presidency in 1934 was approximately £1,500. No tomatoes were shipped and the cotton crop amounted to only 9,600 lb. of lint. The bulk of the cotton crop is grown by the peasants and is purchased on a co-operative basis by a central ginnery. A first payment is made on the nominal prices ruling in England and ultimately 75 per cent. of the profits are paid over as a bonus.

Efforts are being made to encourage the minor industries particularly fruit ; and budded citrus, grafted mangoes, and budded avocado pears continue to be distributed from the Government Nursery. The acreage under sugar cane in 1934 was 12,532, and under other crops 1,377.

The Land Settlement Scheme is being extended, and in 1934 Jonas Estate, approximately 260 acres, was purchased. Already 42 lots have been taken up and about 45 acres of cane will be reaped in 1935.

Officers of the Agricultural Department pay constant visits to the peasants' holdings, and lectures are given on practical agriculture not only to the peasants but also to the elementary school teachers, who in turn pass it on to the children in the schools. By this means it is hoped to instil in early life the rudiments of agricultural training into the labouring population. The gyrotiller plough is hired out by the Antigua Sugar Factory to the peasants at £2 an acre.

The following table shows the relative exports of the principal products of Antigua over a period of five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Sugar (ton)	18,267	4,977	19,168	23,875	20,677
" (value)	£ 189,429	48,197	182,116	234,920	196,534
" acreage of cane reaped ...	9,155	7,865	7,936	9,450	9,686
Molasses (gal.)	40,000	33,758	757,701	520,232	808,459
" (value)	£ 1,482	715	12,782	1,084	2,515
Cotton (lb.)	72,497	131,700	22,500	8,400	9,600
" (value)	£ 5,190	6,585	936	420	480
Cotton seed (ton)	20	60	—	—	—
" (value)	£ 75	360	—	—	—
Lime juice, raw (gal.)	—	—	1,280	9,189	3,712
" " (value)	£ —	—	75	557	142
Lime juice, concentrated (gal.)	300	—	—	—	—
" " (value) £	32	—	—	—	—
Lime oil, distilled (lb.) ...	288	432	1,008	720	—
" " (value)	£ 416	438	3,808	874	—
Limes, fresh (barrels)	214	51	173	85	97
" (value)	£ 214	47	144	22	85
Tomatoes (crates of 20 lb.)	—	365	815	13	—
" (value)	£ —	130	196	3	—
Onions (crates of 50 lb.) ...	371	—	1,805	26	20
" (value)	£ 185	—	574	8	6
Tamarinds (barrels)	1,641	397	520	495	152
" (value)	£ 1,641	348	456	427	93
Coconuts	—	—	5,800	33,400	400
" (value)	£ —	—	36	135	2

St. Kitts-Nevis.

There is one central modern sugar factory, owned by the Basse-terre Sugar Factory Company (Henckel, Dubuisson Co.), of an original capacity of approximately 20,000 tons, which has since been considerably increased. It is connected to the various sugar estates by a narrow-gauge railway encircling the island. 28,320 tons of crystal sugar, a record for the island, of approximately 96 degrees polarization, were made from 200,000 tons of canes reaped from about 7,630 acres, an average yield of over 26 tons to the acre.

Recently the planters have made serious efforts to increase the yields of cane by the introduction of parasites for the control of insect pests, and by an extended use of artificial fertilizers.

All estates have a certain number of contract labourers, who live in estate houses and receive free medical attention and a free plot of land for growing ground provisions and vegetables.

In Nevis, the area under sugar cane was increased and 4,139 tons of canes were sold to the St. Kitts (Basseterre) Sugar Factory. Small quantities of muscovado sugar and fancy molasses were manufactured.

1,133 acres were planted with cotton in 1934 and 141,687 lb. of lint produced.

There are Government agricultural instructors in Nevis and Anguilla, who pay frequent visits to peasants' holdings and endeavour to improve their methods of agriculture.

Much progress has been made with the land settlement schemes in Nevis and Anguilla.

The following table shows the relative exports of the principal products of St. Kitts-Nevis over a period of five years :—

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Sugar (tons) ...	...	...	17,637	12,021	19,969	22,588	28,320
„ (value) ...	...	£	178,654	110,234	197,466	234,747	260,000
Molasses (gal.) ...	...	...	9,495	589,700	459,404	630,749	973,000
„ (value) ...	...	£	—	5,759	2,971	2,897	2,027
Cotton (lb.) ...	...	...	778,761	245,500	85,018	88,560	141,687
„ (value) ...	...	£	65,484	12,364	4,250	4,701	8,200
Cotton Seed (tons) ...	...	...	364	388	35	—	60
„ „ (value) ...	...	£	1,837	1,363	290	—	250
Coconuts ...	...	...	16,144	43,900	78,770	56,953	105,646
„ (value) ...	...	£	100	256	445	289	228
Tomatoes (lb.) ...	...	...	—	151,900	53,000	28,637	12,000
„ (value) ...	...	£	—	1,352	524	221	105
Salt (tons) ...	...	...	1,492	2,316	759	34	1,302
„ (value) ...	...	£	2,984	2,505	655	9	2,056

Dominica.

For many years the cultivation of the lime fruit was, except for a certain amount of cocoa, almost the sole industry of Dominica. Lime products, estimated in the equivalent of barrels of limes, reached their zenith in 1921 with 500,000 barrels, but since then several hurricanes and two diseases (withertip and red root) have played havoc with the trees. On the top of all this, citrate of lime is now being made synthetically and Sicilian lemon juice has largely taken the place of Dominican lime-juice. Imperial grants-in-aid and agricultural loans have been made to resuscitate the industry. The Agricultural Department and the planters have made heroic efforts in budding thousands of lime trees on to sour orange stock, the results of which are expected to withstand hurricane and disease, but it is doubtful whether the old good prices for lime products will ever return. Attention in recent years has been much turned to other citrus fruits and a useful export trade is developing. All fruit, except some going to the United States of America, has to pass through a central Government Marketing Depot, where it is cleaned, graded, packed, and marked by means of very modern machinery. There is also a good cold-storage plant attached.

Though there are a few large estates, most of the planting in Dominica is carried out on small peasant holdings. A useful experimental station has been established on the Copt Hall Estate and much good agricultural work is also done in a portion of the famous Dominica Botanical Gardens.

While the cultivation of lime fruit still continues to be one of the principal industries of the Presidency, considerable impetus has been given to the planting of bananas by the formation of a Banana

Growers' Association, and a five years' contract has been entered into by the Association and a Canadian Fruit Company. Prior to 1934, such exports of bananas as were effected were largely confined to other West Indian Islands and were on a negligible scale, but a rapid rise followed the events recorded above, and at the close of the year had resulted in shipments of 37,850 bunches valued at £3,253 (f.o.b.). As regards limes, unfavourable weather considerably retarded the output but the demand for raw lime-juice, particularly in the United States of America, has proved encouraging. Revival in the cultivation of tobacco and vanilla is also now possible owing, on the one hand, to the demand for cheap cigars, and on the other to a levelling up of prices between the natural and synthetic products. Orange and grapefruit production has also increased, but is faced with acute competition.

The following table shows the relative exports of the principal products of Dominica over a period of five years:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Limes, total crop estimated as "barrels"	114,000	68,000	48,000	36,000	27,000
Limes, green or fresh (barrels)	17,461	10,867	8,394	4,391	3,790
" " " (value) £	26,191	13,584	10,418	4,033	4,598
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ...	195,994	93,255	62,545	37,770	74,908
" " " (value) ... £	9,800	3,886	2,911	1,889	4,523
Lime juice, concentrated (gal.)	45,832	3,211	5,561	35,467	7,462
" " " (value) £	5,729	241	193	1,817	273
Lime oil, distilled (lb.) ...	25,667	14,446	11,218	9,302	6,288
" " " (value) £	34,664	21,668	13,271	10,288	6,418
Lime oil, ecuelled (lb.) ...	1,551	2,158	617	320	245
" " " (value) £	4,216	4,611	677	353	393
Bay oil (lb.)	15,948	17,783	20,915	21,774	14,988
" " (value)	£ 3,987	4,447	3,683	3,630	2,206
Oranges (crates and barrels)	524	3,214	6,583	7,255	7,192
" (value)	£ 424	1,971	2,236	3,268	4,324
Grapefruit (crates) ...	917	1,531	3,954	5,981	3,167
" (value)	£ 458	767	1,937	2,684	1,403
Avocado Pears (crates) ...	1,090	670	1,254	2,946	4,344
" " (value)	£ 454	179	276	567	838
Mangoes (crates)	3,363	4,006	6,743	6,872	4,084
" (value)	£ 1,402	995	1,496	931	1,225
Cocoa (lb.)	409,536	218,773	269,099	358,112	324,333
" (value)	£ 6,826	1,595	1,837	2,550	2,983
Coconuts	96,802	50,355	116,840	109,357	103,639
" (value)	£ 404	344	384	223	249
Copra (lb.)	113,831	45,526	107,107	105,237	247,508
" (value)	£ 1,067	351	1,112	882	836
Rum (gal.)	68	1,380	11,520	24,660	17,521
" (value)	£ 16	252	1,587	3,811	2,281
Vanilla (lb.)	7,678	114	1,974	21	797
" (value)	£ 2,112	29	395	2	109
Bananas (bunches)	2,453	1,556	9,019	22,304	37,850
" (value)	£ 368	154	422	889	3,253
Hardwood (ft.)	—	—	—	65,193	108,466
" (value)	£ —	—	—	405	965
Tobacco Leaf (lb.)	—	—	—	1,834	12,800
" (value)	£ —	—	—	144	1,031

Montserrat.

In spite of the low rainfall during 1934 a record crop of cotton was produced. The production from 3,106 acres was 826,581 lb. of lint (266 lb. of lint per acre). An improved price, ranging between 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 2½d. was obtained for lint shipped to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe.

The citrus crops suffered from the dry weather but green limes were exported in greater quantities.

It is hoped that, after years of uncertainty, the vegetable trade has been re-established on a sound and lasting basis. Weather and market conditions rendered this trade very profitable. Montserrat is essentially an island of peasant holders, 94 per cent. of the land-owners having less than 10 acres each. There are only 38 owners having more than 100 acres each.

The following table shows the relative export of the principal products of Montserrat during the past five years:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cotton (lb.)	709,061	400,389	187,131	599,631	826,581
„ (value)	£ 53,009	24,249	12,939	24,577	41,329
„ acreage planted ...	—	3,400	1,500	2,187	3,106
Cotton seed (tons) ...	208	263	141	216	340
„ „ (value)	£ 1,024	919	437	723	1,294
Limes, green or fresh (barrels)	—	292	580	9,071	3,674
„ „ „ (value) £	—	148	625	1,324	3,674
Lime juice, raw (gal.) ...	—	22,840	29,134	48,691	18,183
„ „ „ (value) £	—	1,091	1,453	4,231	698
Tomatoes (crates of 20 lb.) ...	19,319	16,966	22,764	8,110	8,097
„ „ „ (value) £	3,397	2,832	—	1,309	1,350
Onions (lb.)	72,280	21,600	41,564	50,906	65,495
„ (value)	£ 400	179	300	335	397

Virgin Islands.

A certain amount of sugar is produced, and either consumed or converted into rum for local consumption. Cotton was grown a few years ago, but with the fall in prices interest ceased, and the pink boll worm is now too prevalent to hope for much result. A tobacco industry was started about ten years ago and a fair quality of local cigars was produced, but the prices proved unremunerative and the industry ceased. Until a few years ago the people of the British Virgin Islands found a useful market for their cattle and vegetable produce in St. Thomas, where an American Naval Station was established, but on this being removed, and on partial restrictions being placed against the importation of British live-stock, trade with that island has become stagnant, and the British Virgin islanders can now only find a scanty livelihood in producing a few vegetables, cattle and goats for export to the remoter islands. They also do a certain amount of fishing. Weather conditions, too, are against them, as the rainfall is normally not large and, these small islands being mountainous, any rain that falls runs off too rapidly into the sea.

Practically all the land is peasant-owned.

LIVESTOCK OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Although mechanical ploughs are being found very suitable for the hard clay soils of Antigua, cattle will be for a long time needed as plough and draught animals in that island and also in St. Kitts-Nevis and Dominica. In the former island a mixed strain with imported Mysore or zebu blood has been found very useful. Horses are principally in use by the planters and overseers for riding about the estates. Mules are to a certain extent used for ploughing in both St. Kitts and Antigua. Donkeys are largely the means of transport of the labouring classes. Sheep are only required for the meat markets, and are usually of poor quality. Goats, pigs, and poultry are bred in large quantities for food purposes by the labouring classes.

In Antigua and St. Kitts there are qualified Government veterinary surgeons, who inspect all livestock on importation, examine market animals before and after slaughter, and periodically examine milking cattle. They also look after the health of all horses and mules belonging to the Government. They are allowed private practice among the estates of the island.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total values of the imports and exports of the Colony for the past five years have been as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from United Kingdom	237,911	210,508	246,592	269,129	245,654
" " Canada ...	184,860	138,943	107,346	109,089	112,635
" " Rest of Empire ...	116,323	96,280	87,966	93,473	86,203
" " United States of America.	175,699	132,584	80,797	75,022	79,973
" " Other foreign countries.	43,105	40,789	28,787	54,780	53,602
Total ...	757,898	619,104	551,488	601,493	578,067
Exports to United Kingdom ...	239,200	81,990	296,062	387,345	379,628
" " Canada ...	271,796	128,560	114,047	108,997	119,170
" " Rest of Empire ...	23,837	25,410	26,076	21,265	36,200
" " United States of America.	66,050	33,157	33,452	20,321	16,957
" " Other foreign countries.	11,971	17,125	13,626	21,688	25,221
Total ...	612,854	286,242	483,263	559,616	577,176
Percentage of value of exported sugar to total exports.	60	58	82	81	84

From the above it will be seen that sugar forms the bulk of the Colony's exports, and that any lowering of the value of sugar exports, due to hurricane, drought, or low prices, is at once reflected not only in the total export trade but automatically in the import

trade, because there is less money in circulation. 1931 was a particularly bad year due to drought and, of course, low prices, and in consequence there was less money to spend in 1932, but there has been a decided improvement since. The percentages of imports are as follows, to the nearest unit :—

		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	... ..	31	34	45	44	44
Canada	... ..	24	22	19	18	20
Rest of the Empire	... ..	15	15	16	16	15
United States of America	... ..	23	21	15	12	13
Other foreign countries	... ..	6	7	5	10	10

The fall in imports from the United States of America and the corresponding increase in imports from the United Kingdom is very satisfactory from the Imperial point of view, but owing to the lesser rate of import duty the revenues of the Colony have suffered. The trade with the United Kingdom in motor-cars, shoes, groceries, cotton, and fancy goods might be still further developed, but not by correspondence. Visits of commercial travellers with samples are very necessary.

The value of the total trade of the Colony as well as that of the imports and exports is shown in the following table :—

Year.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
		£	£	£
1930	... ..	757,898	612,854	1,370,752
1931	... ..	619,104	286,242	905,346
1932	... ..	551,488	483,263	1,034,751
1933	... ..	601,493	559,616	1,161,109
1934	... ..	578,067	577,176	1,155,243

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The day wages of field labourers vary from 1s. to 2s. for men and 6d. to 10d. for women, with about 3s. 6d. to 6s. for artizans. The wages of domestic servants are from 4s. to 12s. a week. Most of the field work on the estates is done by the task, and in the crop season labourers frequently perform two tasks a day, earning from 16s. to 20s. a week. In addition to this they are provided with free medical attendance, houses, and land for planting provisions.

For office workers and professional men the cost of living is about the same as in the country districts of England. The rent of bungalows or small houses is about £40 to £60 a year. The hotels, which are more like small boarding houses, charge about 12s. 6d. a day. The average prices of foodstuffs per lb. are :—bread 4d., flour 2½d., fish 4d., beef 8d., and milk 4d. per qt.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE.**Education.**

Educational facilities in the Colony are abundant (122 schools) and, on the whole, good. Elementary or primary schools (all free and undenominational) are maintained by Government throughout Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and are State-aided in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. There is an advisory Board of Education in each Presidency. A sum of £26,808 was provided for education in 1934. Pupil teachers are trained locally for three years, and then selected ones are awarded studentships for higher training at the Rawle Training Institute in Barbados for men, or the Spring Gardens Female Teachers' Training College at Antigua for women.

Antigua.

The Boys' Grammar School, founded in 1884, is open to all races and denominations, but is the property of the Anglican diocese of Antigua. There are about 65 boys. The teaching staff consists of a headmaster and four assistants. The Government subsidy in 1934 was £500, in part return for which seven free Government scholarships of £12 a year are given.

The Girls' High School, founded 1886, is open to all races and denominations, and has about 80 pupils, some 20 being boarders. The teaching is arranged for by a headmistress, a deputy, and five assistant mistresses, resident at the school. The Government subsidy in 1934 was £200, in part return for which there are five free Government scholarships.

The T. O. Robinson Memorial School, founded in 1898, is open to all races and denominations and has about 80 pupils, boys and girls. Miss Robinson, the proprietress, is aided by a teaching staff, and all the usual facilities for instruction and recreation are afforded. There is a School Board, and there is a Government subsidy of £90 a year.

In Antigua there are 20 Government elementary or primary schools and one small grant-aided private one; also at Barbuda there is a primary school managed by the Anglican authorities and receiving a Government grant of £90 per annum. There is at St. John's a small night-school, held in a Government school-building, under the auspices of Toc H.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

The St. Kitts-Nevis Grammar School is a Government school, and has about 40 pupils. In 1934 £898 was allocated for salaries of staff and £212 for equipment and scholarships.

The Girls' High School is maintained in a Government building, and a subsidy on a sliding scale is paid to the headmistress, Miss Pickard. There is also a Convent School managed by the Order of Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine.

In Nevis there is a secondary school, for boys and girls, owned by Miss Bridgewater, to whom a Government subsidy of £75 is paid.

There are 16 Government primary schools in St. Kitts, 10 in Nevis, and 5 in Anguilla. The number of children enrolled in these is 7,041.

Dominica.

There is a Government Grammar School for boys, with 39 pupils. A cheap private school, called St. Mary's Academy, with 38 boys, was also started in 1932. The Convent School for girls, managed by the Order of the Faithful Virgin, has 84 pupils. There is also a Wesley High School for girls, with 17 pupils. The Government maintains 28 primary schools, with a total enrolment of 6,403 pupils. Agricultural instruction is a useful feature in most of the Government schools of the Colony, but especially so in Dominica.

There are night-schools at Roseau and Portsmouth, which are doing very good work.

Montserrat.

The Grammar School for boys is a Government institution, maintained at a cost of some £700 per annum. There is also a small secondary school for girls, which receives a Government grant of £100 per annum. There are twelve primary schools grant-aided.

Virgin Islands.

1,230 children are enrolled in the primary schools, all denominational and Government-aided. There are no secondary schools.

Welfare.

A small Reformatory School exists at Antigua for about 20 boys. Reference has already been made in the chapter on the health of the Colony to homes for the aged and infirm and to the crèche system in the various Presidencies. A number of Mutual Friendly Societies exist with funds for sickness and burials, organized either in conjunction with the different churches or of an undenominational character.

There are Lodges of Freemasons in most of the Presidencies.

The principal religious denominations in the Colony are the Anglican, Wesleyan, Moravian Mission, Roman Catholic (very numerous in Dominica), and some minor sects of American origin. The Salvation Army has also rendered useful service of a general nature for some years past. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have taken a firm hold in recent years and there are now about 1,000 of the former and 400 of the latter in the Colony. The Toc. H. Association has been established in Antigua, the first branch in the West Indies.

Recreation.

Forms of recreation are plentiful for all classes. Sea-bathing in the warm blue-green water off the palm-fringed white beaches of Antigua and Anguilla is as good as can be found anywhere in the world; and in most of the other islands is better than at a great many much advertised resorts. Sailing and fishing are indulged in to a limited extent. Cricket is a sport that appeals to popular enthusiasm throughout the islands, and the inter-Presidential annual tournament always creates the greatest excitement. Tennis clubs exist in all the Presidencies, and it can be played on grass courts all the year round. Association football has become popular in recent years during the winter months. There is a 9-hole golf course at Antigua.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Sea.

The principal islands of the Colony are served by the following steamship companies :—

Canadian National.—From Canada.

Ocean Dominion.—From Canada.

Bermuda and West Indies (Furness Withy).—From New York.

American Caribbean Line.—From New York.

Harrison Line.—From England.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.—From Havre.

Smaller steamships of the Dutch line also call at St. Kitts, and schooners and sloops make irregular calls at most of the islands. H.M. ships, especially from the American and West Indies Station (headquarters, Bermuda), occasionally spend a few days among the islands, particularly in the winter months. During 1934, 1,265 British steamships, of a total tonnage of 5,452,844 tons, and 906 foreign steamships, of a total tonnage of 1,547,312 tons, entered and cleared the ports of the Colony.

Air.

The branch of Pan-American Air-ways that flies between Miami and Trinidad calls regularly for passengers and mails on Wednesdays and Fridays at Antigua, at which an over-night stop is made on the south-bound journey.

Roads.

In Antigua there are 166 miles of roads (65 miles being main roads) traversed by motors, carriages, ox waggons, horses, and donkeys; the latter, pannier-carrying, being a feature of peasant transport for produce. There are also motor-omnibus companies in Antigua, as there are in most of the other islands. In St. Kitts

there is a main road 30 miles in length encircling the island. In Nevis there is a similar encircling road 18 miles in length. Anguilla has about 20 miles of especially good roads, but there are only about a dozen cars in the island. Dominica roads are a most difficult problem owing to the mountains and rivers and frequent landslides. There are now about 68 miles of motor roads of moderate quality. A launch service takes the place of an impassable road between Roseau and Portsmouth. Montserrat has 63 miles of roads, but not more than about half this distance is really suitable for motor traffic. The Virgin Islands have no motor roads, all land traffic being by horseback or donkey-back.

As mentioned in Chapter VI, there are narrow-gauge railways in Antigua and St. Kitts, but these are only for sugar transport.

Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

There are central Post Offices at St. John's, Basseterre, Roseau, Plymouth and Road Town; and 17 sub-offices in Antigua, 10 in St. Kitts-Nevis, 13 in Dominica, 4 in Montserrat, and 4 in the Virgin Islands. There is an annual overseas traffic of about two million letters and postal packages.

The telephone service throughout the islands is of the metallic earth system. In addition to a central exchange in each of the larger islands there are 2 sub-exchanges and 570 miles of telephone in Antigua; 3 sub-exchanges and 334 miles of telephone in St. Kitts-Nevis; 5 sub-exchanges and 590 miles of telephone in Dominica; and 2 sub-exchanges and 150 miles of telephone in Montserrat. There are also a few miles of telephone service in Anguilla.

The wireless telegraph system (owned by Cable and Wireless Ltd.), is established at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, and a similar one, owned by the Government but operated by the Company in Montserrat.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British currency is legal tender throughout the Colony, but in the Virgin Islands, where there is no bank and where practically all trade is done with St. Thomas, either American or Danish currency circulates along with British. Government accounts are kept in all the Presidencies in sterling, but in the banks and in many commercial houses the dollar system is used at a standard rate of \$4.80 to the £. Barclay's Bank (D.C.O.) has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica. The Royal Bank of Canada has branches at Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat. These banks pay a Government stamp duty of £62 10s. 0d. per annum each in Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis, £25 in Dominica and £15 in Montserrat. Each has a note issue of \$5 notes, to the amount of between \$30,000 and \$50,000 in circulation. They each have a Savings Bank section.

which was paying $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on deposits in 1934. Government Savings Banks also operate in the principal islands. Amounts to the credit of depositors on which interest is paid at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the last day of each of the last five financial years were as follows:—

Government Savings Banks.

	31st March, 1931. £	31st December, 1931. £	31st December, 1932. £	31st December, 1933. £	31st December, 1934. £
Antigua	16,461	15,341	16,371	16,534	16,968
St. Kitts-Nevis	4,063	4,003	4,077	3,925	4,115
Dominica	8,751	6,585	5,735	5,409	5,056
Montserrat	661	605	565	724	627
Virgin Islands	1,630	1,615	2,005	1,756	1,296
Total for the Colony	£31,566	28,149	28,753	28,348	28,062

The falling off in deposits since 1931 is partly due to competition from the private banks and partly to the general financial depression. There are no Agricultural Banks, except a small privately-managed one in the Virgin Islands.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are standard Imperial and are periodically examined by Government inspectors.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Colony.

Owing to the general financial depression, practically no extraordinary public works from local funds were undertaken in the Colony during 1934, and the public works recurrent expenditure was kept at a minimum. Certain special public works were, however, continued with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund, and usually under the supervision of special officers.

Antigua.

Staff.—A Superintendent of Public Works is assisted by two road overseers and a clerk and storekeeper. The Superintendent is also Superintendent of the Asylum and Chairman of the City Commissioners.

Works undertaken during the year consisted of the usual maintenance of Government buildings, wharves, waterworks and roads. In addition, the Bryson's Pier was reconstructed and work was started on the new Government Petroleum Warehouse.

Colonial Development Fund works.—Plans for the completion of the Water scheme were submitted during the year and assistance was made available from the Colonial Development Fund at the end of November, 1934.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

Staff.—A Surveyor of Works (who is also Superintendent of telephones), assisted by a clerk, and by an executive officer in

Nevis, constitute the principal staff in this Presidency. Nothing much beyond ordinary maintenance work was possible during the year. The improvement in the streets of Basseterre continues to be effected by oiling the surface and making concrete drains and pavements.

Colonial Development Fund works.—The Nevis Land Settlement Scheme continues to make progress.

Dominica.

Staff.—A Colonial Engineer, assisted by two road overseers, and an electrician comprise the senior public works staff here.

Works undertaken.—Extensions and improvements in the Roseau electric light system were carried out.

Colonial Development Fund works.—Work continued on the Portsmouth-Hatton Garden Road, estimated to cost £36,000.

Montserrat.

Staff.—An Inspector of Works and Roads works under the general supervision of the Commissioner, and is assisted by a clerk and storekeeper. He is also in charge of the telephone system. Nothing beyond ordinary maintenance was possible during the year.

Colonial Development Fund works.—The extension of the water supply to country villages and the laying of concrete drains in the villages have greatly improved the conditions of life of the labouring and peasant population.

Virgin Islands.

The Commissioner supervises any public works. The shed covering the Public Market was remade and a long-wanted bridge over the Ghaut at Baughers Bay was constructed.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Superior Courts of the Colony are presided over by the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge. Circuit Courts, with a jury of nine, are held three times a year each at Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and Montserrat, and, as occasion requires, at Tortola. The Attorney-General or the Crown Attorneys have the function of a Grand Jury. A Court of Summary Jurisdiction, without a jury, for civil cases where less than £50 is involved, is held monthly in Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, on alternate months in Montserrat, and quarterly in Anguilla. The Commissioners of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands act as Deputy Judges for this purpose. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the West Indian Court of Appeal, and from the Summary Courts to the Supreme Court. Magistrates in each Presidency deal with minor cases. In Antigua there are two Magistrates (one being for Barbuda), in St. Kitts-Nevis four, in Dominica three, and in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands one each (the Commissioners). The principal Magistrate in St. Kitts and Dominica is also the Crown

Attorney. Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts go to a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in further appeal to the Full Court, which is held twice a year in Antigua and consists of the Chief Justice and one or two Puisne Judges. The time for the payment of fines may be deferred, or they may be paid in instalments.

In each Presidency there are Justices of the Peace, but with very limited powers. Any two may act for a Magistrate, if the latter is an interested party. First offenders are frequently bound over and the assistance of one of the clergy invoked to help the person. Juvenile offenders are usually dealt with at a separate hour of the Court or else in the Magistrate's room.

The following table shows the numbers of persons convicted in the Summary and Supreme Courts of the Colony during 1934 :—

	<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Magistrates' Courts ...	3,048	2,815	1,792	1,396	55	9,106
Supreme Court ...	16	32	22	5	—	75

The total number of cases heard and of persons convicted of various crimes in the Colony over a period of five years is as follows :—

	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Magistrates' Courts (cases heard)	11,798	11,723	11,443	12,444	12,685
Magistrates' Courts (convictions)	8,142	8,064	7,697	8,823	9,106
Supreme Court (convictions) ...	69	105	86	44	84

The following table shows (a) the number of offences reported to the Police or the Magistrates, and (b) the number dealt with in 1934 as compared with 1933 in all the Presidencies.

Total number of reported cases divided as under.

<i>Total number of offences reported.</i>			<i>Offences against the person, including Homicide.</i>	<i>Praedial Larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against Property other than Praedial.</i>	<i>Other Offences.</i>
<i>Antigua ...</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>4,299</i>	<i>1,048</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>3,088</i>
	<i>1934</i>	<i>4,438</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>3,384</i>
<i>St. Kitts-Nevis.</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>3,616</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>2,423</i>
	<i>1934</i>	<i>3,809</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>2,668</i>
<i>Dominica</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>2,478</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>1,614</i>
	<i>1934</i>	<i>2,383</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>1,560</i>
<i>Montserrat</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1,828</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1,368</i>
	<i>1934</i>	<i>1,956</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>1,558</i>
<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>88</i>
	<i>1934</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Totals</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>12,326</i>	<i>2,594</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>8,581</i>
	<i>1934</i>	<i>12,685</i>	<i>2,232</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>9,232</i>

Police.

The Police Force is a Federal one and consists of two Inspectors, four Sub-Inspectors, and 146 N.C.Os. and men, all under the command of a Chief Inspector who has his headquarters at Antigua, where the junior Sub-Inspector is also normally stationed for training. An Inspector and a Sub-Inspector are usually stationed in Dominica, and the same in St. Kitts-Nevis. In Montserrat there is a Sub-Inspector. The Chief Inspector of Police is also Commandant of the Defence Forces of the Colony, and the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors hold rank therein as Captains and Lieutenants respectively.

The period of first enlistment and re-engagement for N.C.Os. and men is three years, and during 1934 forty N.C.Os. and men re-engaged for further terms of three years. All men take part in musketry training and ambulance work in addition to their ordinary police duties. There are also 347 local constables enrolled, who can be called upon when required for extra assistance in the country districts.

Prisons.

The central prison for the Colony is at St. John's, Antigua, and is under the charge of the Chief Keeper of Prisons (a retired Naval Commander). It has accommodation for 128 males and 47 females, and is staffed by a head warder, a matron, 9 warders and one wardress. £1,019 was expended on personal emoluments during the year. Instruction is given to the male prisoners in carpentry, tin-smithing, baking, and to the females in laundry and sewing. £116 was expended on supplies for the workshop during the year, and £143 was received for articles sold. Elementary education is voluntarily given to some of the more illiterate prisoners by certain members of the Toc H. Association, and the Prison Chaplain gives instruction in religion. Prisoners are also employed within the prison on stone-breaking, cleaning, etc., and certain of the male prisoners outside on road-work, in the Botanic gardens, pauper cemetery, and other public institutions. The prison bakery made over 30,000 lb. of bread during the year, supplying both the Prison and the Reformatory Training School.

134 males and 32 females were committed during the year, 12 males and 2 females coming from other Presidencies. The daily average was 45 males and 5 females. One prisoner escaped during the year, but was recaptured after a few hours. There are 72 individual cells for males and 20 for females; and 7 association cells to hold 5 each for males, and 3 to hold 3 each for females. There is an average of 1,370 cubic feet of cell space per prisoner. There is also an infirmary on the male side to hold 9 and another on the female side to hold 3. The Prison Medical Officer pays daily visits. Prisoners who are seriously ill are treated under suitable precautions at the island hospital. There are 11 Visiting

Justices to the Prison, who hold periodical meetings there to enquire into complaints and to consider questions of prison discipline. The boys' Reformatory School has already been referred to in the chapter on Education.

Numbers of male prisoners.

Daily average in Prisons of the Colony for five years.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Antigua (Central Prison)	79	97	79	51	24
St. Kitts-Nevis	20	26	27	41	48
Dominica	24	25	20	36	49
Montserrat	7	7	8	10	8
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Total	130	155	134	138	129

St. Kitts-Nevis.

The prison is at Basseterre and consists of a group of stone buildings surrounded by a 14 ft. wall. On the male side there are 16 cells of 18 ft. by 10 ft. each, and on the female side 10 cells of about the same size. The average cubic foot space per prisoner is 1,418 ft.

281 males and 109 females were committed during the year, mostly on short sentences. The staff consisted of a Keeper and 6 male warders and a matron and a wardress at a cost of £553. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in similar fashion.

Dominica.

The prison is at Roseau, and consists of a group of stone buildings enclosed by a high stone wall. There are 20 cells for males and 8 for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,452 ft.

319 males and 141 females were committed during the year, mostly on short sentences. The staff consisted of a keeper, 6 male warders, a matron, and one wardress, at a cost of £608. Prisoners are taught and employed in the same manner as at Antigua, and sick prisoners are dealt with in similar fashion. There were three escapes during the year and one prisoner died at the Roseau Hospital.

Montserrat.

The prison at Plymouth is stone-built, small but sufficient for requirements. There are 8 cells for males and 3 for females, with an average cubic space per prisoner of 1,266 ft. 114 males and 42 females were committed during the year. The staff consisted of a keeper, a male warder, and a matron, at a cost of £157. Male prisoners with sentences over six months and females with sentences of over two months are transferred to the Antigua Prison.

Virgin Islands.

The prison at Tortola is a large stone building more than sufficient for the needs of the Presidency. Only three prisoners were committed during the year, all for minor offences. The staff consisted of a keeper, who is also the Corporal of Police, and a matron, at a cost of £14.

All the prisons of the Colony are kept scrupulously clean, and in St. Kitts, Dominica, and Montserrat the Inspectors of Police have supervising powers as officers-in-charge of prison discipline.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.*Colony.*

The annual session of the General Legislative Council, opened on 2nd March, 1934, seven amendments to existing Acts and three Appropriation Acts were passed. New legislation consisted of the Official Emoluments Levy Act and the Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Act. Of the amending Acts the Pensions and Police Pensions (Amendment) Acts were of the greatest importance. Legislation regarding workmen's compensation is still under consideration. Thirty-nine Statutory Rules and Orders were made under Federal Acts during the year. Most of them dealt with minor matters of administration.

Antigua.

There were five sessions of the Legislative Council during the year and twenty-one Ordinances were passed, fourteen being amendments of existing Ordinances, and the remainder minor financial or administrative legislation. Twenty-six Statutory Rules and Orders were made, the most important dealing with Textile Quotas, as was the case in each Presidency.

St. Kitts-Nevis.

Eleven Ordinances (three being amending ones) and eighteen Statutory Rules and Orders became law during the year.

Dominica.

Fourteen Ordinances (six being amending ones) were passed. The most important was the Banana Ordinance to create a body to market bananas and to regulate and control the export thereof. Twenty-two Statutory Rules and Orders were made.

Montserrat.

Seventeen Ordinances (seven amending ones) were passed. Twenty-two Statutory Rules and Orders were made.

Virgin Islands.

Nine Ordinances were made, mostly concerning alterations in taxation, and six Statutory Rules and Orders.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following is a comparative table of the local revenue and expenditure of the Colony as a whole and its five component Presidencies for the past five financial years, excluding the financial period April-December 1931 when a change to the calendar system took place.

		<i>Antigua.</i>	<i>St. Kitts- Nevis.</i>	<i>Dominica.</i>	<i>Mont- serrat.</i>	<i>Virgin Islands.</i>	<i>Leeward Islands Colony.</i>
1929-30.							
Revenue ...	...	83,701	97,987	70,674	27,389	6,787	286,538
Expenditure ...	...	93,930	97,352	68,356	26,879	6,871	293,388
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-10,229	+635	+2,318	+510	-84	-6,850
1930-31.							
Revenue ...	...	73,730	90,604	63,440	25,176	5,707	258,657
Expenditure ...	...	91,351	97,659	71,178	28,805	7,027	296,020
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-17,621	-7,055	-7,738	-3,629	-1,320	-37,363
1932.							
Revenue ...	...	73,223	80,963	52,380	19,344	5,723	231,633
Expenditure ...	...	82,512	84,250	68,278	23,961	6,420	265,421
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	-9,289	-3,287	-15,898	-4,617	-697	-33,788
1933.							
Revenue ...	...	88,061	91,714	57,207	17,564	4,485	259,031
Expenditure ...	...	81,006	82,896	64,360	26,763	6,782	261,807
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	+7,055	+8,818	-7,153	-9,199	-2,297	-2,776
1934.							
Revenue ...	...	80,620	101,847	52,332	18,189	4,531	257,519
Expenditure ...	...	80,351	86,497	63,837	22,750	5,874	259,309
Surplus or Deficit ...	...	+269	+15,350	-11,505	-4,561	-1,343	-1,790

It will be noticed that the expenditure is less than last year which was the lowest for five years.

The following assistance was afforded to the Colony from Imperial Funds during the year:—

<i>Antigua—</i>	£
Loan for construction of new petroleum warehouse	1,500
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	3,350
<i>St. Kitts-Nevis—</i>	
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	3,920
<i>Dominica—</i>	
Loan in aid of administration	7,296
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	13,425
<i>Montserrat—</i>	
Loan in aid of administration	5,500
Grants and loans for Colonial Development schemes	400

The Public Debts and Sinking Funds of the Colony as at 31st December, 1934, were as follows:—

	Total Debt.	Sinking Fund (Market value).
	£	£
Antigua	45,000	27,597
St. Kitts-Nevis	40,500	25,793
Dominica	6,000	892
Montserrat	3,000	1,779
Virgin Islands	Nil.	Nil.
Total	£94,500	£56,061

The main heads of taxation and their yields were approximately as follows:—

	Antigua.	St. Kitts- Nevis.	Dominica.	Mont- serrat.	Virgin Islands.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	44,823	51,274	27,140	11,479	1,729	136,445
Harbour, etc., dues ...	1,894	10,439	2,901	309	46	15,589
Internal Revenue ...	20,722	28,801	14,053	3,692	1,067	68,335
Fees of Offices ...	6,699	3,030	2,735	928	491	13,883
Post Office Telephones, Light, etc.	3,971	6,769	4,912	1,446	212	17,310
Miscellaneous... ..	2,510	1,534	592	335	986	5,957

The Customs Tariff is arranged on either an *ad valorem* or a specific basis. The *ad valorem* rate is mainly on manufactured articles and is usually 10 per cent. British preferential and 15 per cent. general. As a result of the Ottawa Conference, certain improvements in favour of Empire goods were made in the tariffs throughout the Colony. Quotas were established for foreign textiles in 1934. Excise duties are leviable on locally made spirits or tobacco in such Presidencies as make them. Stamp duties are governed by Federal Statutes and are uniform throughout the Colony. There is no hut or poll tax.

APPENDIX.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(a) OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Leeward Islands Gazette ...	—	Antigua Government Printing Office.	Weekly	8s. 4d. per annum in Leeward Islands; 12s. 6d. elsewhere.
Leeward Islands Blue Book	—	Do. do.	Annually	8s. 4d.
Christopher-Nevis Gazette	—	St. Kitts Bulletin Office	Weekly.	4s. 2d. per annum
Dominica Gazette ...	—	Dominica Chronicle ...	Weekly	6d. per copy.
Report by Sir Sydney Smith-Smyth, K.B.E., on a Financial Mission to the Leeward Islands and Lucia (Cmd. 3996).	—	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1932	2s. 0d.
India Sugar Commission, Report, 1929 (Cmd. 3517).	—	Do. do.	1930	2s. 0d.
Report on Conditions in the Reserve, and Dis- bandment of 19th September, 1930. Report of Commission (Cmd. 3990).	—	Do. do.	1932	6d.
Report of Barbados, Lee- ward Islands and Windward Islands. Report of a Com- mission appointed to con- sider Problems of Primary Education (Colonial No.	—	Do. do.	1933	2s. 0d.
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago. Report of the Inter-Union Commission.	—	Do. do.	1933	1s. 0d.
Report on the Opportunities for Civil Air Transport in the West Indies (Cmd. 2968).	—	Do. do.	1927	9d.
Book of the West Indies	—	Thomas Skinner & Co., London.	Annually	7s. 6d.
West India Committee Circular.	—	The West India Com- mittee, London.	Fort- nightly.	2 guineas per annum.
Government of the West Indies.	Hume Wrong ...	Clarendon Press	... 1923	—
Physical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. II, West Indies.	Sir C. P. Lucas ...	Clarendon Press	... 1905	7s. 6d.

(a) OFFICIAL OR SEMI-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS—*continued*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	
Handbook of the Leeward Islands.	F. H. Watkins, I.S.O.	West India Committee	1924	10
History, Resources, and Progress of British West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall	Pitman	1912	1
Pocket Guide to West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.	1931	10
Hints to Settlers in Dominica	Sir H. Bell ...	Imperial Department of Agriculture.	1903	
Handbook of the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	West India Committee	1929	1
Handbook of St. Kitts-Nevis	Katherine J. Burdon.	West India Committee	1920	

(b) DESCRIPTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

Dominica	H. A. Nicholls	José Anjo, Antigua ...	1907	
English in the West Indies ...	J. A. Froude ...	Longman, Green & Co.	1888	1
Cradle of the Deep	Sir Frederick Treves.	Smith, Elder & Co. ...	1908	1
A Wayfarer in the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	West India Committee	1928	

(c) HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Account of the Island of Antigua.	John Luffman ...	T. Cadell, Strand, London.	1798	
Campaign in the West Indies in the year 1794.	Willyams ...	T. Bensley, London ...	1796	
Christopher Codrington, 1668-1710.	Vincent T. Harlow	arendon Press ...	1928	1
Chronological History of the West Indies.	Captain Thomas Southey.	Longman Rees; Orme Brown & Green.	1827	
The Gibraltar of the West Indies.	G. H. King, I.S.O.	West India Committee	1933	
The History of Colonel Parke's Administration.	George French	Printed and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster.	1717	
An Historical Account of the Virgin Islands.	George Suckling	Benjamin White, Fleet St., London.	1780	
History of the Island of Antigua.	Vere Oliver ...	Mitchell & Hughes, 140, Wardour St., London.	1894	7
History of Dominica ...	T. Atwood ...	J. Johnson, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.	1791	
History of British Colonies in the West Indies.	Bryan Edwards	John Stockdale ...	1793	
History of Caribbee Islands ...	De Rochefort (trans. by J. Davis).	—	1666	
The Journal of a Lady of Quality of the 17th Century.	E. Walker Andrews.	New Haven Yale University Press.	1923	
The Leeward Islands during the French Wars.	Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	Government Printing Office, Antigua.	1932	
Nelson's Despatches (published in book form).		Longmans	1886	1

(c) HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS—*continued*.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
<i>Voyage aux Isles de l'Amérique.</i>	J. B. Labat ...	Husson and others, La Haye.	1742	—
<i>Labat (1693-1705) Memoirs of.</i>	(translated by John Eaden).	Constable & Co. ...	1931	7s. 6d.
<i>West Indies in 1837</i> ...	Sturges and Harvey.	Hamilton ...	1838	8s. 6d.
<i>Indian Tales of Old</i> ...	Sir A. Aspinall	Duckworth ...	1912	8s. 0d.

(d) SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

<i>History of Antigua</i> ...	K. W. Earle ...	Antigua Government Printing Office.	1923	—
<i>Natural History of Nevis</i> ...	Revd. W. Smith	T. Bentham, Printer to Univ. of Cambridge.	1745	—
... ..	H. J. Bell ...	Sampson Low ...	1889	2s. 6d.
<i>Report on the Agricultural Conditions of Dominica.</i>	Sir Francis Watts	Antigua Government Printing Office.	1926	—
<i>Barbados - Antigua Expedition.</i>	Professor Nutting	University of Iowa ...	—	—
<i>Findings of United States National Museum (Ornithology of the Leeward Islands Group), etc.</i>	Colonial Institute Report.			

<i>Sugar Cane Soils of Antigua.</i>	Messrs. F. Hardy, J. A. McDonald & G. Rodrigues. (Imp. Coll. Trop. Ag.)	Trinidad Government Printing Office.	1933	—
<i>Observations on Sugar Cane Cultivation in Antigua.</i>	Messrs. H. E. Box, A. E. Collens, & F. H. S. Warneford.	Antigua Government Printing Office.	1931	6d.
<i>Notes of the Birds known from Antigua, B.W.I.</i>	Stuart T. Danford.	Antigua Government Printing Office.	1933	1d.
<i>Critical Review of Agricultural Practices on the Sugar Estates in Antigua, with special reference to a scheme of Field experiments.</i>	P. E. Turner (Imp. Coll. Trop. Ag.)	Trinidad Government Printing Office.	1934	—

(e) FICTION.

<i>East Indian Pepper-Pot</i> ...	Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	Philip Allan Co.	1928	5s. 0d.
<i>Hurricane</i> ...	Revd. John Levo	Hutchinson Co. ...	1930	7s. 6d.
<i>Gorgeous Isle</i> ...	Gertrude Atherton.	John Murray ...	1908	2s. 6d.
<i>Virgin Islanders</i> ...	Revd. John Levo	Hutchinson Co. ...	1933	7s. 6d.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street ;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENCGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

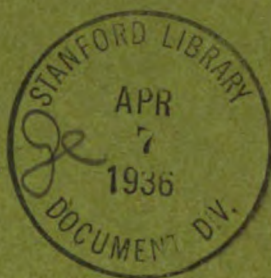
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25.342
G
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1735



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

FEDERATED MALAY STATES, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1641 and 1667
respectively (Price 4s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(Printed in the Federated Malay States)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 4s. 6d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
 EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
 CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
 or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1735

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

FEDERATED MALAY
STATES, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1641 and 1667
respectively (Price 4s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(Printed in the Federated Malay States)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 4s. 6d. Net

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY ...	1
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION	7
IV.—HEALTH	13
V.—HOUSING	22
VI.—PRODUCTION	25
VII.—COMMERCE	50
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	54
IX.—EDUCATION	56
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	65
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ...	74
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	75
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE	83
XIV.—LEGISLATION	87
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	88
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	100

APPENDICES.

GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND
POPULATION.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

F.M.S. LOCAL LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST DECEMBER,
1934.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

CHAPTER I.

Geography, including Climate and History.

The Federated Malay States comprise four States: Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the federation of which was effected by treaty in 1895.

PERAK.

Perak is the northernmost of the three States on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It comprises 7,800 square miles. On the North it borders with Province Wellesley, Kedah and Siam; on the East it is separated from Kelantan and Pahang by the main range of granite mountains that forms the backbone of the Peninsula. The Perak river (170 miles long) is the principal river of the State. The capital of the State is Taiping.

Perak is ruled by a dynasty that claims descent from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. From 1650 onwards, the Dutch endeavoured to get a monopoly of the tin exported from Perak, establishing near the mouth of the Perak river several factories, which the Malays, from time to time, cut off and destroyed. In 1765 the Sultan made a treaty with the Dutch.

British influence began early in the XIXth century. A treaty with Penang in 1818 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1826 the Sultan ceded to the British the Dindings and the Island of Pangkor as posts for the suppression of piracy, and agreed to rely solely on the protection of Great Britain. From 1872 to 1874 there was almost continuous fighting of more or less severity between rival factions of Chinese in the Larut district where valuable tin deposits had been found.

Having regard to the anarchy which prevailed, Sir Andrew Clarke, in 1874, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty, and to accept thereby a Resident whose advice should be "asked and acted upon on all questions other than those touching Malay religion and custom". The present Ruler is His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Iskandar Shah, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Idris.

SELANGOR.

Selangor (8,150 square miles), also on the West Coast is separated from Pahang on the East by the main mountain range of the Peninsula and from Negri Sembilan by the Sepang river. Port Swettenham, the principal harbour of the Federated Malay States, is situated on the estuary of the Klang river in this State. Kuala Lumpur, the Federal capital, and also the capital of the State, is situated some thirty miles further up the Klang river.

During the period of Portuguese ascendancy, little is known of the Selangor coast. The Dutch opened factories for the purchase of tin at Kuala Selangor and at Kuala Linggi. In 1718 A.D., Daeng Chelak, a Bugis chief, who had married a Johore princess, settled at Kuala Selangor, and about 1780 their descendant was recognised as Sultan Salehu'd-din by the Ruler of Perak. The throne has remained in the same family ever since.

In 1818, the Sultan of Selangor made a commercial treaty with the East India Company at Penang. In 1874, anarchy prevailed amongst the Malay chiefs of Selangor, and pirates ravaged the coastal trade. The Sultan's difficulties were such that he was glad to accept a British Resident, and to come under the protection of Great Britain. The present Ruler is His Highness Sultan Ala'idin Sulaiman Shah, G.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

Negri Sembilan, South of Selangor, comprises 2,550 square miles. On the South it borders on Johore and on the East on Pahang. In the southern part of the State the great mountain range has disappeared and the water-parting between the West and the East Coasts is merely hilly and in places nearly flat ground. Seremban is the capital.

This federation of "Nine States" consists of the four major States of Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rembau, and the five minor States of Ulu Muar, Jempul, Terachi, Gunong Pasir and Inas. In the XVth century, it was ruled by Chiefs of the old kingdom of Malacca. Nearly all the Malay inhabitants of the "Nine States" are descended from immigrants from Menangkabau in Sumatra, and have an interesting matrilineal sociological system. After the wresting of Malacca from the Portuguese by the Dutch and the Johore Malays in 1641 A.D.,

Johore took a leading part in Negri Sembilan politics until 1773 A.D., when the Undang or Ruling Chiefs of the four major States brought from Sumatra a Yam Tuan named Raja Melewar, ancestor of the present Yang-di-pertuan Besar.

In 1874, the Dato' Klana, Chief of Sungei Ujong, the most important of the "Nine States" invited and obtained the assistance of the British Government to maintain his rule, and the appointment of a British Resident. In 1883, Jelebu applied for a British officer; and Rembau agreed to refer all its disputes to the British Government, and in 1887 accepted a British adviser. In 1889, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and the Rulers of Tampin and Rembau asked for a Resident, and agreed to a confederation known as "The Old Negri Sembilan". In 1895, the Resident of this confederation took charge of Sungei Ujong and of Jelebu, and the modern Negri Sembilan was constituted. Finally, in 1898, the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti was elected titular Ruler of the whole State. The present Ruler is His Highness Tuanku Abdulrahman, K.C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, Yang-di-pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.

PAHANG.

Pahang, the only State of the Federation on the East Coast, comprises 14,000 square miles. It is bordered on the South by Johore, on the West by Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak, and on the North by Trengganu and Kelantan. The highest mountain in the Peninsula (Tahan, 7,184 feet) is in this State.

The dynasty that ruled Pahang also claims descent from the Rulers of the royal house of Malacca, and before that house died out in 1699 its Pahang branch provided several Rulers for the senior throne of Johore which directly represented the Malacca dynasty. Later, Pahang fell under the suzerainty of the new Sultans of Johore, who, when they removed to Lingga, left a Dato' Bendahara in charge of Pahang.

In 1887, Sir Frederick Weld negotiated a treaty with the Bendahara of Pahang, promising British help in the event of external attack, and arranging for a British agent to be stationed at his capital. At the same time, the title of Sultan was substituted for that of Dato' Bendahara. In 1888, the Sultan applied for and obtained British protection, and the appointment of a Resident. The present Ruler is His Highness Al-Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'd-din Al-Mu'ad-dzam Shah, C.M.G., ibni Al-Marhum Al-Sultan Abdullah.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate of Malaya are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall, and arise mainly from the maritime exposure of the Peninsula. By uniform temperature is meant the lack of serious temperature variation throughout the year; the daily range of temperature is generally between 10° and 15°F. at coastal stations and between 15° and 20°F. at inland stations. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and excessive temperatures which are found in continental tropical areas are never experienced. In this connection it may be noted that an air temperature of 100°F. has very rarely been recorded in Malaya under standard conditions.

The variation of rainfall is the most important feature in the seasonal division of the year, but as this is not the same everywhere and as it is due to the more uniform periodic changes in the wind, the wind changes are usually spoken of when seasons are mentioned. There are four seasons which we can distinguish, namely, that of the South-West Monsoon, that of the North-East Monsoon, and two shorter seasons separating the end of each of these from the beginning of the other.

The winds of the South-West Monsoon, as experienced in Malaya, are very light and at the ground are almost completely lost in stronger local circulations such as the land and sea breezes which are a regular feature.

The North-East Monsoon occurs at the season which corresponds with the winter of the northern latitudes. This wind is actually the normal North-East Trade Wind which moves south at this time of the year and is strengthened by the low temperatures on the continent of Asia. As a consequence it is a much stronger and steadier wind than the South-West Monsoon so far as Malaya is concerned.

The times of commencement of the monsoons vary to some extent. The South-West Monsoon is usually established in the latter part of May or early in June and ends in September. The North-East Monsoon usually commences in late October or November and ends in March.

The seasonal variation of rainfall in Malaya is of three types. Along the East Coast, and for some miles inland, the maximum rainfall occurs with the North-East Monsoon, the remainder of the year being comparatively dry. There is a steady increase of rainfall month by month from May or June to December.

followed by a steady decrease on to the middle of the year. Over the inland districts and along the greater part of the West Coast the maximum rainfall usually occurs in October and November. A second rainy season, though not so pronounced, occurs in March and April, the middle periods of the monsoons being comparatively dry.

The yearly rainfall is high over the whole of the Peninsula, the driest station of those at which records have been kept being Jelevu, with an average of 65 inches. The highest rainfall recorded occurs in the Larut Hills near Taiping where the average at "The Cottage" (4,513 ft.) is 236 inches. Taiping itself, at the foot of these hills, has the highest rainfall of the low-level stations with an average of 166 inches. The high rainfall of this area is exceptional and at other hill stations at approximately the same height, but in the main range of mountains, the average rainfall is lower; Fraser's Hill for example averages 110 inches and Cameron Highlands 107 inches.

The nights are reasonably cool everywhere and although the days are frequently hot, and, on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, it very rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained at night. The effect of the heat and humidity is, however, cumulative, and after a few years Europeans require a change to a bracing climate if their health is to be maintained.

At the hill stations conditions are very different. Uniformity of temperature is still found but the temperature itself is, naturally, much lower. The highest temperature recorded at Fraser's Hill (4,200 feet) is 81°F. and at Tanah Rata, Cameron Highlands (4,750 feet), 79°F. The coolest night temperature recorded at Fraser's Hill is 53°F. and at Tanah Rata 42°F. or only 10°F. above freezing.

CHAPTER II.

Government.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

The supreme authority in each State is vested in the Sultan or the Ruler in State Council. His Highness the Sultan or the Ruler presides over the State Council. The British Resident is a member, and in Perak and Selangor, the Secretary to Resident also is a member.

The State Council of Negri Sembilan comprises two Chambers, the Council of the Yang-di-pertuan Besar and Undang, and the Lower Chamber or State Council. Legislation is introduced into the State Council and if passed is submitted to His Highness and the Undang for amendment or confirmation, and assent is finally given by His Highness and the Undang. Matters which concern Muhammadan religion and Malay customs are dealt with by the Upper Chamber which legislates on such matters by means of Orders in Council and also exercises the statutory executive powers vested in the State Council.

THE FEDERATION.

In 1895, a Treaty was signed by the Rulers of the four States by which they agreed to constitute their countries into a Federation which was to be known as the Federated Malay States and to be administered under the advice of the British Government, while all existing treaties and arrangements were to stand. The State Councils agreed to the appointment of an officer to be styled Resident-General (a title which has since been altered to Chief Secretary to Government) as the agent and representative of the British Government under the Governor of the Straits Settlements. They agreed to follow his advice in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammadan religion, provided that the relations between the Malay Rulers and the British Residents remained unaffected. In 1909, a Federal Council was created in order to give effect to a desire for the joint arrangement of all matters of common interest to the Federation or affecting more than one State. The Federal Council, which was reconstituted in 1927, consisted in 1934 of the High Commissioner for the Malay States (an appointment held ex officio by the Governor of the Straits Settlements) as President; the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States; the four British Residents; the Legal Adviser; the Financial Adviser; the Adviser on Medical Services; the Controller of Labour; the General Manager for Railways; the Adviser on Education; the Commissioner of Customs and Excise; the Secretary for Chinese Affairs; the Adviser on Agriculture; one Official Member nominated by the High Commissioner and twelve Unofficial Members who are nominated by the High Commissioner with the approval of His Majesty the King. The Federal Council passes all laws affecting more than one State, but such legislation is enacted by the Rulers of the Federated Malay States by and with the advice and consent of the Federal Council. It still retains the supreme

financial control within the Federation, but each State Council now appropriates in a State Supply Enactment the expenditure in respect of purely State services up to a definite sum allocated to the State beforehand by resolution of the Federal Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local Government the Federated Malay States are divided into 24 districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board, a Licensing Board, and in a few districts a Drainage Board. Each Board is composed of officials and non-officials, the former being members *ex officio*, while the latter are influential residents of the district nominated by the Resident of the State in which the district is situated. The Sanitary Boards are the sanitary authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible also for street lighting, rating, town planning and municipal matters generally. The Licensing Boards control the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Drainage Boards are appointed for certain flat and low-lying districts on the West Coast, and are charged with the administration of drainage works in their districts.

CHAPTER III.

Population.

The population of the Federated Malay States on the 30th June, 1934, was estimated to be 1,631,728, an increase of 33,958 on the figure for 1933 calculated by the same method. In estimating the population for 1934 the method of calculation by the balancing equation method introduced in 1933 has been continued. As explained last year, the figure thus calculated is reached after adding the excess of births over deaths and making allowance for the difference between the figures of emigration and immigration during the year.

The population figures for the four Federated Malay States in relation to the various races, calculated on this basis, have been supplied by the Registrar-General of Statistics, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. It is considered that by this means a more accurate estimation of the population is reached in a country such as Malaya which is subject to somewhat sharp fluctuations in respect of the numbers of the non-Malay inhabitants. The total population is swelled by immigration in times of prosperity and shrinks through emigration during a period of economic stress such as has been evident in

the past four years. Under such variable conditions a population estimated on the basis of geometrical progression formerly adopted may be expected to give fallacious birth and death-rates subject, from year to year, to sharp fluctuations not altogether related to the actual incidence of births and deaths in the area affected. There is evidence that the normal wave of immigration had been resumed in 1934 and had sufficiently exceeded emigration to account for part of the increase in the population recorded.

The population represents :

State.	Malays.	Chinese.	Indians.	Non-Asiatics.	Others.	Total.
Perak	287,438	295,822	134,009	2,396	6,566	726,231
Selangor	131,007	224,991	133,939	2,856	10,428	503,221
Negri Sembilan	92,684	84,789	41,853	868	3,243	223,437
Pahang	116,332	48,375	12,288	384	1,460	178,839
Total	627,461	653,977	322,089	6,504	21,697	1,631,728

BIRTHS.

There were 57,697 births registered during the year, an increase of 910 or 1.6 per cent. on the total of 56,787 recorded in 1933.

The birth-rate was 35.4 per mille compared with 35.5 per mille in 1933.

The birth-rate increased slightly in the States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, and decreased in Perak.

Of the total births, 30,268 were males and 27,428 females, giving a birth sex ratio of males to females of 110 : 100, the same ratio as in 1933.

DEATHS.

Thirty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-five deaths were recorded in 1934 compared with 32,340 in 1933, an increase of 2,645 or 8.2 per cent.

The crude death-rate was 21.4 per mille compared with 20.2 per mille in 1933 and 16.9 per mille in 1932.

The fact that the birth-rate remained almost the same as in the previous year while the death-rate showed an increase, indicates that the increased mortality is in all probability real and not dependent upon a statistical factor.

The death-rate for Malays was 23.7 per mille and again proved highest in Perak and lowest in Selangor. The non-Asiatic death-rate showed an increase from 2.5 per mille in 1933 to 3.1 in 1934.

The death-rate for the general population does not indicate any marked deterioration in the standard of public health as the increase in the death-rate is accounted for almost entirely by the higher infant mortality. The Registrar-General for Births and Deaths points out, however, that the infant mortality rate is one of the most sensitive indicators of changes in public health and tends to reflect conditions which may become evident in the rest of the population later.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age occurring in each thousand infants born alive was 163 compared with 146 in the previous year.

The infant mortality increased to the extent of 17 per mille for the whole of the Federated Malay States and has now returned to the rate recorded in 1930. It is difficult to find any explanation for this increase. It is present in every State and in every nationality, except Indians in Negri Sembilan. Amongst the States, it is greatest in Pahang (increase of 36 per mille) and least in Selangor (7 per mille). In every State the increase is greater amongst Malays than other nationalities, there being an increase of 9 per mille for Selangor and over 30 per mille for the other three States. In Negri Sembilan and Pahang the increase amongst the Chinese also is noteworthy. This is not so evident in the other States.

There has been no change in the method of calculating the infant mortality, and there is no reason to believe that the effects of incomplete registration were any more evident than in other years. The increased mortality is greatest amongst the Malays who are more accurately registered and less affected by large movements of population than other races.

The suggestion that the higher infant mortality is due to bad economic conditions cannot be supported, since the increase coincides with a period of improving economic conditions. It is possible that the increased employment of mothers and the increased purchasing power which leads to artificial instead of breast-feeding may be a possible explanation, but this cannot be accepted as the sole or even the chief cause of the increase. The rise in infant mortality may be accepted as a portent that the unusually healthy conditions experienced during the past few years cannot be expected to continue indefinitely.

A comparison of the infant mortality rates of the following five towns offers an index of health conditions which is derived from known and reliable data:

INFANT DEATHS PER MILLE.

		1934.		1933.		1932.
Kuala Lumpur	...	147	...	146	...	133
Ipoh	...	95	...	98	...	91
Taiping	...	186	...	151	...	144
Seremban	...	177	...	170	...	183
Kuala Lipis	...	139	...	129	...	143

It is difficult to offer any explanation of the disparity between the figures for these towns in all of which Infant Welfare Clinics are functioning.

TABLE I.

BIRTH-RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO RACES FOR THE PERIOD 1923-1934*, PER MILLE.

Year.		Malays.		Chinese.		Indians.		All races.
1923	...	36.0	...	17.8	...	20.2	...	25.3
1924	...	37.1	...	21.1	...	21.9	...	27.3
1925	...	36.1	...	23.3	...	23.5	...	28.1
1927	...	35.9	...	30.7	...	23.5	...	30.5
1928	...	37.4	...	34.5	...	24.5	...	32.5
1929	...	33.6	...	37.6	...	25.5	...	32.4
1930	...	39.5	...	40.9	...	27.9	...	36.5
1931	...	37.3	...	31.3	...	32.3	...	33.3
1932	...	36.6	...	30.9	...	35.0	...	34.0
1933	...	39.3	...	33.1	...	34.6	...	35.5
1934	...	37.8	...	35.1	...	33.2	...	35.4

TABLE II.

SUMMARY OF BIRTH-RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES PER MILLE ACCORDING TO STATES AND RACES FOR 1934.

State.		Malay.		Chinese.		Indian.		Non-Asiatic.		Others.		All races.
Perak	...	36.5	...	32.5	...	30.9	...	17.1	...	16.4	...	33.6
Selangor	...	38.2	...	39.0	...	35.5	...	18.2	...	9.1	...	37.1
Negri Sembilan	...	42.6	...	32.0	...	33.5	...	6.9	...	6.5	...	36.2
Pahang	...	36.6	...	38.1	...	32.2	...	5.2	...	5.5	...	36.4
F.M.S.	...	37.8	...	35.1	...	33.2	...	15.5	...	10.7	...	35.4

* The records of the vital statistics for the State of Pahang for the year 1926 were lost in the great flood.

TABLE III.

DEATH-RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO RACES FOR THE PERIOD 1923-1934*, PER MILLE.

Year.	Malay.	Chinese.	Indian.	All races.
1923 ...	24.6	23.5	24.9	24.1
1924 ...	24.2	23.3	21.0	23.2
1925 ...	22.6	23.9	22.8	22.9
1927 ...	26.4	34.1	32.9	30.7
1928 ...	24.4	30.6	30.2	28.0
1929 ...	21.8	29.6	23.4	24.6
1930 ...	20.4	30.4	21.8	24.1
1931 ...	18.8	18.9	20.5	19.1
1932 ...	19.1	18.3	18.9	18.5
1933 ...	22.0	19.3	19.7	20.2
1934 ...	22.1	20.9	19.7	21.4

TABLE IV.

SUMMARY OF DEATH-RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES PER MILLE ACCORDING TO STATES AND RACES FOR 1934.

State.	Malay.	Chinese.	Indian.	Non-Asiatic.	Others.	All races.
Perak ...	25.4	21.2	20.6	5.0	10.4	22.6
Selangor ...	19.4	21.1	19.1	1.8	4.1	19.6
Negri Sembilan ...	24.4	19.0	18.3	2.3	2.5	20.8
Pahang ...	23.5	21.3	20.3	2.6	2.0	22.5
F.M.S. ...	22.1	20.9	19.7	3.1	5.6	21.4

TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT DIFFERENT AGES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO STATES FOR THE YEAR 1934.

State.	AGE GROUP.								Grand total.
	Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30-39 years.	40-49 years.	50 years and over.	
Perak ...	4,012	2,607	833	552	1,228	1,539	1,532	4,135	16,438
Selangor ...	2,782	1,495	410	367	800	949	898	2,141	9,882
Negri Sembilan ...	1,377	659	188	171	372	475	445	956	4,643
Pahang ...	1,206	664	171	131	272	358	367	853	4,022
Total ...	9,377	5,425	1,602	1,221	2,672	3,321	3,242	8,125	34,985

* The records of the vital statistics for the State of Pahang for the year 1926 were lost in the great flood.

TABLE VI.

SUMMARY OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO STATES AND RACES FOR THE YEAR 1934, PER THOUSAND BIRTHS.

State.	Malay.	Chinese.	Indian.
Perak	192 ...	135 ...	163
Selangor	144 ...	153 ...	150
Negri Sembilan ...	180 ...	182 ...	122
Pahang	196 ...	171 ...	141
Average rate ...	181 ...	151 ...	151

TABLE VII.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES. ALL NATIONALITIES, 1934.

State.	Infant deaths.	Births.	Infant mortality rates.
Perak	4,012 ...	24,405 ...	168
Selangor	2,782 ...	18,688 ...	149
Negri Sembilan ...	1,377 ...	8,093 ...	170
Pahang	1,206 ...	6,511 ...	185
F.M.S.	9,377 ...	57,697 ...	163

TABLE VIII.

SUMMARY OF INFANT MORTALITY RATES (ALL STATES AND ALL RACES) IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES FOR THE PERIOD 1924-1934*.

Year.	Infant mortality rate per mille.
1924	181
1925	177
1927	203
1928	182
1929	178
1930	163
1931	139
1932	137
1933	146
1934	163

* The records of the vital statistics for the State of Pahang for the year 1926 were lost in the great flood.

CHAPTER IV.

Health.

The general health of the people remained satisfactory during the year. It is interesting to record that the past three years, though characterised by severe economic depression, were remarkable for a steadily improving standard of public health. The improvement was accompanied by a decrease in the major causes of sickness such as malaria, beri-beri, dysentery, venereal diseases and to a lesser extent of pneumonia and tuberculosis. The number of admissions to Government hospitals has decreased during the past three years as follows:

1932	...	...	...	...	...	85,978
1933	...	...	...	...	...	76,297
1934	...	...	...	...	...	75,916

The decreased sickness rate and fewer admissions to hospitals during the past three years may be attributed mainly to the large exodus of Chinese and Indian labourers which resulted from the slump in the price of tin and rubber. The demand for Chinese labour on tin mines has been further curtailed since the application of the tin quota under the International Tin Restriction Agreement. The immigration of Chinese labourers has, consequently, been on a small scale during the past two years. There has however been a resumption of the immigration of Indian labourers since the latter part of the year. As prosperity returns, and the influx of Chinese and Indian labourers approaches more normal proportions, the standard of health may be expected to decline and the incidence of disease to increase. Experience supports the belief that many immigrants possess low powers of resistance against some of the communicable diseases prevalent in this country. It may thus be inferred that health statistics compiled for the past three years reflect the double advantage that many decrepit and sub-healthy labourers have left the country and until recently few susceptible immigrants have entered it. A portent that the resulting wave of improving health has already commenced to recede is to be found in the increased infant mortality during the year which has marred an otherwise satisfactory record of health. The infant mortality rate may be regarded as a sensitive index of general health conditions, and the sudden rise from 146 per mille in 1933 to 163 per mille in 1934 may perhaps herald a deterioration in the health of the adult population which will be reflected in the next annual statistics.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE FEDERATED
MALAY STATES ACCORDING TO STATES FOR THE YEAR 1934.

State.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.												
	Malaria fever definitely diagnosed.	Enteric fever.	Dysentery.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Plague.	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Tetanus.	Tropical typhus.	Influenza.	Probable malaria and fever unspecified.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system.
Perak ...	334	20	169	...	24	...	...	1	54	7	13	7,241	531
Selangor ...	180	10	155	...	53	...	...	1	24	9	18	2,824	397
N. Sembilan ...	173	13	42	...	4	...	...	...	11	1	9	1,685	199
Pahang ...	74	3	21	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	1,937	164
Total ...	761	46	387	...	82	...	...	2	99	17	40	13,687	1,291

State.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.											
	Other forms of tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Ankylostomiasis.	Cancer.	Beri-beri.	Diseases of the heart.	Other diseases of circulatory system.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diarrhoea and enteritis.	Other diseases of digestive system.
Perak ...	46	79	28	91	69	299	21	161	661	248	268	433
Selangor ...	31	39	24	62	135	240	40	348	659	56	506	186
N. Sembilan ...	3	5	2	24	75	104	10	150	341	5	176	50
Pahang ...	3	5	29	8	61	16	28	16	132	127	157	107
Total ...	83	128	83	185	340	659	99	675	1,793	436	1,005	776

State.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.									
	Convulsions.	Diseases of nervous system and sense organs.	Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system.	Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state.	Premature birth and diseases of early infancy.	Old age or senility.	Violence (all forms).	Leprosy.	Other causes.	Total.
Perak	2,122	133	136	248	373	1,092	244	9	1,283	16,438
Selangor	1,615	88	148	172	380	797	265	2	418	9,882
N. Sembilan	780	13	61	80	137	259	105	...	126	4,643
Pahang	401	14	107	62	164	174	84	...	219	4,022
Total	4,918	248	452	562	1,054	2,322	698	11	2,046	34,985

PREVAILING DISEASES.

Malaria.—There was a decrease in the number of recorded cases of malaria in all the States. The decrease was most marked in Negri Sembilan where 2,492 patients suffering from malaria were admitted to Government hospitals in 1934 compared with 3,308 in 1933 and 3,136 in 1932. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-six cases of malaria were admitted to Government hospitals during the year 1934 compared with 17,130 cases in 1933 and 16,449 cases in 1932. All cases of malaria admitted to hospital are accurately diagnosed and the number of such cases may therefore be regarded as a more reliable index of the incidence of the disease in the areas served by such hospitals than the number of deaths occurring outside hospital which are returned as due to this cause. The anti-malarial measures throughout the country have been maintained as adequately as the need for strict economy permitted. Should evidence accumulate of further recrudescence of malaria in any of the States, increased expenditure on anti-malarial measures will become necessary. The vigilance of the Health Authorities in Malaya has been stimulated by the occurrence of epidemics of malaria elsewhere and a strict watch has been maintained to detect and stamp out the first signs of any local epidemic. This is all the more necessary since experience has proved that the incidence of malaria shows a certain periodicity in its decline and recrudescence. There is every reason to believe that during the past few years Malaya has enjoyed a period of natural recession which has no doubt been accentuated by the extensive anti-malarial measures undertaken during recent years. It is hoped that when the country is due to encounter a natural increase in the incidence of malaria these protective measures will to an appreciable extent modify its severity.

Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—This group was responsible for 1,392 deaths or 4.0 per cent. of total deaths. In 1933 and 1932 the percentages were 3.7 per cent. and 4.3 per cent. respectively.

Pneumonia.—This condition was again responsible for the greatest number of deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system, and accounted for 1,793 deaths or 5.1 per cent. of the total. This rate is a slight increase on that for last year and a decrease for 1932, the figures being 1,566 deaths in 1933 and 2,335 in 1932.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis in various forms was responsible for 1,394 deaths of which 83 were due to non-pulmonary disease, giving a percentage of 6.0 per cent. of total deaths compared with 1,409 deaths in 1933 and 1,627 in 1932. The problem of how best to combat pulmonary tuberculosis continues to engage the earnest attention of the Health Authorities and efforts at prevention are pursued in four main directions:

- (a) **EDUCATION.**—Every endeavour is made by means of films, posters, leaflets, informal talks, etc., to educate the people in methods of cleanliness and personal hygiene with a view to avoiding infection and limiting its spread. This knowledge is being constantly imparted by Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors, Health Sisters and Nurses and School Medical Officers.
- (b) **IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITATION.**—Persistent efforts are being made to improve the housing conditions of the poorer classes and every advantage is being taken wherever possible of the powers conferred upon Sanitary Boards to improve existing conditions. Regular inspection of the shop-house type of dwelling, where much of the tuberculosis is contracted, is carried out by the Sanitary Board staff to ensure that overcrowding is avoided.
- (c) **SPECIAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.**—Preventive and curative measures against malaria and ankylostomiasis are carried out on a large scale and have the effect of improving the general health and raising the natural resistance of the people against infection by tuberculosis.
- (d) **HOSPITAL TREATMENT.**—Beds for tuberculous cases are available in most of the Government hospitals but unfortunately admission to hospital is rarely sought voluntarily until the disease has advanced to a late stage. Most early curable cases, admitted, are detected by the Medical and Health Officers in the course of their duties, and for such cases facilities for modern medical and surgical treatment of tuberculosis are provided in the larger hospitals.

The following table presents figures which offer encouragement to persist on these lines :

Year.	Deaths from tuberculosis occurring in Government hospitals.		Ratio of deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 population.	
1924	...	1,037	...	73.1
1925	...	1,051	...	72.6
1926	...	995	...	67.4
1927	...	1,118	...	74.2
1928	...	1,074	...	70.0
1929	...	1,078	...	64.4
1930	...	1,061	...	61.5
1931	...	975	...	56.6
1932	...	919	...	51.9
1933	...	821	...	51.4
1934	...	894	...	54.1

Leprosy.—Sungei Buloh Settlement—There were 1,104 patients at the beginning of the year as compared with 1,082 for 1933. This number had grown to 1,320 at the end of the year. The total number of those treated in the Settlement during the year amounted to 1,693.

The Decrepit Settlement was evacuated of decrepits and absorbed by the Leper Settlement during the year to provide urgently needed additional accommodation for the latter. The rapid increase in the number of admissions for leprosy during the past few years is due mainly to the wide-spread confidence which the settlement has gained throughout the Federated Malay States amongst sufferers from leprosy. This is evidenced by the large numbers now seeking admission voluntarily. It is noteworthy that examination of recent admissions does not support the popular belief that leprosy is a disease confined to the poorer classes. Sufferers now admitted appear to represent all strata of the Asiatic community.

It is gratifying to record that 163 patients have been discharged bacteriologically negative and free from any signs of active external lesions. While this figure represents a very satisfactory result of the intensive treatment carried out at Sungei Buloh, there are one or two important points that invite consideration. The first is that the discharged patients were, when admitted, suffering from a mild or early form of the disease. The second is that the number of mild cases now admitted bears a smaller relation to the total admissions than

formerly. There is therefore a steadily increasing yearly residue of permanent inmates which will swell in future years the numbers of advanced incurable cases. Furthermore, the percentage of discharges calculated on the total number resident may be expected to diminish as the residue increases from year to year. It is noteworthy that the percentage of Indians released during the year is very much higher than that of Chinese. It appears that leprosy occurring in Indians in Malaya is of a comparatively mild type, and it is found that Indians respond more readily and with happier results to treatment.

There has been a remarkable fall in the death-rate in the settlement during the past four years. The death-rate was 70 per mille in 1931 and has steadily declined to 30 per mille in 1934.

Treatment.—The routine treatment of leprosy has now been placed on a more satisfactory basis than formerly. The great majority of patients receive treatment with intramuscular or subcutaneous injections of ethyl esters of Hydnocarpus Wightiana oil. A total of 1,289 cases were so treated during the year. A total of 44,452 intramuscular injections were given compared with 24,374 injections in 1933. In addition 8,740 affected areas of skin were treated with intra-dermal injections. Care has been taken to ensure as great a measure of accuracy as possible in the assessment of results of treatment. Of 1,104 cases treated throughout the year there were:

Improved	...	...	...	871 cases or 79%
Stationary	...	...	...	145 „ „ 13%
Worse	...	...	...	88 „ „ 8%

General.—The morale of the settlement has been good throughout the year and the patients have amused themselves with the usual games, entertainments and social activities. It is found however that the treatment forms one of the chief subjects of interest amongst the patients and overshadows the other attractions provided to occupy their over-abundant leisure.

During the year 37 Malay patients from Pulau Pangkor Laut were transferred to Sungei Buloh and a special part of the settlement was allotted to them. A mosque is in process of erection. These patients have rapidly improved in health. They have eagerly co-operated in treatment and have been conspicuous in organising games and entertainments.

Kuala Lumpur Leper Asylum—This asylum is used solely for the accommodation of advanced and incurable cases. There were 330 patients at the beginning of the year and 268 at the

end of the year, of whom 13 are non-smokers. Patients are permitted less freedom than at Sungei Buloh but they enjoy certain amenities and discipline is well maintained.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of patients attending the venereal diseases clinics has shown a steady decline during the past few years. The total number of cases of venereal disease treated in the Federated Malay States in each of the last six years was:

1929	...	...	...	...	...	40,802
1930	...	...	...	...	...	35,734
1931	...	...	...	...	...	31,817
1932	...	...	...	...	...	25,207
1933	...	...	...	...	...	23,176
1934	...	...	...	...	...	17,448

This satisfactory decline may be attributed to several factors but it is significant that it has been consistent and progressive since the policy of closing the known brothels has been pursued since 1929 onwards. Other factors which have been found to be coincident with a lessened incidence in other regions cannot, however, be ignored. To mention a few: (a) The provision on a large scale of facilities for free treatment which has quickly rendered many cases no longer contagious. (b) The economic crisis which has no doubt curtailed the number of visits to brothels. (c) The increase in the sex ratio of females to males amongst the Chinese. (d) The favourable effect of propaganda. (e) The exodus of a large number of labourers many of whom, especially the Chinese, were unmarried and particularly subject to venereal infection.

HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following table shows the average daily number of patients in the hospitals of each State, the total number of patients admitted during the year, the total number of deaths and the death-rate per hundred admissions for the years 1933 and 1934:

State.	Average daily number of patients.		Total number of patients admitted.		Deaths.		Deaths per hundred admissions.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Perak	1,308	1,210	33,579	33,962	2,911	2,863	8.67	8.43
Selangor	976	880	20,251	20,642	1,616	1,640	7.97	7.94
N. Sembilan	694	601	13,004	11,845	912	947	7.01	7.99
Pahang	428	382	9,463	9,467	585	580	6.18	6.12
Total	3,406	3,073	76,297	75,916	6,024	6,030	7.89	7.94

The total number of out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries (including travelling dispensaries), apart from those treated at special institutions such as infant welfare centres, venereal disease clinics, etc., was 607,643: the corresponding figure for 1933 was 645,974.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

At the end of 1933 there were six Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics at Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Ipoh, Taiping, Telok Anson and Seremban. In May of the year three centres were started in the State of Pahang, at Kuala Lipis, Kuantan and Pekan, and have already proved popular. The total number of attendances during the year at all the nine centres mentioned above was 179,908 compared with 182,800 in 1933.

The Infant Welfare Centres are in charge of a Lady Medical Officer, or a Sister, assisted by a staff of Asiatic nurses. Their chief functions are educational and advisory. Efforts are directed towards teaching mothers how properly to feed, clothe and care for their infants and many visits are paid to the homes of mothers for this purpose. By these means it has been found possible to overcome many of the ignorant prejudices which in the past have been so inimical to infant welfare. The unskilled village midwives are being steadily replaced and supplemented by midwives trained in the Government and other maternity hospitals. An attempt is also made by the staff of the centres to educate the unskilled women and restrain them from some of their more objectionable and injurious practices. The success of the centres is undoubted and a gratifying feature is the popularity they have gained amongst Malay women wherever they have been established. Every effort is being made to reduce the high infant mortality through the agency of these centres. It is hoped that the three centres opened during the year will strengthen these efforts.

CENTRAL MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The number of patients on the 31st December, 1934, was 2,550. The number resident on 1st January, 1934, was 2,506. The number of admissions from all sources totalled 881 compared with 798 for the previous year.

Males.		Females.		Total.
674	...	207	...	881

Eight hundred and six of the admissions came from the Federated Malay States and the rest from Kedah and Perlis.

The most frequent form of mental disorder admitted was confusional insanity with 397 cases. Senile dementia accounted for 146 cases; dementia praecox (primary dementia) for 109; melancholia for 48 and mania for 41 admissions.

Six hundred and nineteen patients were discharged during the year. Two hundred and eighty-eight patients were discharged as recovered. This is 32.69 per cent. of the admissions and compares somewhat unfavourably with the rate for 1933 which was 42.15 per cent. The proportion of those discharged as relieved is, however, correspondingly increased and is due to the continuation of the practice of early discharge. A larger number were discharged as unimproved than in 1933. These cases were removed at the request of relatives and this is usually done to give the patient native treatment (in some cases this may be psychologically sound) or to effect the repatriation of the patient when the relatives return to their own country. Of those discharged as recovered 191 out of the total of 288 cases were of confusional insanity which was the condition from which recovery was most to be expected.

One hundred and ninety patients died during the year. This total is 48 less than in 1933 and gives a death-rate of 5.61 per cent. on the total treated and 7.25 per cent. on the daily average number of patients in the hospital.

The general health of the hospital was good throughout the year. In September there was a small epidemic of influenza which was fortunately of a mild type and caused little inconvenience. The incidence of dysentery was low. This good result is the effect of the measures taken to improve sanitation in 1932 and 1933. The septic tank and automatic flushes at the male infectious diseases ward, which was built by hospital labour, is working well and has justified the money and time spent on it. There were 101 cases of malaria. This is about half the number recorded in 1933. The incidence, compared with the number of residents, is not regarded as alarming.

The farms have been fully occupied and the volume of produce has increased. All patients are supplied daily with fruit and vegetables produced on the hospital farms, none being bought from outside sources. All pork required for hospital consumption was produced on the hospital farm and surplus stock to the value of \$1,000 was sold and the proceeds paid to revenue. The production of eggs and poultry increased.

DECREPIT SETTLEMENTS.

There were 624 inmates at the beginning of the year. The Federal decrepit settlement at Sungei Buloh was taken over for the accommodation of lepers in August to meet the need for increased accommodation in Sungei Buloh Settlement. Three hundred of the inmates of the Decrepit Settlement were transferred to the Kampar Hospital and the Decrepit Settlement at Taiping. Seventy-seven Chinese decrepits were transferred to Tampin Hospital. There were 279 decrepits accommodated in the decrepit settlements in Selangor.

CHAPTER V.

Housing.

The subject of housing in the Federated Malay States may be treated in its relation to buildings within Sanitary Board or urban areas on the one hand and to accommodation in rural districts on the other; in either case it admits of a dual classification, i.e., housing of (1) salaried or employer classes. and (2) wage-earning or labouring classes.

HOUSING WITHIN SANITARY BOARD AREAS.

Control over housing in Sanitary Board areas is exercised through the Building By-laws of the Sanitary Boards Enactment. Towns and villages which consist of a score or so of houses, but which are not Sanitary Board areas proper, are generally brought under modified control by applying some of the provisions and by-laws under Part X of the Enactment. The houses occupied by salaried Government servants are erected by Government according to standard approved plans and are divided into certain classes or grades according to the salary of the officer concerned, the occupant normally being charged the monthly rent laid down for the particular class or grade. The houses of the merchants, traders and professional practitioners either stand in their own grounds (this is almost invariably the case among Europeans) or conform to the shop-house type. Such shop-houses are generally two-storied, the occupier plying his trade downstairs and living above his work.

For Government employees of the wage-earning class, e.g., labourers in the Sanitary Boards, Public Works and Health Departments, lines or barracks are provided free of rent and

are erected according to plans approved by the Public Works and Health Departments. In the larger towns such lines are of permanent, in the smaller Sanitary Board areas of semi-permanent construction. Periodical inspections of such lines ensure that the general living conditions remain satisfactory.

Non-Government labourers live either in the permanent Chinese shop-house type or in the semi-permanent or temporary Malay house type of dwelling. Regular inspection of the shop-house type of dwelling, which is almost exclusively occupied by Chinese, is carried out by the Sanitary Board staff, to see that no overcrowding takes place.

The Malay type of labourer's house is usually built off the ground and constructed of plank-floors and walls with palm-thatch roofs. As a rule these Malay houses are erected by the owner of the land and rented out to tenants, but not infrequently the sub-lessee pays a ground rent to the landlord and erects the building himself. Houses of this type erected on the outskirts of towns have until recently normally been of a temporary type; however, most Sanitary Boards nowadays insist on the erection of houses of a more permanent pattern and a considerable improvement may, therefore, confidently be looked to for the future.

All persons living within Sanitary Board areas receive in return for assessment payments certain services in respect of water, drainage, anti-malarial works, lighting, scavenging and conservancy.

Encouraging results have followed efforts to improve housing conditions in Sanitary Board areas by the giving of free advice to prospective builders on construction and siting problems.

HOUSING OUTSIDE SANITARY BOARD AREAS.

(1).—ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SALARIED OR EMPLOYER CLASS.

All houses erected by Government conform to some standard type plan. There is no restriction of design or construction on private individuals, for the most part estate or mine managers and fairly well-to-do Asiatics, but their houses are as a rule of permanent construction with ample accommodation and ventilation.

(2).—ACCOMMODATION FOR THE WAGE-EARNING OR LABOURING CLASS.

Government employees are housed in rent-free lines or barracks, which follow standard type plans as in the case of similar buildings within Sanitary Board areas. Such lines have cement drains, wells and latrines and are generally sited in a small area of land where the labourers grow vegetables and other products for their own consumption. The minimum dimensions of the rooms are 10' x 10' and rules exist for the prevention of overcrowding.

Periodical inspections of these lines are carried out by officers of the Labour and Health Departments and also by Public Works Engineers in each district.

Housing accommodation for labourers, other than Government labourers, may be divided into two classes, viz.: housing of labourers on (a) estates and mines and (b) in villages or elsewhere.

The housing of estate labourers is controlled under the Labour Code. Labourers (Indians, Javanese and Chinese) under European management are accommodated in rent-free lines erected at estate expense. The lines which are usually of the permanent type are built in blocks of roughly a dozen rooms apiece, or in rows of detached or semi-detached huts, with cement floors (if built on the ground level), cement drains, plank walls, tiled roofs, and an adequate drinking and bathing water supply and latrines.

On mines the lines are generally of a temporary nature made of palm thatch with earth or concrete floor, and constructed to provide the maximum amount of coolness and ventilation; though with the contemporary growth of motor-bus services an increasing proportion of mining labourers live in villages or towns near their work. Water and lighting is provided free of charge by the mine owners. Sanitary arrangements are primitive but latrines are provided in all cases. Officers of the Mines Department are nowadays responsible for inspection of sanitary conditions on mines.

The health of the labour forces on estates and mines has been very good and there have been no serious epidemics during the year.

No control is exercised over accommodation for labourers other than those mentioned above. The majority are Malays living on their own land; their houses are of such design, structure, and size as the owner can afford. The Malays usually

choose for their house a site where air, light and water are abundantly to hand, and this explains to a great extent their general good health and freedom from diseases such as pulmonary tuberculosis, so commonly found in Chinese tenements. The District Officer with the help of the Malay headman of the sub-district, after noting on his periodic visits any malarial or insanitary conditions which are particularly likely to endanger the health of the neighbourhood, takes steps to abate the nuisance. Of the non-Malay labourers, Chinese comprise by far the greatest part. They are engaged chiefly in vegetable gardening, timber cutting, pig-rearing or in the cultivation of small holdings of rubber, coconuts, tapioca, and other products. If they work on their own land they live in small temporary huts; if engaged in timber cutting, in large temporary communal sheds. While on the one hand the sanitary surroundings of such dwellings leave much to be desired and from their remoteness no regular inspection by Health Officers is possible, on the other hand the open air life and the extremely airy construction of their temporary dwellings enable these Chinese labourers to maintain a high level of health.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

There are no building societies in the Federated Malay States but there are in existence the Planters' Loans Board and a large number of smaller co-operative societies which in their initial stages rely for help and guidance on the Government Co-operative Department. Members may, with certain restrictions, borrow money from the co-operative society to which they subscribe, and it is hoped that many will continue to make use of this opportunity to erect houses of their own.

CHAPTER VI.

Production.

MINERALS.

The year 1934 started with a very drastic adjustment of excess production of tin on account of assay values and other causes. The new agreement for the International Control Scheme came into force on the 1st January, 1934. Under this agreement the standard tonnage for the Malay States was determined at 71,940 tons of tin. This figure was based on Malaya's output for the year 1929, and by taking the true assay value of tin-ore, 74.7 per cent. for that year. Exports of tin from Malaya had

hitherto always been based on an assay value of 72 per cent. tin. The assay values for Malayan ores from the inception of the Restriction Scheme had been as follows:

March—December, 1931	...	...	75.1	per cent.
1932	...	...	75.38	„
1933	...	...	75.47	„

The total overproduction, during this period, on account of assay values and other causes came to 1,031 tons. To enable the Signatory Powers to liquidate any excess production, a special quota of 4 per cent. was created, amounting in the case of the Federated Malay States to 2,878 tons. The ordinary quota for the period 1st January, 1934, to 31st March, 1934, was 40 per cent. of standard production. The total permissible exports for this period, therefore, represented a quota of 42.56 per cent. The corresponding domestic quota for the Federated Malay States was determined at 31 per cent. The period 1st April, 1934, to 1st July, 1934, started with the same international quota but with a domestic quota of only 30 per cent. in order to adjust a slight overproduction.

At a meeting of the International Tin Committee held on 2nd May, 1934, it was decided that a quota increase, amounting to 10 per cent. of the standard tonnages, should be given, with effect from the 1st April, 1934, for a period of six months. This retroactive quota of 10 per cent. created a mild panic amongst producers in the Federated Malay States as everyone required more labour of which there was not nearly enough available to go round. Materials for building "palongs" were also hard to come by. The effect of all this was reflected in Malaya's underproduction, at the end of June, of 435 tons. At a meeting of the International Tin Committee held on 13th August, 1934, the quota for the last quarter of the year was determined at 46 per cent. The domestic quota for the same period was fixed at 30 per cent., the domestic assessment having increased from 93,500 to 93,700 tons.

Tin Buffer Stock Scheme.—On 10th July, 1934, an agreement was signed by delegates of Bolivia, the Malay States, Netherlands Indies and Nigeria to form a Buffer Stock and to place their contributions of tin at the disposal of the International Tin Committee upon the understanding that such stock would be used as an adjunct to the International Tin Control Scheme.

The amount of Buffer Stock was determined at 8,282 tons of tin of which Malaya's share was 3,597 tons. Invitations to subscribe to the pool were issued in the form of a circular to all producers on 15th day of June, 1934. The amount was fully subscribed.

The "Buffer Stock Rules, 1934," were published in the Federated Malay States on 27th July, 1934. These provided for the issue of special Certificates of Production.

Buffer Stock Certificates of Production were issued for the period terminating on 31st October, 1934, at the end of which time 2,117 tons of tin had been delivered.

New Buffer Stock Certificates of Production to expire on 31st December, 1934, were issued for the balance of tin required which was fully contributed by the 31st December, 1934.

Visible supplies plus carry-over were as follows:

Date.				V.S. + Carry-over.
31st December, 1933	...	...	...	26,441
31st December, 1934	...	...	...	17,274

showing a reduction of 9,167 tons for the year under review. This does not include Buffer Stock.

The price during the year under review averaged £229.6.0 per ton and only fluctuated between £242.7.6 and £222.10.0 per ton. This stability is, of course, mainly due to the operation of the Control Scheme, but is partly attributed to the operation of a private pool.

The following table gives the prices ruling during the last seven years in dollars per pikul:

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Highest	131.50	115.50	92.25	71.37½	81.75	124.00	121.00
Average	114.18	104.37	72.89	60.29	69.76	99.99	114.41
Lowest	103.63½	89.25	54.12½	50.37½	52.87½	71.75	110.62½
Fluctuation	27.86½	26.25	38.12½	21.00	28.87½	52.25	10.37½

The export of tungsten ores (wolfram and scheelite) of Federated Malay States origin was as follows:

				Wolfram.				Scheelite.
1933	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	918 tons
1934	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1,508 „

The production of gold was 30,221 ounces compared with 29,036 ounces in 1933.

The Raub-Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd. produced 24,310 ounces compared with 26,358 ounces in 1933.

Exports amounted to 26,156 ounces.

The production of coal from the Malayan Collieries Ltd., Selangor (the only producer), was 321,461* tons.

Consumption was as follows:

	Tons.
Sold to Federated Malay States Railways in	
Federated Malay States	114,967
Exported outside Federated Malay States for	
Federated Malay States Railways use ...	32,863
Sold to Mines in the Federated Malay States	82,505
Exported outside Federated Malay States	
for use in Mines	1,997
Sold to other consumers in Federated Malay	
States	24,176
Exported outside Federated Malay States for	
other consumers	39,191
Coal used in boilers at the Colliery	25,762
Total ...	321,461

The labour force engaged in mining (including dulang pass holders) was 64,183 at the end of the year. The figures for the preceding four years were:

1933	51,890
1932	53,430
1931	65,777
1930	89,517

This total does not include labour employed on the extraction and transport of firewood.

The classification of labour was as follows:

Contract	14,489
Wages	34,474
Tribute	5,533
Dulang	9,564
Individual licensees	123
Total ...	64,183

Contract labour constituted 22.57 per cent. of the total labour force.

* Includes 44,487½ tons of old coal picked up from dumps.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture and mining continued to be the two mainstays of the Federated Malay States. Representatives of practically all nationalities are engaged in agriculture on properties ranging from the small holdings of any size between one-half and ten acres to large estates varying in extent from five hundred to several thousand acres.

Certain crops are grown on estates and on small holdings. These include the major permanent crops, rubber and coconuts, together with coffee, bananas, pineapples, tapioca or gambier, each of which may be grown as a catch crop with one of the major crops or may itself form the main crop; they also include tea which, however, occupies only a small area in Malaya. One crop, oil palm, is grown only on large properties. Other crops again are cultivated exclusively on small holdings by Asiatics. These comprise the important rice crop, minor food crops such as maize and ground-nuts, fruit, vegetables, arecanuts and tobacco.

A.—CROPS GROWN ON LARGE ESTATES AND ON SMALL HOLDINGS.

Rubber.—The International Rubber Regulation Scheme was announced on the 30th April and came into effect on the 1st June. Hopes of the introduction of this scheme and subsequent realisation of these hopes profoundly influenced rubber prices almost throughout the year, with the result that the average price per lb. of standard smoked sheet in Singapore for the year was 20.63 cents, or approximately double that of 10.21 cents in 1933. The opening price in January was 13 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents. During the next four months the price appreciated with increasing rapidity to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents on 8th May. Rapid clearance of stocks during the few remaining weeks of unrestricted production caused a fall to 19 cents per lb. at the end of May. The price then rose steadily to a maximum of 25 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents in September, thereafter declining gradually to a closing price of 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents in December.

The introduction of the Rubber Regulation Scheme led to a revision of the statistics of the area planted with rubber on estates of 100 acres and over. Revised figures for small holdings have, however, not yet become available, so that those given below represent the 1933 figures with the addition of areas

planted before the end of May, 1934. On this basis the total planted area at the end of 1934 was estimated to be 1,605.015 acres distributed as follows:

		Estates of 100 acres and over.		Holdings of under 100 acres.		Total.		Increase or decrease com- pared with 1933.
Perak	...	298,154	...	254,886	...	553,040	...	+27,272
Selangor	...	362,500	...	157,850	...	520,350	...	+22,352
Negri Sembilan	...	281,676	...	82,707	...	364,383	...	+ 8,025
Pahang	...	90,340	...	76,902	...	167,242	...	+24,088
		<u>1,032,670</u>	...	<u>572,345</u>	...	<u>1,605,015</u>	...	<u>+81,737</u>

The immature area on estates amounted to about 201,000 acres; that on small holdings is not known.

The area planted with budded rubber in these States amounted to 103,362 acres as compared with 89,162 acres in 1933. It was divided among 354 estates.

It is estimated that the new areas planted with rubber in 1934 were 9,000 acres on estates and 6,674 acres on small holdings. As no new alienations of land for rubber planting were made in 1934, the area planted was all on land previously alienated and such planting was all completed by 31st May, after which date further planting was prohibited under the Regulation Scheme.

The production of rubber during the past three years is shown below:

			Estates of 100 acres or over. TONS.		Holdings of under 100 acres. TONS.
1932	...	...	140,525	...	93,371
1933	...	...	137,363	...	110,848
1934	...	...	147,417	...	104,141

Practically all the rubber produced was exported.

Rubber Area out of Tapping.—The area partly out of tapping on estates amounted to about 110,000 acres at the end of the year, whereas in 1933 it was about 100,000 acres. The area entirely untapped on estates decreased from about 24,000 acres in December, 1933, to about 14,500 acres in December, 1934. The untapped area on small holdings fluctuated somewhat from month to month, but on the whole declined from some 45,000 acres in December, 1933, to about 41,000 acres in December, 1934.

Conditions on Estates.—With the improvement in price estates were able to make a profit. Part of this was in many instances used for restoring some portion of the previous cuts in salaries and wages and for undertaking such forms of maintenance work as had perforce to be discontinued during the period of low prices.

Small Holdings.—The number of small holdings left untapped decreased during the year, but the percentage of these fluctuated from time to time according to the supply of export coupons available and was further influenced, in the neighbourhood of rice lands, by the incidence of work in the padi fields.

The fear that insanitary conditions might result in a low assessment of production under the restriction regulations caused increased activity in cleaning up holdings that, as a result of past neglect, contained heavy undergrowth. It also led to somewhat improved control of diseases.

Diseases.—The prevalence of mouldy rot disease of the renewing bark varied as usual with the weather conditions. The scheme for rendering a few approved, cheap disinfectants available at cost price through village headmen and local agricultural officers met with varying success in different localities, as did other efforts to induce more efficient control of the disease.

Lead mildew occurred fairly generally in Selangor and Negri Sembilan on the young foliage after wintering. On the whole, however, the attack did no serious damage. Sulphur dusting with a view to controlling this disease was undertaken on several estates, more especially in Negri Sembilan.

Recent investigations have revealed that in certain localities root diseases of rubber are doing more damage on small holdings than was supposed. Their control on small holdings presents special difficulties and the question of the best method of procedure is receiving attention.

The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya commenced to recruit a staff of Asiatic Rubber Instructors for work on small holdings throughout the country. The Instructors are employed by the Institute whence they obtain instructions and advice, but for the purpose of supervision are placed under the control of Agricultural Officers of the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture in the various States. The Instructors give lectures and demonstrations on all aspects of rubber production, but pay special attention to tapping, control of diseases of the renewing

bark and preparation of sheet of good quality. This last matter is of special importance to small holders under the Regulation Scheme, since for the purpose of export rights all rubber is considered to be dry, and in consequence a high moisture and dirt content in his sheets represents a direct loss to the small holder of a portion of his export rights. Some improvement on the quality of sheet produced on small holdings has already resulted from the work of these Instructors.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—For reasons given in previous reports it is almost impossible to form even a rough estimate of the total production of coconuts in the Federated Malay States. Copra production was maintained in the well-defined blocks of estates and small holdings in the coastal districts of the States of Perak and Selangor and on a small scale on the east coast of Pahang. Owing to the low price of copra, however, there was a steadily increasing production of oil prepared by Malays from fresh nuts and sold for local consumption, this method of utilising the nuts being more remunerative than their conversion into copra. The trade in fresh nuts from coastal areas to those inland districts where local supplies are deficient continued steadily throughout the year.

In the western States the areas planted with coconuts showed no changes of importance, but in Pahang an increase of about 2,000 acres was recorded as a result of planting that has occurred since the census of 1930.

The estimated acreages in 1933 and 1934 were :

State.		Acreage, 1934.		Acreage, 1933.
Perak	... ..	109,264	...	108,940
Selangor	... ..	110,366	...	110,584
Negri Sembilan	... ..	5,966	...	5,966
Pahang	... ..	17,162	...	14,918

Local prices for coconut products during the year were the lowest on record. The lowest price quoted in Singapore for "Sundried" copra was \$2.55 per picul in April and the highest price for the year was \$3.30 per picul at the end of December. The average Singapore price for "Sundried" copra was \$2.94 as compared with \$3.89 per picul in 1933, while the corresponding prices for "Mixed" copra were \$2.44 and \$3.41 per picul. The local prices in the Federated Malay States were in most localities some 50 to 60 cents per picul below those in Singapore, the difference representing transport and handling charges.

The total production of copra in the Federated Malay States is not known, as there are no records of the quantity used locally for oil production. Net exports, however, amounted to 73,289 tons, a decrease of over 13,200 tons on the exports for 1933. In 1934 exports of oil were 91 tons and of oil cake 768 tons as compared with 131 tons and 1,289 tons, respectively, in 1933.

While copra produced on estates is almost entirely exported as such, an annually increasing proportion of that produced on small holdings is converted into oil and cake within the Peninsula for local consumption and for export. The quantity of oil produced in Malaya and exported again showed a marked increase from 17,582 tons in 1933 to 25,485 tons in 1934. This increase is attributed in the main to the prevailing low price for copra, but in part to the increased demand for oil cakes for stock feeding in many countries. The average price of coconut oil was \$5.96 and that of copra cake \$1.28 per picul in Singapore as compared with \$7.70 and \$1.65, respectively, in 1933.

In the circumstances described, the coconut and the oil palm industries were faced with such serious difficulties that His Excellency the Acting Governor and High Commissioner appointed, on the 21st April, a Committee to investigate and report on the present economic condition of the coconut and other vegetable oil producing industries and to make recommendations. The report of the Committee was published in September and showed that the position had arisen from a rapidly increasing world production of interchangeable vegetable and animal oils and fats during a period when several factors, both natural and artificial, tended to restrict their free exchange and consumption. The Committee made a number of recommendations to several of which effect has been or is being given, those affording more immediate relief to the two industries being remission of export duty on copra and reduction of quit-rents on lands planted with coconuts or oil palms.

At the close of the year, however, the interaction of certain unforeseen factors, notable among which was the prolonged drought in the United States, considerably reduced actual and potential supplies of oils and fats and thereby improved the immediate outlook for copra and palm oil.

Prevailing prices did not encourage Malays to produce copra of improved quality, nevertheless four new kilns of the approved type were erected in Krian district on which copra was prepared which realised the current price on the Penang market for first

quality copra. In certain other areas in Perak and Selangor the provision of more direct methods of marketing and competition between buyers for the improved product have enabled Malays to secure a fairer price for well-dried copra.

At the Coconut Experiment Station in Selangor, the Department of Agriculture again gave courses of training in the preparation of good quality copra to students at the School of Agriculture, Malaya, and to Malay headmen from various parts of the country.

The standard series of manurial and cultivation experiments which have been in progress since 1931 on seven estates in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were concluded. It was found that no results of economic importance were to be expected from manuring or cultivation on normally well-maintained properties.

Pineapples.—The area planted with pineapples decreased to 9,336 acres as compared with 9,789 acres in 1933. This was attributed mainly to the removal of catch-crops of pineapples from fields of maturing rubber trees. Of the total planted area 6,983 acres were in Selangor, the only State in which the fruit is tinned for export. In the three other States the fresh fruits are all sold for consumption in Malaya.

The two canning factories in Selangor, under the same Chinese ownership, continued in operation throughout the year, one being provided with new processing plant. Practically the whole output of these factories is exported to the United Kingdom or to Canada. Exports for the year were about 294,800 cases as compared with about 244,700 cases in 1933.

The average prices of canned pineapples for 1934 were about the same as for 1933, but the fluctuations in 1934 were smaller. For a case of 48 tins (72 lbs. of fruit) the average prices were: Cubes \$3.10; Sliced Flat \$3.01; Sliced Tall \$3.19.

Experiments on the cultivation and manuring of pineapples when grown as a main crop yielded results which, although not conclusive, provided guidance in designing the further experiments which were laid down during the year. Good progress was made with experiments on green manuring and close planting, with varietal trials and with selection of plants producing fruits of a good size and shape for canning. This work is being conducted both on the Central Experiment Station in

Selangor and at the Pineapple Experiment Station maintained jointly by the Governments of the Straits Settlements, Johore and Selangor in Singapore Island.

In Selangor the Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934, came into force in July and the rules thereunder in October. The Enactment and rules are on the same lines as the legislation which was brought into force in the Colony and in the State of Johore during the last quarter of the year. They require the registration of all factories where pineapples are canned for export and make such registration subject to compliance with the requirements of the local health authority in respect of factory hygiene and general sanitation.

Each factory is further required to register a special mark which must be embossed or indelibly stamped on all tins and cases of tins for export, so that the tins or cases can be traced back to the factory in which they were prepared.

The Enactment also makes provision for a system of grading. The principle of a voluntary grading scheme and the main details of proposed grades were accepted by the industry during the year. The details of the scheme remain, however, to be decided in the coming year.

At the close of the year a scheme for providing research and advice on the canning side of the industry for a period of three years was approved by the Governments of the Colony, Johore and the Federated Malay States. The scheme will be financed by these three administrations with the aid of a contribution kindly granted from the Colonial Development Fund.

Although the pineapple industry in Malaya as a whole has well maintained its leading position on the market in the United Kingdom and improved its position in Canada, competition from several directions is steadily increasing. It is with a view to meeting this competition that the measures described above have been formulated.

Coffee.—Further declines in the average prices for coffee on the Singapore market rendered the cultivation of this crop even less attractive than in 1933. Nevertheless, the area planted in the Federated Malay States was 9,520 acres or slightly more than in the previous year. While net imports of coffee beans into Malaya in 1934 showed some increase compared with those of 1933, the net imports of coffee in tins have shown a marked

and steady decline since 1929. This fall would appear to be due in part to an increase in the retail sale of coffee grown in Malaya and in part to the roasting and tinning for local consumption of coffee prepared from blends of imported beans.

There were further imports of Arabian coffee seed from India and Jamaica for planting on Cameron Highlands. The total area planted on the Highlands at the end of 1934 was 299 acres as compared with 260 acres in 1933. There were several good nurseries of seedlings in readiness for further planting.

Two samples of Arabian coffee from the Tanah Rata Experimental Plantation sent to London early in the year were valued at £3 10s. and £3 15s. per cwt., respectively, when the prices for "Indian Assortment" were £3 6s. 4d. to £3 9s. 9d.

The coffee berry borer again proved troublesome in some localities in the lowlands.

Tea.—A careful estimate of the area planted with tea in the Federated Malay States has recently been made. This shows a total area of 1,953 acres, being an increase of 177 acres. Of this total 840 acres were on upland estates, mostly in the vicinity of the Cameron Highlands, 631 acres were on lowland estates in Perak and Selangor and 482 acres were on small holdings owned by Chinese in Selangor and Negri Sembilan.

At the end of the year six estates were making black tea of which two in the uplands were selling their produce in London and four in the lowlands were supplying the local market. The retail price locally for this tea varied from 45 to 65 cents per lb. according to grade, although the green tea of inferior quality made on small holdings was retailed at about the same prices.

The total local production of tea is not known, but records on the Government Experiment Stations at Serdang and Tanah Rata show that with moderate applications of fertilisers yields from mature bushes in the lowlands of at least 900 lbs. per acre, and from bushes about six years old in the uplands of 600 lbs. per acre may be expected.

Four commercial consignments of tea from the Tanah Rata Experiment Station, Cameron Highlands, were sent to London for sale at approximately quarterly intervals during the year. The consignments totalled 298 half chests containing some

18,000 lbs. of tea. The last consignment did not reach London before the end of the year, but the other three were sold at auction at an average price of 1s. 0.58d. per lb. for all grades of all consignments, as compared with the following average prices for Indian teas on the corresponding dates: Indian Northern 1s. 1.04d., Indian Southern 1s. 0.81d.

An up-to-date factory was completed on one upland estate and the first consignment of tea, obtained entirely from young bushes, sold in London for an average price slightly below that obtained on the same date for the tea from the Experiment Station.

The tea from the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, was all sold locally. The general evidence from other sources, however, indicates that Malayan lowland tea is superior to Java and Sumatra teas and nearly equal to South Indian teas. The local upland tea ranks with South Indian or Medium Ceylon teas.

Experiments on the pruning and manuring of tea were continued at both the Government Experiment Stations.

Derris.—Interest in the cultivation of this plant is increasing in consequence of the rise in price occasioned by an active demand for dried root by manufacturers of insecticides in Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom. The total area planted in the Federated Malay States was 715 acres comprised in a few estates and numerous Chinese-owned small holdings.

The dried root is now sold on two different bases of toxic content, namely, rotenone content for the American market and ether extract value for other markets. The price on the basis of rotenone content rose from \$30.50 per picul at the beginning of the year to \$44 per picul at the close; while the price of root sold on the ether extract basis opened at \$24, rose to \$34.50 and closed at \$30 per picul.

Recent work in the local Department of Agriculture and elsewhere provides evidence which indicates that a high toxic content is an inherent character of certain varieties of *derris*, while others possess only a low content and are of little commercial value.

An extensive series of investigations on the action of derris root as an insecticide was concluded at the Department of Agriculture and lent support to the view, now receiving general acceptance, that the insecticidal value of the root does not depend only on its rotenone content but is more accurately indicated by its ether extract figure.

B.—CROPS GROWN ENTIRELY ON LARGE ESTATES.

Oil Palms.—The total area planted with oil palms at the end of 1934 was returned as follows:

	Acres.
Perak	17,405
Selangor	13,592
Negri Sembilan	1,422
Pahang	797
	<hr/>
	33,216
	<hr/>

This represents an increase of 298 acres in the year divided between all the States except Perak.

All the oil and kernels produced were exported with the exception of small quantities of oil used in the local manufacture of soap. Production of oil increased by over 3,600 tons to 12,965 tons and of kernels by some 400 tons to 2,013 tons. The average price of palm-oil, however, declined from £16 3d. in 1933 to £12 9s. 3d. in 1934 owing to the same causes as were responsible for the decline in the price of copra.

Mention has already been made of the steps taken to assist the two vegetable oil industries in overcoming their difficulties. It may, however, be added that the outlook for palm-oil in the coming year showed an even greater temporary improvement than did that for copra and coconut oil.

A Planting Manual entitled "The Oil Palm in Malaya" written by officers of the Department of Agriculture and embodying the most recent information on estate practice and on the results of field and factory investigations, was in the press at the close of the year.

Experimental work on manuring and selection continued during the year.

C.—CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS.

Rice.—The estimated area of land planted with rice and the yield of padi to the nearest 1,000 gantangs for the season 1933-34 were as follows: (Formerly 686 gantangs of padi were taken to be equivalent to one ton of rice, but this conversion figure has now been revised to 700 gantangs of padi.)

	Wet.		Dry.		Total.	
	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.	Acres.	Gantangs.
Perak ...	90,570	28,142,000 ...	8,660	741,000 ...	99,230	28,883,000
Selangor ...	18,750	3,965,000 ...	2,660	220,000 ...	21,410	4,185,000
N. Sembilan	34,360	11,586,000 ...	670	69,000 ...	35,030	11,655,000
Pahang ...	37,710	7,562,000 ...	2,310	219,000 ...	40,020	7,781,000
Total ...	181,390	51,255,000 ...	14,300	1,249,000 ...	195,690	52,504,000

The area planted with wet padi decreased by 5,860 acres and that under dry padi by 12,610 acres. In spite of this, however, the total crop harvested was again a record, being equivalent to about 75,000 tons of rice, as compared with 72,625 tons which formed the record crop of the previous season.

This favourable result was entirely due to an increased yield per acre from wet padi which gave an average of 282 gantangs per acre as compared with 251 in the previous season. The factors responsible for this improvement were favourable weather, the more extended use of seed of high-yielding selected strains, better control of irrigation water and more systematic destruction of rats.

Large supplies of rice were available in the principal producing countries in the East, with the result that the prices of rice and of locally-grown padi were low. The latter varied in different districts from 4½ to 12 cents per gantang. The average price at the Government mill in Krian was \$1.48 per picul as compared with \$1.65 per picul in 1933. This low price for the staple food is an advantage to the great majority of the population; it is not a very serious handicap to the growers in a country where the crop is grown primarily to supply family requirements and where the majority of the growers also possess other sources of income, such as rubber or coconut holdings and fishing.

It is anticipated that the crop for the season 1934-35 will be smaller than that of the previous season. Weather conditions have been less favourable and the rise in the price of rubber, which has caused attention to revert to that crop,

is believed to have caused a reduction in the area planted with padi, a swing of the pendulum that has been experienced in the past. Certain schemes for providing controlled drainage or irrigation to some 30,000 acres of additional padi land are nearing completion, or are in progress. About half this area has already been taken up and planted. Crops already obtained in parts of these areas have been satisfactory and should increase in future years as the land is brought more fully under cultivation.

A small self-contained padi mill to deal with the surplus crop in the Temerloh district of Pahang was erected by the Government of that State during the year.

Further selection and testing of pure strains of padi, cultivation and manurial experiments and work on padi soils have been continued during the year. In certain areas, more especially the important padi-growing district of Krian, a position has now been reached where two high-yielding strains can confidently be recommended for general cultivation over two large areas in each of which conditions are fairly uniform. Steps are being taken to encourage the exclusive use of these strains in their respective areas in order to provide the Government mill with large supplies of uniform grain and thereby to improve the quality of the rice produced, since mixed grain inevitably produces rice of poorer quality than uniform grain.

Tobacco.—The position of tobacco cultivation in Malaya has been described in previous reports. The crop is grown entirely to supply the local demand and is sold on the cheapest market. During the recent slump many persons could not afford imported cigarettes of even the cheapest brands and used locally-grown tobacco in preference to none. With the return of better times the consumption of imported tobacco, especially cigarettes, has, as indicated by imports, shown a marked increase during 1934.

In these circumstances there was naturally a smaller demand for the local product. Since the crop is of short duration and since much of it is grown in rotation with vegetables by Chinese market gardeners, the planted area can be rapidly adjusted to the demand. It is not surprising, therefore, that this area was only about 1,500 acres at the end of 1934 as compared with 2,000 acres at the end of 1933.

Prices varied widely in different localities and according to quality. For the greater part of the year, first quality sun-dried leaf in Perak, where an area of some 1,300 acres was grown, ranged from \$30 to \$45 per picul, while the top price in Selangor did not exceed \$30 per picul.

A sudden rise in the price in Perak during December to \$60 per picul for first quality leaf indicated that production, at least in that State, had fallen below demand. This was attributed in part to reduction in the planted area and in part to a poor harvest caused by unfavourable weather conditions at the close of the year and by the increasing ravages of the stem borer. This pest has become prevalent in Perak and measures for its control are under consideration.

Other pests and diseases of importance are leaf-eating caterpillars, slime disease and mosaic disease, the last of which has recently appeared in a few localities.

Experiments on the flue curing of Virginian tobacco to produce a yellow leaf for cigarettes have not yet proved entirely successful.

Fruit.—Both the half-yearly crops of tree fruits were in the Federated Malay States as a whole lighter than usual. Even in good seasons the supply is easily consumed locally. In consequence prices during 1934 were satisfactory to growers. Applications for planting material of good quality were numerous and considerably in excess of the supplies available at the Central Experiment Station, Serdang, and the local agricultural stations. Of other fruits the banana is the most important and occupied nearly 10,000 acres of land in the four States.

The local production of fruit is largely augmented by supplies of both tropical and temperate fruits from most of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Vegetables.—The supply of vegetables to villages and towns is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese market gardeners, but is augmented by imports from the Netherlands Indies and elsewhere. One of the most important producing areas is the Kinta district of Perak from which exports by rail to the principal towns of the Peninsula amounted to 23,964 piculs as compared with 7,853 piculs in 1933. This marked increase provides a significant indication of the improved economic condition of the general population of Malaya.

General.—Agricultural instruction was vigorously maintained through the channels enumerated in last year's report. The rural lecture caravan toured all the States, being everywhere received in a manner which proves its value as a method of arousing interest in and disseminating information on various agricultural subjects.

A valuable innovation during the year was the All-Malayan Padi Competition conducted by the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association with the aid of administrative and agricultural officers. In the first stage of this competition local padi shows were held throughout the country. In the second stage prize winning exhibits from these shows were judged at the association's exhibition in Kuala Lumpur and prizes were given for the best six exhibits. This competition provided an opportunity for useful instruction on the characteristics of good strains of padi.

The Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association held its eleventh exhibition in Kuala Lumpur in June and nine successful district shows were held in the States of Perak, Selangor and Pahang in addition to the local padi shows.

Vegetable gardens were upkept by the pupils at 400 vernacular schools in the four States of the Federation. As usual, group competitions were held for challenge cups and shields. The judging of these competitions revealed a steadily improving standard of layout and maintenance among most of the groups. Many of the pupils work small gardens on their parents' land. Competitions were also organised among groups of these home gardens.

The School of Agriculture, Malaya, attracted additional support. The number of students at the close of the school year in April was 53. Although 24 students then completed their training and left the school, the new session opened in May with 71 students who came from various parts of Borneo as well as of the Peninsula and included Malays, Chinese and Indians. Of the 24 students who left in April, 23 obtained appointments in Government service, in the Rubber Research Institute or in private employment.

The Department of Agriculture published its English, Malay and Chinese periodicals as usual and in addition issued eight special bulletins on scientific or general subjects and nine circulars in English on the cultivation of various crops.

LIVE STOCK.

The dairy farm at Fraser's Hill maintained the supply of milk, vegetables and eggs, but there were less visitors to the Hill than in the previous year which necessitated turning fresh milk into cream and selling surplus produce off the Hill at reduced prices. As a result the expenditure on the upkeep of the farm during the year was slightly in excess of the revenue obtained from sale of produce.

The establishment of the cross-bred Friesian/Montgomery herd at the Stock Farm, Serdang, was further developed and there were 53 head of cattle of different ages on the farm at the close of the year. A portion of the milk supply from this farm is sold to Government hospitals and private consumers through a distributing agent in Kuala Lumpur. Provision has been made for the erection of an additional cattle byre next year to accommodate young stock. The revenue obtained from the sale of produce on this farm was again well in excess of the expenditure, a highly satisfactory position for this experimental undertaking.

The reports of the Health Department on the quality of the milk from these farms show that bacteriologically it meets the standards laid down for "Certified" milk in England. Further, the milking herds have recently been thoroughly tested for tuberculosis and found to be free from this disease.

The section of the farm devoted to pig-breeding has also proved most successful and 39 head of stock were sold for breeding purposes during the year. The herd was further improved by the importation of one Middle White boar and one Large Black boar from Australia and one Middle White gilt from Hongkong.

The Chinese pig-breeders and market gardeners in Selangor have taken full advantage of the supply of pure-bred boars for the purpose of crossing with the native sows and it is estimated that as a result the number of cross-bred animals in the State of Selangor has increased from 4,000 at the end of 1933 to about 10,000 head during the year. Cross-bred pigs are also becoming well known to the numerous market gardeners in the Kinta district of Perak.

The services of a Poultry Instructor were retained throughout the year in the States of Selangor and Negri Sembilan. He continued to give talks on poultry management in the villages illustrated by models of suitable poultry houses and hygienic

food containers. Sets of lecture notes illustrated by models and lantern slides were provided for use with the rural lecture caravan. By these means much useful instruction was given on the better housing and feeding of village poultry. More attention to these matters is badly needed in order to assist the birds to resist the epidemic diseases which cause serious losses each year.

Small flocks of pure-bred or cross-bred fowls have been established at several of the local agricultural stations in order to provide Malays and others interested in poultry keeping with a better type of bird. There is room for much improvement in the size of local eggs and in the size and growth rate of birds intended for table purposes.

Live stock surveys indicate that there have been increases in numbers of animals in the cases of all species in Perak, and similar small increases in Pahang. In Negri Sembilan there have been decreases in all species except pigs, while in Selangor the position is practically stationary except in the case of pigs in which there has been a marked increase in the numbers maintained for breeding purposes.

It is difficult to gauge the position in regard to poultry and it is doubtful that there is any great improvement in the types of birds reared by poultry keepers. Large numbers of live poultry continue to be imported.

It cannot be said that there has been any marked improvements in the breeding of cattle, buffaloes, and other animals. This is not anticipated until the problem is dealt with on lines suitable to the conditions obtaining in the districts. There has been evidence, however, that cattle owners wish to maintain and breed better animals, particularly cattle for dairying purposes.

The buffalo shows in the Raub district (Pahang) again proved successful and these shows now include exhibits of cattle, goats and poultry. In addition to the work already in progress on buffalo breeding, the veterinary farm at Raub has extended its operations to include observations on the breeding and feeding of poultry and of goats.

Importation of slaughter animals from outside the Federated Malay States has increased, no doubt as the result of the general improvement in trade conditions. Importations of cattle and buffaloes from Siam via the East Coast Railway have increased during the year.

An outbreak of rinderpest at the Padang Besar Quarantine Station resulted in the closing of this station during November, and for the remainder of the year importation of cattle and buffaloes into the Federated Malay States via this station was prohibited.

Outbreaks of haemorrhagic septicaemia were responsible for small losses of buffaloes in Pahang and Negri Sembilan, but spread of the infection was soon controlled.

Rabies infection was confirmed in a dog at Taiping (Perak). A vigorous dog shooting policy was adopted by the Police Department in the area concerned, and thereafter no further case of rabies was reported at any place in the State.

A trypanosome infection caused mortality amongst horses at Pekan (Pahang) and movement of horses out of that State was prohibited.

Considerable attention has been given to research on poultry disease, and this has shown that the disease responsible for the greatest mortality in fowls is a highly infectious and fatal virus infection. The symptoms, course, and pathology of the disease have been established. Further research on the infection is in progress. Out of twenty-three outbreaks of disease amongst poultry in Perak, twenty-one were due to this virus infection.

Investigations on protozoal blood infections of cattle and nutritional problems were commenced, and were in progress at the end of the year.

The following table gives the live stock census during the year:

State.	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Dogs.	Horses.
Perak	25,040	15,061	42,391	48,638	14,025	236
Selangor... ..	10,582	2,581	22,271	100,191	8,260	127
N. Sembilan ...	7,730	12,232	22,460	33,847	3,864	18
Pahang	4,658	19,891	17,305	15,630	...	20
Total	48,010	49,765	104,427	198,306	26,149	401

The following return shows the imports into Malaya of meat and animal products, during the year:

Articles.	How counted.	Quantity.	Value in \$.
Cattle	Nos. ...	45,568 ...	1,941,596
Swine	„ ...	159,917 ...	2,734,524
Sheep	„ ...	51,860 ...	371,373
Goats	„ ...	7,206 ...	88,463
Milk (condensed, etc.)	Cases ...	1,587,482 ...	7,493,465
Butter	Cwts. ...	16,434 ...	649,868
Ghee	Tons. ...	700 ...	616,798
Lard	„ ...	551 ...	135,378
Eggs, fresh and salted	Per hundred ...	371,855 ...	563,065
Poultry—			
(a) Alive	Nos. ...	992,413 ...	424,934
(b) Dead	Tons. ...	81 ...	74,863
Meat—			
(a) Beef frozen, salted, etc.	„ ...	1,048 ...	391,914
(b) Mutton and lamb, frozen	„ ...	445 ...	224,465
Pig products—			
(a) Bacon and hams	„ ...	331 ...	319,928
(b) Pork, fresh, frozen and salted	„ ...	99 ...	69,934

FORESTS.

At a time when extensions of cultivation of so many economic crops are inhibited by the fear of overproduction, and it is becoming steadily clearer that vast areas of land in the tropics are likely to remain surplus to agricultural requirements for an indefinite time to come, it is appropriate to consider the uses to which such surplus land can be put, and the abuses from which it should be safeguarded. The Federated Malay States, with only 16 per cent. of their total area alienated and the remainder unoccupied and under forest, mostly *primaeval* and uninhabited save for a very sparse population of aboriginals. has a special interest in this problem, the solution of which lies in the maintenance of the conservative forest policy followed hitherto. The Malay Peninsula is fortunate in that its forests are not exposed to the same destructive influences, mainly arising from the practice of shifting cultivation, as in other regions of the moist tropics. The damage done by Sakai clearings is not, on the whole, of a serious order: though potentially valuable timber may be destroyed, the character of the vegetation is not, as a rule, radically altered, nor is soil fertility impaired.

While the problems of forest protection are relatively easy, those of forest utilization in the Federated Malay States are rather more formidable, mainly owing to the high cost of inland transport. Timber is a low-valued commodity, and there

are limits to the transport costs it will bear; and this accounts for most of the difficulties experienced in extending markets for the forest products of the Federation outside its own boundaries, and for the inability to make fuller use of its large surplus resources of timber, which are mainly situated in the State of Pahang. Where cheap water transport is available, as for the output of the Telok Anson sawmills, which goes mainly to Penang, or for the trade in saw-logs for the Singapore mills from the east coast of Pahang, there is less impediment to the traffic in timber, and exports from the Federated Malay States, mainly by these channels, reached a value of \$624,254 in 1934 as compared with \$511,651 in 1933.

Timber both for domestic consumption and for export has in past years been derived largely from the exploitation of forest on State lands, but this source of supply is steadily contracting with the exhaustion, in the Western States, of the timber on such lands; and a problem of increasing urgency is the organization of the reserved forests to yield a continuous supply of timber. Conversion of the primeval jungle into regularly managed crops of young timber could formerly be effected over relatively large areas, and with a minimum of expenditure on cultural work, by a technique relying on the sale "standing" of trees of unwanted species for conversion into firewood; but the competition of hydro-electric power and imported fuels has reduced the firewood trade to a shadow of its former volume. Much of the material to be eliminated is now unsalable, and recourse must be had to departmental operations for destroying the unwanted trees where they stand. A feature of the year was the development of a new system of tree poisoning which promises large reductions in the cost of such regenerative work.

Three new sawmills of a small type suitable for dealing with the output of raw material from forests under conservative working were erected in Perak during the year, the saw-benches in two of them being of Singapore manufacture, and sturdy and serviceable if not highly finished. The extension of sawmill facilities in the Western States, and particularly in Negri Sembilan, is an urgent need, as the unreliability of the hand-sawyer has long been an obstacle to the development of the timber industry in the Federation. Another urgent requirement is the adoption of more efficient methods of extracting logs in lieu of the traditional practice of dragging by single buffalo, and hopes were entertained towards the close of the year of the introduction into Western Pahang from Johore of the so-called *panglong* method of extraction by slideway and tramway.

The trade with the United Kingdom in Malayan timbers showed a moderate increase during the year, but the Federated Malay States, owing to the poor prices offering for high-grade export material, the usual transport difficulties and the counter-attractions of an active local demand, did not participate in the increase. There is however every reason to believe that the trade will be maintained by those Malayan producers who are favourably situated to engage in it, and that, as our timbers become better known in Europe, prices will rise to a level that will be attractive to sawmillers in the Federation.

The area of reserves at the close of the year was 7,363 square miles, and an additional area of 97 square miles was proposed for reservation.

The financial outlook brightened considerably with an increase of forest revenue by 26 per cent. from \$626,343 to \$792,040. Expenditure having been still further reduced from \$761,239 to \$676,950, last year's deficit of \$134,896 was converted into a surplus of \$115,090.

Outturn figures for 1934 and 1933 (in brackets), in thousands of solid cubic feet, were: timber 6,948 (5,103), firewood 9,230 (6,650) and charcoal 994 (802).

The extent to which depletion of State land resources has proceeded in each State may be inferred from the percentage of the total outturn of timber and fuel derived from forest reserves which was 71 (69) for Selangor, 58 (55) for Perak, 42 (33) for Negri Sembilan, and 10 (8) for Pahang. Owing to insufficiency of local supplies to meet the strong demand for timber in the Kinta Valley, timber prices rule higher in Perak than elsewhere in the Peninsula. Correction of this tendency will be dependent on the provision of funds for the silvicultural work required to put larger areas of the reserves into a condition in which they can be exploited without impairing their future productivity.

Revenue from minor forest produce continued to decline owing to a further large falling off in the output of *jelutong*: returns from superior *damar* and *gutta percha* on the other hand improved. Unfortunate as is the deterioration in the *jelutong* trade from the revenue standpoint, there is some comfort to be derived from the fact that the timber of this species appears to have good prospects in the export market.

No new engineering projects of importance were launched in 1934, the Forest Engineer having been absent on leave during the greater part of the year. Existing tramways and the ropeway installation functioned satisfactorily, and a system of "semi-metalling" forest roads proved successful in Perak South.

Experiments with pneumatic-tyred carts for conveyance of logs and firewood were instituted in the same division, with the co-operation of Messrs. The Dunlop Rubber Co. (S.S.) Ltd., but while such vehicles show distinct promise for forest work, the question of the most suitable body-designs for the two purposes indicated had not been satisfactorily solved at the close of the year.

The Timber Purchase Section bought less timber for the Railway Department owing to curtailment of the sleeper indent, purchases for that department amounting to \$229,271 (\$307,202), while business handled on behalf of other purchasers amounted to \$55,803 (\$18,246) and is expected to show a further large increase in 1935.

Research on forest products, botany, wood technology and silviculture was carried on at the Forest Research Institute, Kepong, and the testing and preservative treatment of timber continued to be the subject of investigations at the Timber Research Laboratory, Sentul. It is hoped shortly to apply the results of research on wood preservation in the creosoting on a commercial scale of strong but not naturally durable hardwoods such as *kempas*.

Federal and State duty posts held by officers of the Malayan forest cadre numbered 24 at the close of the year. The locally recruited English-speaking staff comprised three Extra Assistant Conservators and eight Sub-Assistants. The strength of the subordinate staff was 442, exclusive of 49 clerks, 25 boatmen, and 16 technical and clerical subordinates in the Timber Research Laboratory and Timber Purchase Section.

FISHERIES.

The fishing industry throughout the Federated Malay States has shown a distinct improvement, and fishermen are getting slightly better prices. The general improvement in trade is responsible for it.

Fishing was normal and the weather good. Exceptional conditions prevailed on the coast of Pahang owing to the mildness of the north-east monsoon, and the fishermen were able to go to sea to a much greater extent than usual during this season.

Revenue during 1934 from the fees paid by the fishermen for their boats and gear amounted to \$26,424 against \$25,555 in 1933.

The total number of fishermen employed amounted to 10,853 of whom 6,910 were Malays, 3,932 Chinese, 10 Indians and 1 of other nationality.

Most of the experiments on fish salting, canning and cultivation of fresh water fish were performed in Singapore.

Canning experiments have been continued, particularly with prawns which incidentally have proved to be difficult to handle. Samples are being tested for their keeping qualities and further work is proceeding.

Fresh water fish cultivation has been continued, and attention is being turned to the local carp which seem to promise well as substitutes for imported fish. They possess the advantage of being native to the country and in consequence always available. They breed in captivity and produce a large number of young.

The imported carp from China grow rapidly but do not breed, and supplies must be renewed yearly. The common carp from China will breed, but require a large area of still water with abundant water plants.

An examination of the Perak River below the Chenderoh Dam revealed abundant stocks of the normal river fish, and no shortage of fish was reported by the Malays living on the banks. The Chenderoh Dam does not appear to have had any adverse effect on the fish population.

Investigations were continued in the Cameron Highlands prior to placing an order for a supply of trout eggs for stocking the rivers there during 1935.

The fishery of Bukit Merah Reservoir is about normal again. Chenderoh continues to be good, and has become a vastly improved fishery, holding large stocks of valuable food fish.

MANUFACTURES.

There are but few manufacturing concerns in the Federated Malay States. They include four aerated water factories, one match factory, five distilleries, one plywood factory, two pineapple canning factories, one cement works, and a few tile and brick factories.

CHAPTER VII.

Commerce.

The aggregate declared value of the imports, exports and re-exports for the year 1934 amounts to \$287,456,400, an increase of \$108,441,315, or 60 per cent., compared with the year 1933.

While the declared value of the imports has risen, this satisfactory increase in the aggregate value is due mainly to the increase in the market prices of rubber and tin.

The price of tin varied from \$110.62½ to \$121 with an average of \$114.43 per pikul in 1934 as against \$99.81 per pikul in 1933.

The price of rubber varied from 13½ cents to 25½ cents with an average of 20.6 cents per lb. in 1934 as against 10.2 cents per lb. in 1933.

The price of copra (sun dried) varied from \$2.55 to \$3.30 and the average price for the year 1934 was \$2.94 per pikul only, as against \$3.89 per pikul in 1933.

The total value of the imports, exports and re-exports, including bullion and parcel post, for the last six years were as follows :

Year.	Imports.	Exports and re-exports.	Favourable trade balance.
	\$	\$	\$
1929 ...	201,393,405 ...	349,012,595 ...	147,619,190
1930 ...	168,020,418 ...	213,652,044 ...	45,631,626
1931 ...	106,201,211 ...	125,177,183 ...	18,975,972
1932 ...	71,133,301 ...	87,851,281 ...	16,717,980
1933 ...	67,129,150 ...	111,885,935 ...	44,756,785
1934 ...	84,731,059 ...	202,725,341 ...	117,994,282

and the favourable trade balance for 1934, resulting from the improvement in the prices of tin and rubber, which have increased the value of the exports by nearly ninety million dollars may be considered extremely satisfactory.

The increase in the purchasing power of the Federation is being reflected in the steady increase in the declared value of the imports into the Federation as shown by the quarterly figures given below :

MERCHANDISE, PARCEL POST, BULLION AND SPECIE.

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
First quarter, 1934 ...	18,272,948 ...	39,699,316 ...	957,283 ...	58,929,547
Second „ „ ...	20,012,973 ...	51,469,187 ...	1,180,036 ...	72,662,196
Third „ „ ...	21,992,250 ...	49,752,996 ...	940,515 ...	72,685,761
Fourth „ „ ...	24,452,888 ...	57,385,147 ...	1,340,861 ...	83,178,896
Total ...	84,731,059 ...	198,396,646 ...	4,418,695 ...	287,456,400

The percentage distribution of the import, export and re-export trade of the Federated Malay States for the last three years is as follows:

Countries from which imported.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Singapore	34.12	32.78	31.42
Penang	19.16	18.24	17.61
Malacca	2.78	2.36	2.00
United Kingdom	12.06	12.68	12.70
Other British Possessions	8.53	9.43	9.36
Unfederated Malay States	2.74	2.73	2.28
Continent of Europe	3.09	2.39	2.54
Siam	7.92	9.09	9.45
Netherlands Indies	7.89	8.71	9.93
Other Foreign Countries	1.71	1.59	2.71
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.

Countries to which exported.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Singapore	26.50	25.94	23.12
Penang	32.19	27.06	28.08
Malacca	4.16	3.45	2.54
United Kingdom	9.26	9.96	16.62
Other British Possessions	1.14	.92	1.14
Unfederated Malay States ... ..	.75	.87	.60
United States of America	16.15	18.97	15.23
Other Foreign Countries	9.85	12.83	12.67
	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

Returns compiled under the triangular scheme for the co-ordination of information concerning rubber between Malaya, the Netherlands Indies and the Rubber Growers' Association, London, were supplemented to include information of interest under the International Rubber Regulation Agreement, in Malaya and in the Netherlands Indies, and were published regularly in the *Gazette*.

To co-operate with the Colony under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, No. 23 of 1934, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States came into this scheme with effect from 7th May, and the necessary control was secured by means of prohibiting, by notification under their respective Customs Enactments, the importation otherwise than from the Colony or a Malay State of any class or classes of foreign textiles in

respect of which a quota had been fixed by the Governor of the Colony, except under licence which, in the case of the Federated Malay States, was issued by the Registrar-General of Statistics, and in the case of the Unfederated Malay States, by a State Registrar acting in consultation with the Registrar-General.

The foreign (external) trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, in merchandise, bullion and specie and parcel post amounted in value to \$1,039 (£121) millions as compared with \$767 (£89) millions in 1933, an increase of 35 per cent. Following upon the upward tendency of trade in 1933, the 1934 figures show that the trading position has been restored to a higher level than in 1931, when the corresponding total value was \$897 millions.

The increase in the value of trade was chiefly due to exports and to the higher values obtained for rubber and smelted tin. The value of imports, however, also increased in respect of the same commodities as for exports, that is, for tin-ore and rubber, due to Singapore's entrépot trade. There were also increased values for total imports in pepper and sticklac; as regards foodstuffs, in dried and salted fish and sweetened condensed milk; and as regards manufactured goods, in motor spirit, motor cars and cigarettes. The \$1,039 millions consisted of imports \$471 (\$362) millions and exports \$568 (\$405) millions, the figures for 1933 being shown in brackets. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$11 (\$11) millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$108 millions as compared with a favourable balance, on the same basis, of \$54 millions in 1933.

Of the \$1,039 millions representing the trade of Malaya, \$887 (\$678) millions or 85 (88) per cent. indicate the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements, \$126 (\$75) millions or 12 (10) per cent. the direct foreign trade of the Federated Malay States, and \$27 (\$14) millions or 3 (2) per cent. that of the Unfederated Malay States.

For the Federated Malay States, the total trade amounted to \$287 millions as compared with \$179 millions for the previous year, an increase of \$108 millions or 60 per cent. as shown in the Annual Report of the Customs Department. Of this total, \$132 millions or 46 per cent. represented foreign trade, \$152 millions or 52 per cent. trade with the Colony and \$3 millions or 2 per cent. trade with the Unfederated Malay States.

CHAPTER VIII

Wages and Cost of Living.

The average weighted index of commodity prices, represented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by 40.5 per cent. as compared with 1933, due principally to increases in the prices of rubber, tin and pepper. There were increases also in the prices of damar and tea, while the prices of coconut oil, copra, palm-oil, rattans, rice and tapioca flake declined. There was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the index of average retail food prices, and 3.9 per cent., 2.6 per cent. and 1.5 per cent. in the general cost of living for Asiatics, Eurasians and Europeans respectively. The rentals of residential houses in Kuala Lumpur did not change during the year.

The general cost of living index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards as compared with 1914 and 1933 were as follows :

Standard.	1914.	1933.	1934.	Percentage increase(+) or decrease(-) as compared with 1933.
Asiatic ...	100 ...	99.3 ...	103.2 ...	+ 3.9
Eurasian	100 ...	105.7 ...	108.5 ...	+ 2.6
European	100 ...	122.6 ...	124.4 ...	+ 1.5

The bulk of the labour in the Federated Malay States is employed on rubber estates and tin mines. The labour on the former is recruited mainly from Southern India while that on the latter is mainly Chinese.

In October, 1928, as the result of an enquiry in the coastal districts of Selangor, the following standard rates of wages were fixed for South Indian labourers employed in those districts :

An adult male labourer, 50 cents a day;

An adult female labourer, 40 cents a day.

The rates were based on a standard budget, including food-stuffs, clothing, festival expenses, household equipment, savings, return passages to India and maintenance of dependants. Standard rates for the inland districts of Pahang were fixed at 58 cents a day for each adult male and 46 cents a day for each adult female labourer. A subsequent enquiry, prompted by the

fall in commodity prices and the inability of employers to pay these rates, was held in the middle of 1930 and the standard rates were then reduced to the following:

COAST DISTRICTS OF SELANGOR.

40 cents a day for each adult male;
32 ,, ,, ,, female.

INLAND DISTRICTS OF PAHANG.

47 cents a day for each adult male;
37 ,, ,, ,, female.

Standard rates are the minima paid in Government departments.

The great improvement in the price of rubber during the year was rapidly reflected in an increased demand for labour and a consequent increase of wages and earnings. Whilst in January the minimum rates for a morning's work of 6 to 6½ hours were 28 cents for a man and 24 cents for a woman, in May it was possible to raise these rates to 35 cents and 28 cents, respectively, with sufficient afternoon work at proportionate rates to bring the earnings up to an average of 40 cents and 32 cents respectively. In the areas for which the higher standard rates had been prescribed, the corresponding rates similarly rose to 40 cents and 32 cents. Actual earnings were in many cases above these levels, particularly in Negri Sembilan.

Average commodity prices of the principal articles shown in the monthly trade returns increased by 40.5 per cent. as compared with 1933, due principally to the increase in the prices of rubber, pepper and tin. There were however scarcely any changes in the average total cost of the articles included in a typical South Indian labourer's budget. The average price in Singapore of Rangoon rice, which is the staple article of diet for estate labourers, actually decreased by 9.2 per cent., being 21 cents a gantang.

The introduction of a rubber regulation scheme allowed estates which had been closed to start work again and others where a portion of the cultivated areas had been "resting" resumed operations at full pressure both as regards output of rubber and also field and maintenance work. Throughout the year there was a steady demand for labour which necessitated the resumption of assisted emigration from South India. This

was for the most part confined to non-recruited emigrants but the response again demonstrated the popularity of Malaya with South Indian workers who offered themselves in much greater numbers than it was considered advisable to accept.

The wages of Chinese labourers on rubber estates were usually higher than those for South Indians, varying from 40 to 65 cents a day. Of the labour engaged in mines some 20 per cent. is on contract, the balance being in receipt of wages.

CHAPTER IX.

Education.

(a) *General.*—The expenditure upon education (including \$64,517* spent by the Public Works Department on the building and upkeep of schools) was \$2,679,247. Of this sum, \$412,288 was paid in grants to English aided schools, \$53,167 in grants to Tamil vernacular schools and \$78,564 in grants to Chinese vernacular schools. The total revenue amounted to \$479,599 of which the sum of \$263,902 represents the proceeds of the education rate, the remainder being derived from school fees and miscellaneous sources. The net expenditure on education was therefore \$2,199,648.

Education facilities are provided in the Federated Malay States in English and in various vernacular languages—Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Schools are either Government, aided by Government, or private.

All schools, i.e., places where ten or more persons are habitually taught in one or more classes (except where the teaching is of a purely religious character), and all supervisors, committees of management and teachers of schools must be registered in accordance with the Registration of Schools Enactment, 1934. In pursuance of the decentralisation policy of the Government the powers of the Chief Secretary have been handed over to the Resident in each State and those of the Federal Director and Assistant Directors of Education to State officers who are now called Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Education.

* Excludes Public Works Department expenditure in Selangor.

(b) *English Education.*—The English schools are schools in which English is the medium of instruction. Few of the pupils are English speaking when they join, and the lowest class may be composed of children speaking between them some seven or eight different languages or dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally quite unable to understand those speaking any of the others. In the circumstances the use of the "direct method" of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the lowest class at the age of six or seven and they are given an education which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, though one or two stay on and prepare for the London Matriculation Examination.

The fees are \$30 (£3 10s.) a year for the first six years (i.e., for the years spent in the primary division of the school) and \$48 (£5 12s.) a year for the remaining period. These rates remain in force for pupils enrolled prior to 1st January, 1934, but the rates for those enrolled on or after that date are \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for the first eight years (i.e., up to and including Standard VI) and thereafter \$72 (£8 8s.) or \$108 (£12 12s.) a year depending on the results of an examination, 50 per cent. of the pupils for whom places are available paying the lower fee and the remainder paying the higher one.

Attendance is not compulsory.

In 1934 there were 23 Government English schools for boys, and 12 grant-in-aid English schools for boys and 13 for girls. The total average enrolments were 6,180, 5,208 and 4,420, respectively, a total decrease of 440 on the 1933 figures.

Of the 15,721 pupils in English schools at the end of the year, 13,125 were receiving elementary education (i.e., up to and including Standard VI) and 2,596 secondary education (i.e., above Standard VI).

Two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight (or 16.5 per cent.) of those receiving elementary education and 1,080 (or 41.6 per cent.) of those receiving secondary education were enjoying free education. The details of the nationalities so benefited were 277 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,822 Malays, 840 Chinese, 277 Indians and 32 others. On the whole 3,248 (or 20.7 per cent.) of the pupils were receiving free education.

The Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, trains probationers for the Malay Administrative Service and for various Government departments. At the end of the year there were 112 students,

all boarders. The health of the boys was satisfactory during the year. The average strength of the Cadet Corps was three officers and 56 other ranks. The average strength of the Scouts was three officers, 42 scouts and 18 tenderfeet; the Acting Commissioner for Malaya inspected them in September and was satisfied with what he saw. The Troop took part in the rally on 24th November in honour of Lord Baden-Powell. Football, cricket and hockey are compulsory and tennis and fives were played regularly. The cost of running the College was \$59,864. as against \$61,703 in 1933. The fees collected from the Federated and Unfederated Malay States boys amounted to \$8,060, as against \$7,738 in 1933. The College is now taking the Cambridge Examinations in July instead of in December.

The aided English schools are managed by various missionary bodies—the Christian Brothers, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church of England, the Plymouth Brethren and the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus.

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of European missionary teachers at the rate of \$3,000 (£350) a year for men missionaries and \$1,800 (£210) a year for women missionaries. Allowances at these rates, however, are payable only to a number of such teachers—not exceeding 16 per cent. of the total authorised staff of the school in boys' schools and not exceeding 25 per cent. in girls' schools. The other European missionary teachers are paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women. In Christian Brothers' schools and Convent schools no distinction is made between European and Asiatic missionary teachers who are paid at a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women. Under certain conditions capital grants which may amount to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government.

Owing to the financial position the Government restricted the payment of grant-in-aid for the period 1st January, 1934, to 30th June, 1934, to five-sixths of the sum paid in respect of the corresponding period in 1932 and for the period 1st July, 1934, to 31st December, 1934, to two-thirds of the sum actually paid in respect of the corresponding period in 1932. Government, however, excluded from this reduced grant-in-aid the liability for

leave pay and passages in respect of one period of leave only after 1st January, 1934; i.e., such leave pay and passages were treated as additional to the reduced grant.

There is no central college for the training of teachers for English schools. Such training was until recently supplied at normal classes held at certain centres in all States except Pahang; in Pahang correspondence classes took their place. These classes have been suspended temporarily. Examinations have to be passed at the end of each year of a three-year course, those for the first and third years being conducted by a central authority and that for the second year by the local Inspector of Schools and the Instructors. Student teachers who pass the third year examination become "trained teachers".

At the beginning of 1934 there were only third year students in Perak and Pahang. At the third year examination held in March, 1934, twenty-five students passed (19 men and six women); these twenty-five students completed the three-year course and became "Trained Teachers".

At the end of the year four student scholars were in training in the third year of their course at Raffles College for work in classes in the secondary divisions of schools. Four student scholars completed their courses and obtained their diplomas in May.

(c) *Vocational and Industrial Education.*—The Government Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, provides courses of training for students from the Public Works, Railways, Electrical, and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and gives accommodation also to a class conducted by the Survey Department for its own untrained subordinates. The number of students under instruction in May (the end of the Technical School year) was 86. Of this number 42 (i.e., about 49 per cent.) were of Malay nationality. Five private (fee-paying) students were admitted at the beginning of the new session in July bringing the number of private pupils under instruction to 11. At the end of the financial year there were 80 students, three of whom were undergoing a part-time course. During December, 11 students left to undergo a year's practical instruction and five finished their course. The hostel which accommodates 60 students was occupied by 40 in May and by 43 in December. It is apparent that interest in technical education is increasing. As an indication of the growth of local interest it is to be noted that no less than 78 entries were received for highly technical engineering subjects of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations in 1934.

Technical
education.

It was decided during the year to transfer this school to the Selangor State Estimates as from January, 1935.

The evening classes held in Kuala Lumpur for apprentices at the Railway Workshops were handed over to the Railway Department in September and are now under its control. Science classes were held at the Victoria Institution for pupils of the Methodist Boys' School.

Industrial
education.

There were 82 students drawn from all States of the Federation (36 from Selangor, 22 from Negri Sembilan, 8 from Perak and 16 from Pahang) in the Kuala Lumpur Trade School. Thirty-one students completed their course in June, of whom 27 are known to have obtained employment. The number of new admissions in July was increased to 40. To meet this increased enrolment, an extension of the building was made, and an additional fitting shop was built. A new hostel for the boys was provided on the first floor of Maxwell Road School. The gymnasium building there was used as a dining hall and a new kitchen was built. The course on workshop mechanics was revised to provide more nearly the elementary standard required to enable a mechanic to use his tools intelligently.

There were 74 students at the Trade School, Ipoh, 71 being Malays. Twenty-six completed the three years' course in June. Most of them succeeded in getting employment.

The average enrolment of the Trade School at Bagan Serai was 29. Carpentry classes are attached to 12 Malay schools in Perak; 34 students were examined by the Bagan Serai Instructor at the end of their three-year course and 30 passed. Training in carpentry appears to be a definite wage-earning asset. Boys who have passed out and have settled in their villages earn about \$10 a month from carpentry as a spare time occupation. Some ex-students have opened a carpenter's shop in Bagan Serai. They work on a co-operative basis and the number of workers varies with the amount of work in hand. At times there are only two or three hands but sometimes there are as many as seven or eight.

The Trade School, Rembau, opened in 1930 to teach carpentry and wood-work, has now an enrolment of 12.

(d) *University and Collegiate (Post Secondary) Education.*—The highest educational institutions in Malaya are the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, and Raffles College, Singapore. The course of the College of Medicine covers six

years and is recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Licentiates of the College are thus able to secure admission to the Colonial List of the Medical Register and to be registered as medical practitioners in any part of the British Dominions.

Raffles College, Singapore, was opened in 1928 to place education of a University standard within the reach of all youths in British Malaya who were capable of profiting by it, and to meet an urgent need for qualified teachers for secondary classes. It provides three-year courses in arts and science. Diplomas are awarded to successful students.

The annual examination for the Queen's Scholarships was held in October. Eighteen candidates sat for this examination. There was no candidate for the Malay scholarship. The scholarship open to all races was awarded to Benedict Ponniah of St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur. He proposes to study law at Cambridge.

(c) *Vernacular Education*.—Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, staff, equipment and books are all provided by the Government. Malay vernacular schools.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys who have no need for an education in English, and who will find employment either in agriculture or in appointments in which a knowledge of the vernacular is all that is required, and (ii) to provide a sound foundation in the vernacular on which an education in English can be superimposed for boys who desire to proceed eventually to an English school.

The school course normally lasts five years, during which period the pupils pass through five standards. The subjects of the curriculum are reading and writing (in the Arabic and romanised script), composition, arithmetic, geography, Malay history, hygiene, drawing and physical training. Boys do basketry and gardening in addition, and girls do needlework and domestic science.

In 1934 there were 451 schools for boys and 82 for girls with average enrolments of 37,957 and 4,882. The Malay teaching staff numbered 1,475. The Javanese School at the Selborne Plantations, Padang Tungku, Pahang, was closed in May as a consequence of a reduction in the labour force.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay vernacular boys' schools are selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil-teachers they both teach and study till they attain their sixteenth birthday and then soon after sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and put through a three-year course. Graduates of the College are designated "trained teachers".

At the end of the year there were 354 students at the Sultan Idris Training College. One hundred and eighteen students completed their three-year course. The total expenditure was \$93,036 (as against \$113,873 in 1933), towards which the Unfederated Malay States contributed \$39,526 for their 74 students. The balance was defrayed by the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States Governments in the proportion of 1 to 2. The Translation Bureau housed in the College continued to publish school books and light modern literature in the Malay language; the cost of the bureau was \$13,201.

In the Malay girls' schools all general subjects were taught, a shortened form of the syllabus in the boys' schools being attempted. In addition a full and detailed syllabus in needlework, as well as in some craft selected specially for each State, was followed. In the Perak schools domestic science was taught, one whole day a week being given up to instruction in laundry, housecraft and cookery. Drill and practical hygiene figured as subjects on every school time-table. In the absence of anything but the most spasmodic of training for Malay women teachers in such subjects as arithmetic, composition and geography, the curriculum for girls' schools was planned to include a larger amount of the industrial work that was obviously more within the scope of the mistresses.

The reconstruction of the Durian Daun Hospital buildings, Malacca, for the use of the Malay Women Teachers' Training Centre, was nearing completion at the end of the year. The Centre will commence work early in 1935 when selected Federated Malay States students will be sent there for training.

The two Government Chinese vernacular primary schools at Kuala Lumpur, namely, the Chinese Free School at Davidson Road and the Chinese Free School at Sentul, continued to function satisfactorily. At the end of the year the former had a staff of one headmaster and seven assistant teachers with an

enrolment of 252 students, while the latter had one headmaster and two assistant teachers with 98 students. The Davidson Road School showed a decrease of seven students against last year's figure and the Sentul School showed a decrease of eight students. Both schools accommodate boys and girls and the education is free.

The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1934 was 106 as in the previous year, Perak having 69 as against 68 in 1933, Selangor 31 as against 32 in 1933, Negri Sembilan 4 as in 1933 and Pahang 2 as in 1933.

The grants to Chinese vernacular schools are in two grades :

I	...	...	...	...	\$10	per year per pupil
II	...	...	...	...	5	„ „

in average attendance. In order to qualify for Grade I, schools must teach English for a certain number of hours each day with reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value.

There are facilities for the primary vernacular education of Chinese boys and girls in all villages of any size. Fees ranging from 50 cents to \$2 a month are charged but parents who are poor are exempted from payment. Public schools which afford reasonable prospect of permanence and which have already received grants-in-aid are still receiving such grants according to their standard of teaching under the new grades now in force.

There is no school in the Federated Malay States where only secondary education is given. There are, however, 16 Chinese schools (9 in Perak, 4 in Selangor, 2 in Negri Sembilan and 1 in Pahang) which have developed beyond the primary stage (a six-year course) and have secondary departments. The secondary course provided in fully developed "Middle Schools" in China lasts for six years, but in Malayan Chinese schools it is limited to three years, the first half of the full course. Fees are paid at the rate of about \$3 to \$4 a month. There were 622 boys attending these schools at the end of 1934.

Secondary vernacular education for Chinese girls was provided at two girls' schools and six mixed schools in Perak, at one girls' school and two mixed schools in Selangor, at two mixed schools in Negri Sembilan and at one mixed school in Pahang. There were 271 girls attending these schools at the end of 1934.

At the close of the year there were 363 registered schools and 1,048 registered teachers. The total enrolment was 25,744, of whom 6,892 were girls. Compared with the previous year there is an increase of 5 schools, 161 teachers, 2,377 boys and 1,097 girls.

Tamil
vernacular
schools.

At the end of the year there were 13 Government Tamil vernacular schools—eight in Perak, four in Selangor and one in Negri Sembilan. In addition there were 251 aided schools (as against 204 in 1933). Though co-education is not a policy, a number of girls attend these boys' schools. In Perak there were two schools exclusively for girls; they were run by Roman Catholic missionaries.

No fees are charged in estate schools but in some of the schools run by private bodies the pupils pay. There is usually an arrangement in such schools whereby poor children pay little or nothing. Government schools and private aided schools generally produce better work than the average estate school, but on estates where the labour force has been settled for years the standard of the work is as good as in town schools. Owing to lack of facilities and of trained teachers Tamil schools are generally behind Malay schools in such important subjects as drill, gardening and handwork.

Grants-in-aid are paid at the rate of \$6 per pupil per year.

Recreation.

(f) *Recreation, Music, Art and Drama.*—Every encouragement was given to pupils to participate in school games. In almost all English boys' schools the maximum amount of games and organised sports, normally of the "team" variety, is provided. Nearly all schools have one or more Scout Troops and some of the big schools have Cadet Corps in addition.

Cricket grows more and more popular. Football (association), hockey, volley ball, basket ball, tennis and badminton are played at most schools. Rugby football is played and gymnastics provided at some of the bigger schools.

In all English girls' schools, as in boys' schools, drill and games are now compulsory. Some girls' schools play basketball and have tennis and badminton courts.

Physical training reaches a good standard in Malay boys' schools, and association football, encouraged by inter-school competitions, is much indulged in.

Music.

Music is taught in all Convent schools and occasionally elsewhere. Singing is taught in the lower forms of all schools. Most schools have gramophones and a few have pianos. Cadet Corps and a few Scout Troops have their own bands.

Handwork is taught under the supervision of trained European mistresses in the primary and elementary departments. The following subjects were included in the curriculum: paper cutting, folding, tearing and modelling, cardboard modelling, clay and plasticine modelling, stick-laying, bead-stringing, paper flower making, raffia-work and wool-work. All English girls' schools teach needlework; a very high standard is generally attained.

**Handwork
and art.**

The attempt at establishing a recognised Craft School at the Sultan Idris Training College was continued, the three chief crafts practised being cotton-printing, batek-printing and pottery-work, with such minor crafts as lampshade-making and book-binding, painting and stencilling. Interest in the revival of Malay crafts and the acquirement of new ones has been awakened. During the year several Malay youths, both in the district and from outside, have enrolled for study at the Craft School.

The drama forms part of the English curriculum of all English schools. The lower standards act simple plays and dramatic stories. The senior boys and girls perform scenes from Shakespeare.

Drama.

CHAPTER X.

Communications and Transport.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Postal facilities are provided in all the towns and larger villages in the Federated Malay States. There are now 98 post offices at which officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are employed and 68 places at which postal business is transacted by chandu clerks, station masters and others acting as postal agents. In the course of the year the post office at Labu (Negri Sembilan) was closed and a postal agency was opened there. The agencies at Sri Menanti (Negri Sembilan) and Kuala Sawah (Negri Sembilan) were closed.

Posts.

The number of posting boxes, exclusive of those in post offices and postal agencies, was 309 on the 31st December.

During the year 145 licences for the sale of stamps and 226 licences for the collection of letters for transmission to China under the clubbed packet system were issued.

During the year a mail car service between Kajang and Semenyih was introduced, mails between these two places having previously been carried by a cycle postman. Also lower working costs resulted from calling for new tenders for motor mail contracts in Negri Sembilan.

The year 1934 was one of interesting developments in the air mail services of Malaya. From the 29th March the combined air mail fee and postage for correspondence addressed to Great Britain and British possessions served through Great Britain, which had hitherto been calculated separately, were combined, and flat rates were charged. As a result of special arrangements with the British Post Office very considerable reductions in the combined flat rates to Great Britain via Imperial Airways were made from the 15th November. The revised combined flat rates on correspondence addressed to places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland then became 25 cents per half ounce for letters and 15 cents per postcard. On the 19th December these reduced rates were extended to correspondence addressed to countries within the British Empire which are served through Great Britain.

With effect from the 17th December, a new air mail service with Australia due to leave Singapore each Monday and operating in connection with the England-Singapore service of Imperial Airways, was inaugurated. These mails are due to reach Darwin each Tuesday and the various capitals of the Australian States within another two or three days.

All air mail services operated on the whole with remarkable regularity.

Money orders.

All post offices and several postal agencies transact money order business and during the year 277,142 money orders to the value of \$10,799,138 were issued and paid, representing an increase of 20,332 in number and \$3,737,700 in value over 1933 figures. Telegraph money orders included in the main 1934 total amounted to 12,365 in number and \$1,264,770 in value.

Savings bank.

At the close of the year there were 60,005 depositors in the Federated Malay States Government Savings Bank, with a total sum of \$6,592,089 standing to their credit. Deposits made during the year amounted to \$4,449,071 and withdrawals to \$3,464,635. Interest credited to depositors amounted to \$162,593. The increase in the number of depositors was 16 per cent. and the increase in the total amount in deposit was 21 per cent.

There are 101 postal telegraph offices in the Federated Malay States. During the year 193,636 telegrams were despatched and 212,019 were delivered, being an increase of approximately 9.5 per cent. in the number despatched and of approximately 5.7 per cent. in the number delivered as compared with 1933. The telegraph system worked satisfactorily throughout the year and there were no serious interruptions of communications. **Telegraphs.**

The teleprinter apparatus introduced to replace morse working on the principal telegraph circuits worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The future departmental policy will be to extend the use of teleprinters and the telephoning of telegrams, thus eventually eliminating the morse system except for wireless traffic.

The Federated Malay States Railways' telegraphs, telephones, block and tablet signalling systems, and other miscellaneous apparatus were maintained satisfactorily throughout the year in accordance with the Federated Malay States Railway Agreement No. 1502 of 1933. The more important work carried out in the Federated Malay States during the year consisted of the introduction of intermediate tablet working between Padang Jawa, Connaught Bridge junction and Klang during March. Ordinary tablet signalling on the Port Dickson-Seremban branch line was discontinued during December and the instruments and signalling wires were recovered. Towards the latter part of the year approximately 215 miles of spare overhead wires were recovered and the abandonment of an obsolete and faulty cable between the railway telephone exchange, Kuala Lumpur and Batu Junction, resulted in a reduction of 130 miles of wire. **Railway telegraphs and allied services.**

The number of direct exchange lines connected to the Federated Malay States telephone system as at 31st December, 1934, was 4,040, an increase of 270 as compared with the number at the end of 1933. **Telephones.**

The total number of telephone instruments was 6,223 and of other miscellaneous circuits 526.

The revenue derived from telephones was \$1,013,068, an increase of \$83,165 over 1933. Of this revenue \$397,217 was derived from trunk and junction services, an increase of \$86,391 over the previous year.

Seventy-three public telephone exchanges were in operation in the Federated Malay States at the end of the year, one new rural semi-automatic exchange having been opened at Triang.

The manual exchanges at Sungei Besi and Ampang were converted to automatic working. The latter exchange was provided with an automatic unit, specially designed and constructed in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, which enables subscribers to dial direct to numbers on the Kuala Lumpur exchange in addition to Ampang numbers. The semi-automatic exchange at Puchong was also converted to full automatic working.

Extensions of equipment were carried out at Cameron Highlands (automatic), Taiping and Pekan (manual).

Rearrangements and extensions of trunk channels were carried out during the year, permitting a full range of trunk communication between all exchanges on the Malayan Trunk System, which comprises all exchanges in Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Johore and Kedah with the exception of Pekan (in Pahang) and a few minor exchanges in Kedah, where local circumstances do not permit of long distance working. The "Personal Call" service was also extended during the year to embrace all exchanges in the Malayan Trunk System.

Radio telephone services with Bandoeng (Java) and Manila (Philippine Islands), whereby all exchanges in the Malayan Trunk System may communicate with all exchanges in Java and the majority of the exchanges in the Philippine Islands, were commenced during the year.

Wireless

Kuala Lumpur.—The Petaling Hill transmitting station and the Kenny Road receiving station worked satisfactorily throughout the year, the wireless services performed being:

Petaling Hill—(*Selangor*).

- (a) Regular telegraph services with Kuantan and Sungei Lembing in Pahang and Grik in Upper Perak.
- (b) The meteorological bulletins broadcast from Hong Kong and Bangkok were received daily by Petaling Hill Station and supplied to the Meteorological Branch of the Survey Department.
- (c) Aircraft wireless services were maintained with "Imperial Airways", "K.L.M. Air Service", "Royal Air Force Flights", "the Melbourne Air Race", and other miscellaneous flights.

- (d) Emergency wireless telegraph services with Singapore and Penang, and with Kuala Lipis and Temerloh in Pahang, and with Kuala Krai and Kemubu in Kelantan.
- (e) Regular telephone service with Kuantan in Pahang.
- (f) Successful telephony tests have been made with Bangkok, and also with Medan direct, and with Macassar through Bandoeng. (Tests with Bombay were unsuccessful owing to the inadequate power of the Kuala Lumpur transmitter).
- (g) Broadcasting on behalf of the Malayan Amateur Radio Society was carried out three times weekly throughout the year.

Traffic.—The total number of messages dealt with by the regular telegraph service between the Kuala Lumpur station and the stations at Grik and in Pahang was 38,478. This compares with 34,435 in 1933, an increase of approximately 11.7 per cent.

Broadcast Receiving Licences.—Seven hundred and sixty-nine licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year as compared with 473 in 1933 representing an increase of approximately 62.6 per cent. on the 1933 figures.

Broadcast Dealers' Licences.—There were 48 licences in force on the 31st December, 1934.

Individual Sale Licences.—Under the amended Wireless Telegraphy Regulations made under the Telegraphs Enactment, 1933, and published as *Federated Malay States Government Gazette* Notification No. 5333 of the 2nd November, 1934, listeners desiring to sell their wireless sets are required to be licensed to make the sale. There were six individual sale licences issued from 2nd November, 1934, to 31st December, 1934.

The nett revenue collected by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1934 was \$2,274,508, an increase of \$272,486 compared with 1933. Annually recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,923,095 against \$1,991,768 in the previous year, a decrease of \$68,673. Special expenditure in 1934 amounted to \$122,095. These revenue and expenditure figures do not include the value of services rendered free of charge by or to the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Financial.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States Government owns the railways both in the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements (Singapore Island, Malacca, Province Wellesley) and the Unfederated States of Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan. It has leased the Johore State Railway (121 miles) extending from Johore Bahru at the southern extremity of the Peninsula opposite Singapore Island to Gemas on the boundary between Johore and the Federated Malay States. A causeway carrying the railway and a roadway across the Johore Straits connects the Island of Singapore with the mainland. At Gemas the line branches into the west and the east coast lines.

The west coast line runs north-north-west through Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley to Prai—the port opposite Penang Harbour about 488 miles from Singapore. From Bukit Mertajam, seven miles from Prai, the line proceeds through Province Wellesley and the Unfederated States of Kedah and Perlis to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar 580 miles from Singapore. Through traffic with the Royal State Railways of Siam was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance between Singapore and Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The east coast line proceeds northwards from Gemas through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan terminating at the port of Tumpat. The length of the line is 328 miles and provides an alternative route to Siam from Singapore. A branch line 11½ miles long from Pasir Mas in Kelantan to the Golok River at the Siamese boundary connects with the Siamese line running to Haad Yai Junction, 145 miles distant, the junction for the main Bangkok-Penang-Singapore line. Through working between the Federated Malay States and Kelantan via the Royal State Railways of Siam commenced on 1st November, 1921, and via the east coast line on 6th September, 1931.

Branch lines connect the main line with the ports of Malacca, Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson wharf and Port Weld all on the west coast.

Other branch lines are Ipoh-Tronoh, 15 miles, in Perak; and Kuang-Batang Berjuntai, 14 miles; Kuala Lumpur-Batu Caves, eight miles; Sungei Besi-Sultan Street, eight miles; and Sultan Street-Ampang, six miles, all in Selangor.

The total length of line (first track) now open to traffic under the Federated Malay States Railway Administration is 1,068 miles. The line is of metre gauge.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai (for Penang) are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons.

There are 214 permanent stations and 72 flag stations.

The expenditure on Capital Account amounted to **Financial.**
\$235,288,207 on 31st December, 1934, of which \$49,735,103 was met from Loan Funds, \$183,520,303 from Revenue Advances and \$2,032,801 from Railway Revenue.

The receipts in 1934 from all sources were \$11,284,147, an increase of 24.87 per cent. compared with 1933. Expenditure chargeable to Revenue Account excluding Renewals Fund contribution amounted to \$9,709,390, a decrease of 12.34 per cent.

The receipts from all sources were \$1,574,757 more than the total expenditure on all services and this sum has been transferred as part contribution to the Railway Renewals Fund.

During the year, expenditure on Capital Account was **Capital expenditure.**
\$17,540 compared with \$186,546 in 1933. A reduction of \$144,684 has been made in the Capital Account representing the value of retired assets.

The nett expenditure from the Railway Renewals Fund **Renewals Fund.**
during the year amounted to \$435,883 compared with \$489,631 in 1933. The balance standing to the credit of the Fund at 31st December, 1934, was \$7,478,164, the corresponding figure at 31st December, 1933, being \$6,339,290.

The receipts from passenger train traffic amounted to **Passenger train traffic.**
\$3,958,677 compared with \$3,121,302 in 1933, an increase of \$837,375 (26.83 per cent.)

The receipts from goods train traffic amounted to **Goods train traffic.**
\$3,958,677 compared with \$3,121,302 in 1933, an increase of \$1,267,878 (31.79 per cent.).

The receipts from road motor collection and delivery services **Road motor transport service.**
amounted to \$144,219 compared with \$109,989 in 1933, an increase of \$34,230 (31.12 per cent.).

Miscellaneous
services
(docks,
ferries, rents,
etc.).

Miscellaneous services produced receipts to the amount of \$1,925,142 during the year compared with \$1,817,254 in the previous year, an increase of \$107,888 (5.94 per cent.).

Railway Board.

The Railway Board, composed of four official and seven unofficial members, held three meetings during the year.

ROADS.

Roads have been upkept as efficiently as available funds permitted, but, in view of the continued increase in the volume of traffic, their condition is still a source of anxiety to engineers responsible for maintenance.

A study of maintenance figures shows that Class III roads cost as much in maintenance as those of Class II, and that the upkeep of timber bridges is a definite drain on the maintenance vote. Replacement of bridges of this type, of which there are still a large number, would be a measure of economy to be pursued when conditions allow.

The amount collected in tolls from the Iskandar and Blanja Bridges in Perak was \$56,018, representing an increase of 27 per cent. on the 1933 figure. It is interesting to note that hired cars were responsible for the highest percentage increase.

In Pahang during 1934 there was a storm of abnormal severity which caused considerable damage to the Ginting Simpah Road between miles 83 and 88. The road was closed for four days owing to fallen trees, debris, slips, washouts of bank, etc. A special provision of \$18,000 was granted to repair the damage and the work was completed by 1st May, 1934.

The experimental stretches of rubber roadways laid down in Kuala Lumpur have, on the whole, worn well, but it has been necessary, here and there, to refix the edges with bitumen.

The total mileage of metalled and gravelled road upkeep from the maintenance vote was 2,707 including 1,821 miles or 67 per cent. of roads bituminously treated.

The average cost per mile of road upkeep was \$555 compared with \$512 per mile in 1933 and \$577 and \$1,070 in 1932 and 1931 respectively.

The total expenditure on maintenance of metalled roads was \$1,501,733 as compared with \$1,467,750 and \$1,654,753 in the two preceding years.

In addition to metalled roads 181 miles of unmetalled roads and 1,507 miles of bridle-paths were maintained.

SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels entered and cleared at Port Swettenham during the last three years were as follows :

	Number of vessels.			Tons.		
1932	2,596	...	...	5,925,736	...	...
1933	2,666	...	...	5,863,698	...	...
1934	2,873	...	...	6,378,361	...	...

The number and tonnage of ocean-going steamers entered and cleared at this port were as follows :

	Number of vessels.			Tons.		
1932	1,314	...	...	5,250,130	...	...
1933	1,690	...	...	5,358,614	...	...
1934	1,869	...	...	5,882,621	...	...

The number of ocean-going steamers which came alongside the wharf was 307 against 256 in 1933. The largest vessel entering the port was s.s. "Philoctetes" (British) of 11,446 tons. The deepest draft vessel entering the port was s.s. "Menelaus" (British) drawing 31' of water.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of ocean-going merchant vessels entered and cleared at Port Swettenham during 1934 :

Nationality.	Entered.			Cleared.			Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.
American	12	44,340	...	12	44,340	...	24	88,680
British	658	2,239,493	...	655	2,233,986	...	1,313	4,473,479
Danish	43	158,725	...	43	158,725	...	86	317,450
Dutch	81	158,975	...	81	158,975	...	162	317,950
German	39	175,760	...	39	175,760	...	78	351,520
Japanese	20	84,633	...	20	84,633	...	40	169,266
Norwegian	70	73,004	...	70	73,004	...	140	146,008
Siamese	13	9,134	...	13	9,134	...	26	18,268
	936	2,944,064	...	933	2,938,557	...	1,869	5,882,621

A reduction of 10 per cent. on all pilotage fees was still in effect.

AIR SERVICES.

There is an excellent landing ground at Taiping, Perak, completed in November, 1931. It is about two miles from the town, is roughly 1,000 yards square and is suitable for all aircraft in all weathers. Eighty-seven aeroplanes made use of the ground during the year. In Kuala Kangsar district, investigations have been proceeding with a view to providing an emergency landing ground 1,000 yards by 300 yards at Simpang Ampat, and this work is now in hand. In Ipoh, a site for an "L"

shaped landing ground has been selected adjacent to the left bank of the Pinji River about two miles south-east of Ipoh. The landing ground at Port Swettenham is incomplete and is still in the experimental stage. It is not yet fit for use by aircraft. In Kuala Lumpur there is a landing ground which is used also by the local Flying Club. It is at present being improved by sub-soil drainage—a temporary ground being in use during operations. The Kuantan River is suitable for the alighting of seaplanes, and flying boats from Singapore have already on occasions alighted there.

CHAPTER XI.

Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures.

BANKING.

The principal banks doing business in the Federated Malay States are as follows:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—6 branches.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—2 branches.

The Mercantile Bank of India Limited—4 branches.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the Federation but agricultural and building loans are granted by the Planters' Loans Board—a Government institution with a capital of \$4,000,000.

CURRENCY.

The standard coin is the Straits Settlements dollar with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

Currency notes issued by the Straits Settlements Currency Commissioners together with the Straits Settlements silver dollar and fifty-cent piece are legal tender to any amount throughout the Federation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Under Enactment 16 of 1921 the standard weights and measures are:

- (i) The Imperial standard pound.
- (ii) „ „ yard.
- (iii) „ „ gallon.

Other weights in common use are:

10 huns	...	...	...	...	=1 chi
10 chi	...	...	...	...	=1 tahl (1½ oz.)
16 tahils	...	...	...	...	=1 kati
100 katies	...	...	...	...	=1 pikul (133½ lbs.)
40 pikuls	...	...	...	...	=1 koyan

CHAPTER XII.

Public Works.

The total expenditure of the department was \$3,989,169 out of an authorised provision of \$4,643,919.

Reductions on the provision and savings effected during the year were as follows:

(a) Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	\$165,410
(b) Other Charges and Special Expenditure				10,770
(c) Special Services:				
Loan and Revenue Accounts	...	...		478,570
				<hr/>
				\$654,750
				<hr/>

The value of work carried out by the Public Works Department for other departments amounted to \$93,131, bringing the total expenditure for the year to \$4,082,300.

The expenditure of \$3,989,169 was made up as follows:

(a) Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	\$3,501,433
(b) Other Charges and Special Expenditure				56,373
(c) Special Services:				
Loan and Revenue Accounts	...	...		431,363
				<hr/>
				\$3,989,169
				<hr/>

The corresponding figures for 1933 were:

Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	\$4,088,634
Other Charges and Special Expenditure				...	4,720
Special Services	...	...	...	...	796,098
					<hr/>
					\$4,889,452
					<hr/>

being a decrease of \$900,283.

The comparative percentages of expenditure to authorised provision in 1934, 1933 and 1932 were as follows:

		1934.		1933.		1932.
(a) Annually Recurrent	...	95.52	...	93.13	...	87.89
(b) Other Charges and Special						
Expenditure	...	83.96	...	84.03	...	48.73
(c) Special Services	...	47.30	...	88.05	...	84.50

Under major works plans and specifications were completed for two blocks of single men's barracks for the Malay Regiment at Port Dickson and a contract was let.

Plans and specifications were also prepared for the following additional buildings: Field Officer's quarters, Captains' and Subalterns' quarters (two), quarters for Malay Officers (four), Assistant Surgeon and Junior Malay Officers' quarters, Guard House and Reception Station.

Buildings were maintained in a reasonable state of repair but arrears of maintenance are being accumulated and many buildings are overdue for painting.

The percentage of upkeep cost to estimated value of buildings was 0.863 against 0.834 in 1933.

Water works were maintained in good condition throughout the year and many small economies and improvements were effected.

In Perak work was continued on the new District Water Supply, Telok Anson, on which a sum of \$51,517 was spent. The new sedimentation tank and the extension to the filter house were completed and the new 15" rising main from the engine house to the service reservoir was put into commission. One set of new Harland pumps were brought into operation and work on a second set commenced. At Kampar, the analyses of the water were unsatisfactory and it was decided to try out the chlorine ammonia treatment. Very satisfactory results were obtained. The initiative for employing this treatment lay entirely with the Public Works Department and it is believed that the Kampar supply is the first in the Federated Malay States in which this treatment has been successful. A considerable amount of investigation has been carried out in respect of proposed water supplies to kampong areas in the State.

The Taiping landing ground was upkeep throughout the year at a cost of \$2,645, an additional sum of \$1,067 being spent at the request of the Royal Air Force on minor improvements to drainage.

In Selangor a considerable amount of investigation work was carried out during the year with a view to finding a satisfactory site for a full size aerodrome. Three complete schemes were prepared and estimates taken out. A scheme was also prepared for re-conditioning the present aerodrome

in use by the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club to enable it to be made use of by heavy aircraft and the work of sub-soiling the area and regrading the surface, etc., was put in hand at the close of the year.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

The collection and collation of hydrological data was continued by the Department of Drainage and Irrigation. Rainfall statistics were collected from 411 stations and the monthly and yearly averages were deduced for all stations. Systematic gaugings of the discharges were recorded of the following rivers:

Ijok, Pari, Kinta, Perak, Batang Padang in Perak, Bernam River at Tanjong Malim, Selangor, Klang, Langat, Semenyih in Selangor, the Linggi River in Negri Sembilan, and the Bentong River in Pahang.

Three hundred and ninety-three current meter observations were taken.

Surveys and investigations were made for a silt control scheme on the Serendah River above Serendah Town in order to permit tin mining, and complete set of working drawings for bunds and spillways was prepared.

The Tanjong Karang area of unexplored swamp between the Tenggi and Bernam Rivers was investigated and contoured. A detailed survey of 110 square miles of swamp was made, comprising a strip along the Tenggi River averaging seven miles deep and extending from the foot-hills to the coast path. Surface levels and borings to determine clay levels were taken. The foot-hills area stretching from the Bernam River to the head waters of the Tenggi River was found to be overlaid with 20 feet of peat.

The whole of the area surveyed was water-logged and buried under peat and dead vegetation and the indications are that the interior of the Tanjong Karang swamp is unsuitable for padi cultivation.

The coastal strip to a depth of four miles is capable of development and there is a possibility of irrigating 15,000 acres from the Tenggi River.

The peat swamp in its primeval condition stores an enormous quantity of water and investigations are necessary to determine whether this storage can be utilised for the irrigation of the coastal area.

Maintenance of the Krian irrigation works has been **satisfactorily** carried out during the year at a cost of \$59,710 and embraced the upkeep of:

- the irrigation reservoir and headworks;
- 48.55 miles of main canal;
- 252.46 miles of distributaries;
- 261.05 miles of drains;
- 283 water-gates;
- 103 syphons; and
- 68.3 miles of bunds.

The balance sheet is satisfactory as compared with previous years, the excess of revenue over expenditure being \$28,154 as compared with \$26,413 in 1933 and \$19,598 in 1932. Under Capital Expenditure there were additions amounting to \$141,441 in respect of the extension scheme and the installation of syphons and pipe-gates.

The Bagan Datoh drainage area was maintained in good working order at a cost of \$38,364 which represents 83 cents per acre of alienated land or 79 cents per acre on the whole area. Approximately \$17,500 was spent on maintenance of drains including desilting, \$12,300 on the coast bund and \$5,300 on water-gates. 27.5 miles of drains were desilted at a cost of \$308 per mile.

Although construction work on the first stage of the Sungei Manik irrigation area was not quite completed it was decided to irrigate in all areas where a water command was available. Approximately 1,550 acres of land were planted with padi and a further 900 acres were in course of planting at the end of the year. The new irrigation works, where tested, were efficient and satisfactory. A large area of jungle (approximately 1,727 acres) was felled by incoming cultivators during the year. The question of colonization of the area has received careful consideration and in regard to progress, 4,000 acres have been surveyed, 1,000 acres are awaiting survey, and 3,170 acres have been alienated. One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres of padi were planted this year in a cleared area of 2,500 acres.

Owing to a somewhat serious increase in the incidence of malaria at Batu Gajah which was traced to swamp breeding anopheline mosquitoes, funds were provided in April, 1934, for the reclamation of swamp areas bordering the town. The methods of reclamation adopted were three-fold: namely, sliming from small streams by discharging slimes from nearby tin mines into the streams and depositing on the areas; filling certain

areas adjacent to the Kinta River by pumping sand from the river on to the area by suction dredgers and regrading the channel by use of the dipper dredger to improve drainage. These methods besides providing for reclamation of the swamp area have also the advantage of improving the river channel and protecting the town from flooding. At the end of the year it was estimated that roughly 8,000 cubic yards of slimes had been deposited on the area, 61,500 cubic yards of sand pumped from the river and 10,250 cubic yards of material (mainly clay) dug from the flood channel and used in making up the bunds.

The amount spent during the year on the dredging of the Larut River was \$34,141 and the total cost of the work amounted to \$55,676 against an estimate of \$58,000. The total estimated yardage of materials removed from the river course amounted to 190,038 cubic yards and the cost per cubic yard was 23 cents exclusive of \$12,435 spent in transporting the dredger to and from the site. This work should effect a lasting improvement to the river and riparian area but periodic maintenance dredging will be necessary. The agricultural lands which will benefit from this work have been declared a drainage area and it is proposed to impose a drainage rate to recover a portion of the capital cost and provide for maintenance.

The first pumping scheme of the riverine areas in Perak, comprising Bota and Lambor Kanan, was nearing completion at the end of the year, the only outstanding item being the completion of installation of the pumping set. It was formerly anticipated that the scheme would have been in operation before the close of the year but late delivery of the plant followed by very wet weather caused considerable delay.

Funds for the commencement of construction of the Krian irrigation extension scheme were made available in May, 1934, and a start was made in June. The cost of the scheme is spread over a three-year programme and the total estimated cost is \$375,000 which will be borne in equal shares by the Colonial Government and Perak. The amount provided for 1934 was \$128,000 of which \$122,651 was spent. The work carried out during the year under the various headings was as follows:

- | | | |
|--|--------|----------|
| (a) Increasing capacity of main canal | ... | \$82,516 |
| (b) Extension to Sungei Acheh area in | | |
| Province Wellesley | ... .. | 7,452 |
| (c) Extension to Kurau forest reserve area | | 30,153 |

For the work under (a) two dragline excavators were purchased through the Crown Agents and put to work towards the end of the year. The scheme provides for increased supply of

irrigation water by diversion of the waters of the Sungei Ijok to Bukit Merah reservoir, extension of irrigation to 4,550 acres of existing padi lands in Province Wellesley; extension of irrigation to a new coastal area embracing approximately 3,000 acres; extension of irrigation to a new area of approximately 750 acres near Bukit Merah and general improvement in supply to the whole of the area comprised in the existing schemes. The area covered by the existing works amounts to approximately 50,000 acres and with the extensions now in hand this will be increased to 60,000 acres.

Sungei Manik Irrigation Scheme (Second Stage).—A contract was let for jungle clearing on the line of the river bund reserve on the right bank of Sungei Batang Padang and work commenced in June. Work is being kept, as far as possible, at an economical distance ahead of the bund construction contract.

A contract was let for the construction of a bund on the right bank of Sungei Batang Padang between the Kampar-Degong road bridge and the railway bridge (a total length of approximately 480 chains). This contract involves 144,500 cubic yards of earthwork and is being done by means of a "Priestman" dragline excavator. Work commenced at the end of August and by the end of the year the machine had placed spoil for approximately 170 chains of bund.

Controlled Drainage Scheme, Panchang Bedena Padi Area.—Satisfactory progress has been made in this, the third year of construction. The construction of the main drain which had been proceeding from both ends was completed on the 25th September when the two headings met and water control and access in the area was much improved. All the control gates were completed by the end of the year.

It was found possible to maintain in employment, through petty contracts, from 250 to 300 local men principally on drains and bund construction and this should be a useful source of ready money in the area and assist the settlers in opening up their lands.

The expenditure for the year was \$79,012 against a provision of \$100,000, making a total expenditure on the scheme to date of \$230,451.

There has been constructed in all four main water control gates and 20 subsidiary gates, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles of main drain and bund, $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles of subsidiary drain and bund and $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles of outer bund or a total length of bunds that would stretch from Kuala Lumpur to Tanjong Malim.

Drainage and Bunding of the Sabak Bernam Peninsula.—

The bund to the west of Sungei Tengar is being constructed by hand and by the end of the year only some 20 chains out of a total length of 348 chains remained uncompleted. This work was done by Malay labour at a uniform rate of 35 cents per cubic yard except in cases where a longer lead increased the cost. The Malay labour worked very satisfactorily in dry weather but progress was very slow in the wet months.

A contract was let in February for the construction of the bund to the east of Sungei Tengar by means of a "Priestman" dragline mechanical excavator. The length of bund included in this contract is 15 miles and the yardage involved is 305,700, the contract cost per cubic yard being 26 cents. Work commenced in May and by the end of the year the machine had placed spoil for 385 chains of bund.

The approved expenditure for the completed scheme is \$180,000 and the expenditure to the end of the year is as follows:

Total expenditure in 1933	...	...	\$ 6,783
„ „ 1934	...	...	75,903
			<hr/>
Total			... \$82,686
			<hr/>

Four water gates were constructed at Sungei Tengar, Parit Bahru, Bagan Nakhoda Omar and Sungei Banting.

Training of the Selangor River at Kuala Kubu.—The object of the scheme is to train the river to a defined channel along the right flank of the valley so as to stabilise the deposits of silt washed into the valley as the result of uncontrolled hill mining in the past and to permit of dredging the reclaimed flats for tin and also the old township of Kuala Kubu. Work was started in February when contracts were let for the concrete and masonry spillway between the Rest-house hill and the right bank, and for the excavation of the cut for part of the channel behind the old site of the District Officer's quarters. The spillway was completed satisfactorily in September.

Sungei Buloh Irrigation Scheme.—The construction of the *tali ayers* for this scheme was completed during the first six months of the year, the greatest difficulty being experienced in

getting the local Malays to work satisfactorily. It is disappointing to record that no advantage was taken of the irrigation facilities provided during this padi season. The scheme originally provided for the construction of the headworks and the two main *tali ayers*. In order to assist the cultivators, a plan was prepared for the layout of the distributaries for 200 acres near the 18th mile village. When this area is settled, the remainder of the irrigated area will be dealt with in a similar manner. In order to improve the drainage of the lower portion of the scheme the Sungei Buloh was cleared and snagged from the Elmina Estate access road up through the scheme.

Ulu Gombak Irrigation Scheme.—The scheme provides a permanent dam and intake and improvements to the *tali ayers* of the Gombak valley sawahs. The concrete dam was completed satisfactorily in October and the *tali ayers* and syphons before the close of the year. These works should greatly improve facilities for padi cultivation as the brushwood dams previously in use were unreliable in the swiftly flowing stream and it is hoped full use will be made by the cultivators of the increased water supply now available.

Small irrigation schemes were completed in Negri Sembilan at Gadong and Mampong. A contract for the construction of a dam, intake, channels and syphons to irrigate 564 acres at Labu was let near the close of the year. Plans were in preparation throughout the year for a controlled water supply in the Menyala Valley near Port Dickson—an area of 505 acres at present in jungle.

Construction work on the Sungei Blat (Kuantan) irrigation scheme was continued throughout the year. The total area within the bunds constructed to date is 1,171 acres and the cost per acre works out at \$17.50 for a purely controlled drainage scheme. Twenty-eight acres of reserves half a chain wide were cleared along the drains and bund. A total of 624 chains of bunds and drains were completed this year and maintained. Seven control gates were constructed.

At Padang Kangsar, Pulau Tawar, Lipis district, a scheme for irrigation by inundation was drawn up early in the year and the contract for the construction of a dam 28 feet high, control works and a spillway was let in June. Progress on this was very slow at the start, later inclement weather was encountered and further delays ensued.

CHAPTER XIII.

Justice and Police.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

The Courts of the Federated Malay States are constituted under the Courts Enactment, 1918, and are as follows:

- (a) The Supreme Court comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of a Magistrate of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of a Magistrate of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of a Kathi and Courts of an Assistant Kathi;
- (e) Courts of a Penghulu.

The Supreme Court is a Court of Record and generally, in original jurisdiction, has the same jurisdiction and authority as is exercised in England by the Chancery and King's Bench Divisions of the High Court of Justice. The establishment consists of a Chief Justice and three Judges, but the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony and the Judge of the Supreme Court of Johore are ex-officio Judges of the Supreme Court of the Federated Malay States and vice versa. The Chief Justice and Judges are appointed by the High Commissioner, who may also appoint any fit and proper person to act temporarily as Chief Justice or as a Judge, and may terminate any such appointment.

Magistrates are appointed by the Resident by name or office. Appointments have always been made from members of the Malayan Civil and Malay Administrative Services, and all District Officers and some Assistant District Officers are Magistrates of the First Class ex officio. The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment, the Procedure Codes and other miscellaneous Enactments. Generally, every member of the Civil and Administrative Services referred to is required to pass an examination in law before performing the duties of a Magistrate.

The Courts of Kathis and Assistant Kathis deal with matters of Muhammadan religion and law and the powers of the presiding officer are regulated by the terms of his letter of appointment.

An appeal against the decision of a Kathi or Assistant Kathi lies to the State Council and not to any Court.

The Courts of Penghulus deal with petty civil suits between Asiatics and with such other matters as a Penghulu is authorised to deal with by law or by the terms of his appointment. An appeal against the decision of a Penghulu lies to the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class.

In addition to the above the Warden of Mines holds a Court constituted under the Mining Enactment, 1928, for the decision of disputes arising in connection with mining matters and the Controller of Labour has a jurisdiction under the Labour Code, 1923, in disputes as to wages where labourers of Chinese nationality are concerned. Appeals lie direct to the Supreme Court.

POLICE.

In each of the four States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang the Police Contingent is in charge of a Chief Police Officer with the rank of Deputy Commissioner, who, subject to the general direction of the Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States, is responsible to the British Resident for the efficiency of his Contingent. A fifth Contingent exists in the Dépôt at Kuala Lumpur under the Commandant, an officer also of the rank of Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the enrolment and training of recruits and for the efficiency of the main reserve.

In addition there is also in Kuala Lumpur the Headquarters staff made up of the staff of the Commissioner of Police, the Criminal Intelligence Branch, which co-ordinates criminal and political information in the Federated Malay States, and the Criminal Registry or Finger-print Bureau, which serves not only the Federated Malay States but also the Straits Settlements and the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Trengganu and Kelantan, besides corresponding with India, Hong Kong, Netherlands Indies, Siam and Indo-China.

The Federated Malay States Police cadre provides for 16 British officers for service on deputation in Unfederated Malay States and the Federated Malay States Railway Police.

The total approved strength of the Police Force is 3,934 comprised as follows:

- 103 British officers;
- 55 Malay and other Asiatic officers;
- 2,301 Malay rank and file;
- 1,251 Northern Indian subordinate police officers and constables;
- 224 Detectives (of various nationalities).

In addition there is a Veterinary Police Force of 68 Malays and Indians which, for disciplinary purposes and reasons of economy, is housed in police barracks and is paid from police votes, though under the direction of the Veterinary Department.

There were no important modifications of the approved establishment in 1934.

During the year 239 Malays were enrolled, 195 were natives of the Federated Malay States and 44 of Malacca and Penang; there was no shortage of applicants. Recruiting of Northern Indians was resumed for the first time since December, 1931, and 83 were enrolled; the physical standard of recruits of both nationalities was up to the average.

Lack of unemployment and cheapness of rice, the staple food of the Chinese, combined with the higher prices of tin and rubber provided conditions favourable to a decrease in crime. The figures for 1934 were satisfactory.

Offences of all kinds reported at police stations during the year totalled 97,920 compared with 98,677 in 1933. Of this total, 6,600 were reports of seizable offences, a figure which compares with 9,065 the previous year. At the close of the year 2,121 convictions had been recorded in respect of seizable offences.

Under the category of serious crime the offences of murder, gang-robbery and robbery are classified together. In 1934 offences under these headings totalled 77, a figure lower than any recorded in the past 30 years. The number of murders dropped from 69 to 35, gang-robberies from 16 to 5, and robberies from 68 to 37. There were two murders committed in the course of gang-robbery or robbery. There was no organised gang of robbers operating in the Federated Malay States during the year. There was no case of abduction nor of counterfeiting notes or coins.

The reports of house-breaking showed a gratifying decrease and totalled 1,071 compared with 1,606 the previous year whilst thefts decreased from 4,601 in 1933 to 3,311.

The continued drop in serious crime and the decrease in seizable offences generally enabled payment of more attention than ordinarily possible to non-seizable offences with the result that they totalled 91,320 compared with 89,612 in 1933. The police prosecuted in 69,207 of these cases. There was no public gaming on a large scale during the year. The lotteries organised by the several Turf Clubs were made the subject of various abuses.

Thirty-two firearms were recovered by the police during the year 1934. Of these, 12 were identified as having been lost or stolen. Of the remaining 20, two were home-made guns and seven were home-made pistols.

The suppression of brothels and of trading in women is undertaken by the police. In all there were 50 prosecutions instituted in pursuance of this duty.

The issue and renewal of passports was performed by the police. Five hundred and forty-two new passports were issued during the year, 409 were renewed, 319 endorsements were made and 171 visas granted.

During the year inquiry by means of finger-print slips was made at the Criminal Registry regarding 22,444 persons charged with offences, and identity was established in 4,582 instances.

For the first time in the 30 years since the inauguration of the Registry the number of deletions exceeded the number of new records filed. There were 8,475 new records filed whilst 15,485 were deleted owing to death or because they had become valueless in consequence of the efflux of time. Since the start of the Registry in 1904 a total of 286,525 records have been filed of which 56,860 have been deleted leaving 229,665.

There were 265 persons banished from the Federated Malay States during the year.

PRISONS.

Description.—Of the six prisons in the Federated Malay States, the one at Taiping is primarily a convict prison. The others at Batu Gajah, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Kuala Lipis and Kuantan are local prisons.

Prisoners are also detained for short periods in lock-up cells at certain police stations.

Vagrants are confined to special vagrant wards.

Population.—The total daily average population of all the prisons which, in 1933, was 1,540.52 decreased to 1,119.46 in 1934.

At the beginning of 1934 there were 1,364 prisoners remaining and 5,370 were admitted during the year. On the 31st December, 1934, there were 935 prisoners remaining in all the prisons after 5,779 discharges, 11 deaths and nine executions.

Health.—The health of the prisoners was good.

Juvenile Offenders.—Juvenile offenders are sent to the Reformatory at Singapore as there is no special institution for their reception in the Federated Malay States. This Reformatory is administered by the Education Department.

There is no probation system.

CHAPTER XIV.

Legislation.

Forty-three Enactments were passed during the year 1934, of which the following were the most important :

- No. 5, The Notaries Public Enactment. Formerly section 138 of the four State Negotiable Instruments Enactments of 1898 (Pahang 1899) dealt with notaries public, but on the repeal of these four State Enactments by the Bills of Exchange Enactment, 1934, the opportunity was taken of passing a separate Enactment dealing with notaries public. The Enactment provides for the appointment of local notaries by the Legal Adviser, the recognition as of right to English notaries, and the rights of notaries appointed under the four repealed State Enactments are preserved.
- No. 6, The Bills of Exchange Enactment repeals the four State Negotiable Instruments Enactments of 1898 (Pahang 1899). The repealed law followed the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, but the present Enactment follows the English law as contained in the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, which is in force in the Colony.
- No. 11, The Courts (Amendment) Enactment makes the Chief Justice, Straits Settlements, an ex-officio Judge of the Federated Malay States and provides for his precedence as such. Both the Chief Justice, Federated Malay States, and the Chief Justice, Straits Settlements are now in similar positions and sit as members of the Court of Appeal in both territories. The provision that a person could only be appointed a Judge provided he had been a barrister of England or Ireland, or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, or an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Federated Malay States or the Colony, has been repealed.
- No. 17, The Rubber Regulation Enactment imposes a system of control on the production and exportation of rubber by limiting the export to such amounts as may be authorised by the Controller of Rubber and by fixing the maximum amount of rubber stocks that may be held. Fresh planting is prohibited and the Controller has power to order any fresh plants to be eradicated

and destroyed at the cost of the owner. Replanting is prohibited, except under the most stringent conditions, and the export of rubber plants, trees and seeds is made illegal.

No. 28, The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment brings local legislation into conformity with the Order in Council entitled "The Air Navigation Amendment Order, 1932", and fulfils the requirements of the International Air Navigation Convention.

CHAPTER XV.

Public Finance and Taxation.

Budget for
1934.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1934 provided for a revenue of \$47,422,507 (excluding Railway Revenue) and an expenditure (excluding expenditure on Loan Accounts and Railway expenditure on Revenue Account) of \$50,367,483.

Actual
revenue and
expenditure.

The actual revenue for the year was \$58,926,323, while expenditure came to \$47,211,228. There was thus a surplus of \$11,715,095 against an estimated deficit of \$2,944,976.

Revenue
analysed.

The excesses in revenue as compared with the estimate were:

	Ex cess.
Customs	\$ 6,137,430
Excise	2,233,887
Forests	139,902
Lands and Mines	265,356
Licences and Internal Revenue ...	759,882
Fees of Court or Office, etc. ...	504,947
Municipal	200,103
Light, Water, Power, etc. ...	441,227
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones ...	74,508
Timber and Minor Forest Products ...	86,359
Rents on Government Property ...	53,257
Interest	229,829
Miscellaneous	246,172
Land Sales	129,483
Sale of Property	960
Colonial Development Fund ...	514
Total ...	\$11,503,816

The excesses and shortages in Customs, Excise, Lands and Mines, Licences and Internal Revenue, Municipal and Light, Power, Water, etc., revenue as compared with the estimate were:

	Excesses.	Shortages.
(a) Customs—		
Export Duty on Tin	\$1,389,125	
„ Rubber	1,590,490	
Import Duty on Tobacco	922,579	
„ Spirits	352,489	
„ Petroleum	500,411	
„ Kerosene	88,066	
„ Sugar	—	\$210,442
„ Edible Oils and Fats	—	22,560
„ Textiles and Apparel	647,182	
„ Rice and Padi	71,211	
Other items	808,879	
Total ...	<u>\$6,370,432</u>	<u>\$233,002</u>
Nett excess ...	\$6,137,430	
(b) Excise—		
Sale of Chandu	\$1,905,836	
Other items	328,051	
Total excess ...	<u>\$2,233,887</u>	
(c) Lands and Mines—		
Land Rents (Recurrent)	\$221,147	
Other items	44,209	
Total excess ...	<u>\$265,356</u>	
(d) Licences and Internal Revenue—		
Traction Engines and Motor Cars	\$118,068	
Other items	641,814	
Total excess ...	<u>\$759,882</u>	
(e) Municipal—		
General Assessment	\$ 37,465	
Other items	162,638	
Total excess ...	<u>\$200,103</u>	
(f) Light, Power, Water, etc.—		
Light and Power	\$322,607	
Water	109,189	
Slipway	9,431	
Total excess ...	<u>\$441,227</u>	

The excess under Fees of Courts, etc., is accounted for by the following large items:

(a) Recoveries of Overpayments in Previous Years	\$66,586
(b) Rebates on Passages	45,932
(c) Recovery of Joint Expenditure	43,405

(d) Sundry Sales	\$39,266
(e) Pension Contribution	14,140
(f) Cinema Censorship	15,628
(g) Registration of Companies	11,489
(h) Customs Handling and Overtime Charges	21,192
(i) Miscellaneous	53,009
(j) Reimbursement for Survey Work	12,322
(k) Refund of Immigration Expenses	10,016

The excess under Interest is accounted for by increase in investments and in Daily Bank Balances.

The excess under Miscellaneous Receipts is accounted for principally by the transfer of an excess in the 4½ per cent. Straits Settlements Sterling Loan—Composition Stamp Duty Fund over and above the original allotment less payments to date.

The savings and excesses in expenditure as compared with the estimate were:

Head of Expenditure.	Savings.	Excesses.
Reserved Services—		
Charges on account of Public Debt ...	\$ 35	
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc. ...	1,599,127	
The High Commissioner	5,801	
The Rulers and Chiefs	5,419	
The Chief Secretary	5,571	
The Residents	5,544	
Civil Service	25,494	
Audit	8,079	
Courts	7,583	
District and Land Offices	76,935	
Exchange	10,000	
Game Warden	—	\$ 1,685
Geological	116	
Government Gardens and Plantations ...	—	6,358
Indian Interpreters	1,551	
Labour	34,917	
Legal Adviser	1,688	
Marine	5,411	
Miscellaneous Services	—	1,437,534
Municipal	212,125	
Museums	2,511	
Office of Registrar of Titles	123	
Police (State Services)	1,281	
Posts and Telegraphs	106,946	
Printing	47,105	
Purchase of Land	7,854	
Railways	797,460	
Town Planning	2,721	
Customs and Excise	107,843	
Treasury	9,781	
W. & O. P. and P.O.G. Fund	3,174	
Colonial Development Fund	—	514
Total ...	\$3,082,195	\$1,446,091

Nett savings ... \$1,636,104

Head of Expenditure.	Savings.	Excesses.
Unreserved Services—		
Agricultural	\$ 50,938	
Chinese	12,159	
Clerical Service	13,411	
Co-operative Societies	5,885	
Drainage and Irrigation Department ...	16,601	
Drainage and Irrigation Works, Annually Recurrent	24,063	
Drainage and Irrigation Works, Special Services	—	\$266,342
Education	182,737	
Electrical	—	8,962
Estate Duty Office	76	
Fisheries	412	
Forests	65,995	
Malayan Establishment Office	450,489	
Malay Officers	68,402	
Medical and Health	397,450	
Military	—	125,748
Mines	26,708	
Miscellaneous Services	—	35,187
Official Assignee and Registrar of Companies	—	831
Police	177,856	
Prisons	88,948	
Public Trustee	216	
Public Works Department	73,923	
„ Annually Recurrent	91,574	
„ Special Services	128,445	
Surveys	138,708	
Transport	—	67,468
Veterinary	9,696	
Total ...	\$2,024,690	\$504,538

Nett savings ... \$1,520,152.

EXCESS.

A.—Reserved Services—

(a) Miscellaneous Services \$1,437,534 is due to unprovided special expenditure, large items being:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (i) Contribution and working expenses,
Fraser's Hill | \$ 46,057 |
| (ii) Refund of leave salaries and passages
to other administrations | 42,462 |
| (iii) Refund of Revenue (Estate Duty
collected in excess) | 36,800 |
| (iv) Loss on Factory Trading for the year
1933 | 28,533 |
| (v) Deficiency—Investment Adjustment
Account | 1,240,816 |

- (b) Game Warden \$1,685—Special provision for Chief Game Warden.
- (c) Government Gardens and Plantations \$6,358—Special provision for the Superintendent, Hill Gardens, Taiping.
- (d) Colonial Development \$514. This is balanced by a corresponding increase under Revenue.

B.—Unreserved Services—

- (a) Drainage and Irrigation, Special Services, \$266,342. Special expenditure on development of rice cultivation with a corresponding saving against the provision of \$500,000 under Miscellaneous Services.
- (b) Miscellaneous Services \$35,187. This excess is caused about by the special provision of \$537,922 for leave salaries of officers who proceeded on leave prior to 1st January, 1934, less \$500,000 lapsed on account of development of rice cultivation.
- (c) Transport \$67,468. Special provision with corresponding savings on Malayan Establishment Office to meet the passage expenses of officers who proceeded on leave prior to 1st January, 1934.
- (d) Electrical \$8,962. Special expenditure on account of improved activities.
- (e) Official Assignee and Registrar of Companies \$831—is caused by the special provision of \$1,200 to meet the allowance to the Collector of Estate Duty for performing the duties of Official Assignee and Registrar of Companies.
- (f) Military \$125,748. This excess is caused about by the acceptance of certain maintenance, etc., charges of the Headquarters Company of 10/20th Burma Rifles in the Training Battalion for period 1st January, 1930, to 31st December, 1934, in 1934 accounts.

The total amount of the public debt on 31st December, 1934, was \$96,185,714, being:

Straits Settlements Sterling Loan ...	\$80,185,714
Federated Malay States Local Loan ...	16,000,000

The Straits Settlements loan remained as on 31st December, 1933, at \$80,185,714 (£9,355,000). The first instalment of this loan (£5,155,000) was issued in December, 1921, at 97, bearing interest at 6 per cent. and the second instalment (£4,200,000) in May, 1922, at 95, with interest at 4½ per cent. The Sinking Funds contributions, which started in 1925, amount to \$24,950,269.

The Federated Malay States local loan of \$16,000,000 was issued in May, 1931, at 98, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The Sinking Fund contributions for the redemption of this loan was started in January, 1934, and amount to \$177,337.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1934:

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Capital Account (Straits Settlements Sterling Loan), Balance at credit thereof (a) ...	491,126 24	Cash—	
Capital Account (4½ per cent. Federated Malay States Local Loan, 1939), Balance at credit thereof (c) ...	5,009,678 54	In Treasuries and Banks ...	\$7,416,931.33
Capital Account (3 per cent. Sterling Loan, 1960/70) 5 per cent. on application ...	980,494 79	„ Agencies ...	168,192.91
Sundry Outstanding Accounts Due to other Governments—	22,306 21	„ Transit ...	314,656.32
India, Agency Account ...	\$121,639.99	Fixed Deposits ...	27,719.10
India, Current Account ...	260,165.43	Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents) ...	10,379,999.96
Ceylon, Agency Account ...	55,081.93	Suspense—General ...	
Family Remittances ...	436,887 35	Suspense—Stores and Materials—	
S.S. Government War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	948 38	Post Office ...	\$ 838,917.80
Deposits—		P.W.D. ...	181,386.80
Courts ...	\$200,637.72	Electrical ...	673,865.01
Forests ...	182,945.01	Forest Engineer ...	2,367.77
Lands ...	296,018.26	Marine Shipway ...	16,910.31
Postal ...	185,016.31	Burma Rifles ...	111,163.50
Postal Account, Stores—Colony ...	300,000.00	Minor Forest Produce, etc. ...	9,385.80
Planters' Loan Board ...	600,000.00	Investments, Surplus Funds—	
Miscellaneous ...	758,941.27	Sterling Securities (at valuation) ...	\$5,933,972.89
Selangor River Protection Reserve Account ...	87,528 54	Local Securities (at valuation) ...	11,193.00
Sundry Funds—		Investments, Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund—	
Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	\$ 47,401.04	Sterling Securities (at valuation) ...	\$20,784,715.64
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	399,732.60	Loan to Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Coy. Ltd. ...	7,285,714.29
Composition Stamp Duty Fund ...	198,249.64	Investments, Specific Funds—	
R.E.R. & P. Reserve Fund ...	2,181,407.46	Police Fine and Reward Fund ...	\$ 41,813.21
Phillips' Agricultural Scholarship Fund ...	5,640.66	Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	377,478.36
Malayan Flood Relief Fund ...	50,613.99	Malayan Flood Relief Fund ...	49,396.00
Rubber Fund ...	628,897.99	Phillips' Agricultural Scholarship Fund ...	5,483.00
Miscellaneous ...	37,461.52	Composition Stamp Duty Fund ...	198,249.64
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ...	28,070,429 93	Advances—	
Surplus ...	49,526,824 09	Due by other Governments ...	\$ 58,140.99
	90,707,088 37	„ Railways ...	267,220.34
		Buffer Pool Tin Scheme ...	2,424,194.66
		Bentong Tailings Retention Scheme ...	231,519.06
		Central Health Board ...	118,290.85
		Others ...	68,857.36
		Imprests ...	
		Loans—	
		Siamese Government (b) ...	\$27,607,302.65
		Brunei ...	378,200.00
		Kelantan ...	300,000.00
		Planters ...	1,898,196.52
		War Service Land Grant Scheme ...	1,278,224.01
		Agricultural ...	18,027.84
		Buildings ...	186,607.50
		Miscellaneous ...	919,358.42
			32,585,916 94
			90,707,088 37

NOTE:

(a) The Straits Settlements Sterling Loan, the first two instalments of which totalling £29,355.00 (\$39,185,714.29) have been fully subscribed, appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (*vide* Appendix B). The expenses of the issue of the loan and expenditure on works authorised to be carried out from loan fund appear on the debit side of the same account, the loan being repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalments of which are provided out of Revenue.

(b) Repayment of the loan of \$39,685,714.30 by 26 yearly instalments commenced on 1st January, 1934.

(c) The 4½ per cent. Local Loan, 1939, has been fully subscribed and appears on the credit side of the Capital Account (*vide* Appendix C). The expenses of the issue and expenditure on works authorised to be carried out appear on the debit side of the same account, the loan being repayable by Sinking Fund, the instalment of which are to be provided out of Revenue.

Railways. The result on the year's working disclosed a surplus of \$1,574,757 which was credited to the Renewals Fund, so that the revenue and expenditure balanced.

Loan to Siam. The loan to the Siamese Government of £4,630,000 (\$39,685,714), which is repayable by 26 annual instalments commencing on the 1st January, 1924, stood at \$27,607,303 on the 31st December, 1934, having been reduced by the payment of the eleventh instalment due on 1st January, 1934.

Loan to Brunei. The loan to Brunei, which stood at \$383,000 on 31st December, 1933, has been reduced to \$378,200 by the payment of annual instalment due in 1934.

Loan to Kelantan. The loan of \$300,000 made to Kelantan in 1930 remained unsettled on 31st December, 1934. •

Loans—Planters' and War Service, etc. The total amount of Planters' and War Service loans outstanding on 31st December, 1934, was \$3,176,421 against \$3,784,556 on 31st December, 1933.

Other loans. Miscellaneous loans outstanding on 31st December, 1934, amounted to \$1,123,994 compared with \$1,171,021 on 31st December, 1933.

Buffer Pool Tin Scheme. Advances made on this account to the end of the year amounted to \$2,424,195.

The Federated Malay States contribution to the Buffer Stock was approximately 3,587 tons and the total sums advanced came to \$2.5 millions. The advances carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum and are repayable at option.

•

Surplus. The surplus on 31st December, 1933, was \$37,811,729. As the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by \$11,715,095, the surplus was increased to \$49,526,824 on 31st December, 1934.

The liquid assets comprising cash and realisable investments (excluding the investments earmarked for certain specific funds) amounted to \$24,252,665 at the end of the year as compared with \$11,090,187 at the beginning.

The holdings in Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., and in Sungei Draka Plantations have been written down to \$1 in each case.

This fund was started with \$10 millions provided out of revenue in 1925; with \$9,828,503, representing contribution at 15 per cent. of the annual revenue from chandu sales for the years 1926 to 1930, and with the accumulated interest from inception to 31st December, 1930, stood at valuation on 31st December, 1933, at \$27,164,907. It has been increased to \$28,070,430 on valuation of securities at current middle market rates on 31st December, 1934. The fund is invested in sterling securities with the exception of one item, a loan of £850,000 to the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd.

Opium Revenue
Replacement
Reserve Fund.

The interest earned on this fund during 1931 to 1934 was credited to revenue and contribution to the fund during these years was suspended.

This fund, which was started on 1st June, 1934, on introduction of rubber regulation, amounted to \$628,898 after payment of the regulation and other incidental expenses connected therewith.

Rubber Fund.

This fund which was created by an allocation of \$2½ millions in 1930 and stood at \$2,298,493 on 31st December, 1933, was reduced to \$2,181,407 on 31st December, 1934. The commitments against this balance amounted to \$944,286 on 31st December, 1934.

Rubber
Experimental,
Research and
Propaganda
Fund.

A statement of the Sterling Loan Capital Account is published as Appendix B to this report. Of the total proceeds of the two instalments amounting to \$74,297,549, expenditure on the railway and other works up to 31st December, 1934, accounted for \$73,806,423, leaving a balance of \$491,126 still available to meet capital expenditure.

Straits
Settlements
Sterling Loan
Capital
Account.

A statement of the Local Loan Capital Account is published as Appendix C to this report. Of the total proceeds of \$15,640,000, expenditure on railway, electrical and public works accounted for \$10,630,321, leaving a balance of \$5,009,679 still available to meet capital expenditure in 1935 and subsequent years.

Federated
Malay States
Local Loan
Capital
Account.

This is a conversion of the 4½ per cent. Straits Settlements Sterling Loan which was effected in December, 1934, and the total of application money received to 31st December, 1934, amounted to \$980,495 as shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

Three per cent.
Federated
Malay States
Sterling Loan.

The following is a summary of the Customs tariff:

IMPORT DUTIES.

Description of article.	Full duty.	Preferential duty.
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry ...	\$1.30 per gallon ...	\$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors	Graduated from \$1.50 to \$14 per gallon or proof gallon ...	90 cents to \$10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70 cents to \$1.60 per pound	\$1 per pound for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if imported for sale to the public in airtight tins or containers
Petrol	35 cents per gallon	
Kerosene	15 „ „	
Sugar, gula kachang, jaggery, molasses, treacle, golden syrup, sugar candy and sugar cane	5 cents per pound ...	3 cents per pound
Syrups and solutions containing more than 30 per cent. of sugar ...	50 cents per gallon	30 cents per gallon
Cartridges	\$11 per 1,000	\$10 per 1,000
Matches	Graduated from 12 cents per 100 containers and upwards	
Edible oils and fats ...	Graduated from 4 cents to 20 cents per pound	Graduated from 2 cents to 15 cents per pound
Cement	\$12 per ton	\$6 per ton
Cement manufactures other than tiles ...	\$2 per ton	—
Tiles—roofing, flooring and wall	\$12 per ton	\$10 per ton. Tiles—flooring and wall
Cosmetics and perfumery	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Textiles and wearing apparel	20 per cent. or 5 cents per yard whichever is higher	10 per cent. or 2½ cents per yard whichever is higher
Boots, bootees, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha ...	50 cents per pair ...	10 cents per pair

Description of article.	Full duty.	Preferential duty.
Rubber soles	25 cents per pair	5 cents per pair
Tanned hides and skins, leather and imitation leather, leather and imitation leather manu- factures other than fancy goods	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Cycles and accessories—		
Cycles—complete	\$4.50 each	\$1.50 each
Saddles	30 cents each	10 cents each
Frames—complete	\$3 each	\$1 each
Frames—parts of	15 cents per piece	5 cents per piece
Handle bars—with fit- tings and otherwise	30 cents each	10 cents each
Rims	30 „ „	10 „ „
Chains	30 „ „	10 „ „
Cycle tyres (outer covers)	15 cents per cover	8 cents per cover
Cycle inner tubes	6 cents per tube	3 cents per tube
Motor and motor-cycle tyres (outer covers)	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	Free
Motor and motor-cycle inner tubes	20 „ „	Free
Pianos	10 „ „	—
Other musical instru- ments, wireless receiving and trans- mitting sets and parts thereof including gramophones, electri- cal gramophones or reproducers, phono- graphs, records, needles, valves and other parts or acces- sories	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Coffee—		
Raw	3 cents per pound	—
Prepared	8 „ „	—
Extract or essence, whether mixed with other substances or not	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	—
Ground-nuts	1½ cents per pound	¾ cent per pound
Milk (including cream), condensed, desiccated or preserved	\$5 per 100 pounds nett weight	\$1 per 100 pounds nett weight
Fruits, jams, marmalade, vegetables, fish, meats and soups in metal, glass or earthenware containers	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Printing paper	10 „ „	Free

Description of article.	Full duty.	Preferential duty.
Manufactured brass, bronze and copperware	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
Batteries and parts thereof for electric torches or handlamps ...	20 „ „ ...	5 „
All other electric batteries and parts thereof ...	15 „ „ ...	Free
Paraffin wax and articles made thereof ...	15 „ „ ...	5 per cent.
Fish maws and sharks' fins ...	15 „ „ ...	5 „
Umbrellas and lamp shades covered with silk, artificial silk or cotton ...	10 „ „ ...	5 „
Tea ...	8 cents per pound	6 cents per pound
Saccharine ...	\$5 per pound	—
Fireworks and crackers	10 cents per pound	—
Oil cloth and linoleum ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	—
Straw, grass, rush and mengkuang (pandan) manufactures ...	10 „ „ ...	—
Rice and padi—all varieties ...	15 cents per pikul	—

EXPORT DUTIES.

Description of article.	Duty.
Gambier ...	15 cents per pikul
Gutta percha ...	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Rembia ataps ...	10 „ „
Nipah ataps ...	Graduated from 75 cents to \$1.50 per 1,000
Other kinds ...	10 per cent. of the wholesale prices in the centres of production
Getah rambong (India-rubber) ...	\$5 per pikul
Formosa camphor ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Kepong bark ...	10 „ „
Gold ...	2½ „ „
Tin-ore—	
When the price of tin does not exceed \$41 per pikul ...	\$2.40 per pikul
When the price of tin exceeds \$41 but does not exceed \$42 ...	\$2.52 „
When the price of tin exceeds \$42 but does not exceed \$43 ...	\$2.64 „
and so on, the duty per pikul being increased by 12 cents per every dollar by which the price of tin exceeds \$41	

Description of article.	Duty.
In the case of tin-ore exported otherwise than under such guarantees as the Chief Secretary may require that it shall be smelted in the Straits Settlements, Australia or the United Kingdom, additional duty of \$30 per pikul...	
Tin, smelted or manufactured from tin-ore won in the Federated Malay States	On the same scale as that for tin-ore, together with an additional duty of one-third of the duty on tin-ore
Additional duty on all tin-ore exported	15 cents per pikul or part of a pikul
Tin slag and hard-head of tin	At the rate prescribed for tin-ore, unless the consignment is accompanied by a certificate of assay granted by the Government Geologist or approved by the Warden of Mines, in which case the duty shall be at the rate prescribed for tin smelted or manufactured on the amount of tin estimated to be contained in such consignment
Scheelite	\$2 per pikul
Wolfram	\$2 ..
All other metals and metalliferous ores	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
China-clay or kaolin	75 cents per ton
Potash-felspar or soda-felspar intended for use as a flux or a glaze	2½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
China-stone	2½
Blachan	50 cents per pikul
Fish, dried and salted, fish maws, fish refuse, ikan gelama, prawns (dried)	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Oysters, fresh	\$5 per pikul
Oysters, dried, mother-of-pearl shell, beche-de-mer and sharks' fins	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Horns, tanned skins, raw or dressed hides, bones and tallow	10
Elephants	20

EXCISE DUTIES.

Chinese samsu including medicated samsu	\$9 per proof gallon
Other intoxicating liquors	\$11
Matches	9 cents per 1,000 matches where both matches and containers are made from imported timber
	8 cents per 1,000 where both matches and containers are made from local timber

STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below :

Agreement or contract.—25 cents.

Bill of exchange (except a cheque or bank note).—5 cents for every \$100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made.

Charge, agreement for a charge, bond, debenture, covenant, and bill of sale by way of security.—At rates graduated from 10 cents for an amount not exceeding \$25 to \$1 for every \$500.

Cheque.—4 cents.

Conveyance, assignment, transfer or absolute bill of sale.—At rates graduated from 50 cents where the consideration does not exceed \$100 to \$1.50 for every \$250.

Lease or agreement for lease of any land, house or other immovable property granted or made.—At rates varying according to rent, fine or premium payable and period.

Policy insurance :

Fire insurance.—25 cents per policy.

Life insurance.—10 cents for every \$1,000.

Power or letter of attorney.—\$3 for a general power.

Promissory note (except a bank note).—10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty dollars.—4 cents.

Share certificate.—5 cents.

POLL TAX AND HUT TAX.

There is no poll or hut tax.

CHAPTER XVI.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The year 1934 was an extremely satisfactory one for the Electrical Department. The improved trading conditions, especially during the second half of the year, enabled practically all Government electrical undertakings throughout the Federated Malay States to improve their output.

This improvement was most marked in the Kuala Lumpur supply area, and great activity was necessary to meet the increasing demand. Reviewing the past few years, the units generated and units sold were:

Year.	Units generated.				Units sold.	
1929	23,850,345	...	19,714,149
1931	21,494,177	...	16,503,311
1932	18,339,387	...	13,293,884
1933	20,689,248	...	14,283,405
1934	34,256,983	...	25,238,948

Progress in some of the other undertakings is indicated as follows:

UNITS GENERATED OR PURCHASED.

	1933.				1934.	
Ipoh	2,404,665	...	2,732,664
Taiping	726,537	...	851,432
Seremban	1,030,139	...	1,082,721
Kuala Lipis	197,185	...	212,839

As the sale of electrical energy is an indication of trade conditions, it is interesting to note the rapid improvement which took place during the second half of 1934. The number of units sold in Kuala Lumpur and district from 1st January to 30th June was 9,601,128 and from 1st July to 31st December, 15,637,820.

All stations were maintained in a high state of efficiency and no breakdowns, resulting in serious restriction of supply, occurred.

The number of installations generating electricity in the Federated Malay States in 1933 and 1934 was as follows:

	1933.				1934.	
Perak	88	...	82
Selangor	34	...	36
Negri Sembilan	15	...	13
Pahang	7	...	10
Total	144	...	141

The total capacity of generating plant installed also showed a slight reduction, being 119,540 kilowatts in 1934 as compared with 127,222 in 1933. But the total units generated increased from 141,195,497 in 1933 to 226,744,934 in 1934.

Of these units 39,712,641 were generated or purchased by Government undertakings, the balance being generated by private plants.

Four fatal accidents due to electric shock occurred during the year as compared with three during 1933.

COMPANIES.

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

During the year 26 local companies with a total nominal capital of \$6,090,000 were incorporated and registered as compared with 15 with a total nominal capital of \$2,648,000 in 1933 and 26 with a total nominal capital of \$7,376,857 in 1932.

The largest number of companies incorporated and registered in any recent year was 56 (\$35,764,500) in 1926 and 54 (\$38,934,928) in 1920.

The main objects of the new companies were: amusement and entertainment (3), banking (1), cheetus (1), charity (1), farming (1), financing (1), general trading (4), gold mining (1), marble works (2), mining (2), printing and newspapers (1), rubber planting (3), rubber dealing (1), restaurant (1), trust and agency business (2) and tobacco (1).

Thirty-eight companies were in voluntary liquidation and three in compulsory liquidation in the Federated Malay States. No winding-up orders were made during the year.

There were 420 companies on the registers at the end of the year, 243 having been struck off as dissolved or defunct.

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Twenty-nine companies were brought on to the Federated Malay States registers in 1934 as compared with 38 and 27 in 1933 and 1932, respectively. The objects of these companies were briefly: amusement and entertainment (1), electrical engineering (1), general trading (4), general petroleum and oil trading (2), gold mining (1), insurance (3), money-lending business (1), matches manufacturing (1), rubber planting (7), shipping (5) and tin mining (3).

Since the coming into force on 1st January, 1933, of Enactment 40 of 1932, 18 companies were known to be in voluntary liquidation during the year. Six of these voluntary liquidations were commenced prior to 1934.

At the end of 1934, 730 companies were on the registers as compared with 1,002 on 31st December, 1933.

Nine fire insurance companies and twenty-six life assurance companies were on the registers as at 31st December, 1934, a decrease of two in the former category during the year.

COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

The liquidation of three companies which is in the hands of the Official Receiver is approaching completion. As the assets of one of these companies were situated in the Kingdom of Siam, the liquidation gave rise to considerable difficulties, legal and otherwise.

BANKRUPTCY.

During the year, 191 bankruptcy notices and 80 bankruptcy petitions were filed; 54 receiving orders and 53 adjudication orders were made as compared with 338 notices, 127 petitions, 73 receiving orders and 72 adjudication orders in 1933.

Of the persons adjudicated bankrupt. 20 were Chinese, 12 Ceylonese, 12 natives of India, 7 Malays, 1 Eurasian and 1 European.

By occupation, 18 were Government clerks, 2 commercial clerks, 1 lawyer's clerk, 8 traders, 3 shop-keepers, 3 hospital dressers, 2 miners, 2 landowners, 1 contractor, 1 book-binder, 1 dhoby, 1 warder, 1 planter, 1 fitter, 1 baker, 1 process server and 6 of miscellaneous occupation.

Insolvency showed continued marked decrease in Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. The main Bankruptcy Office is in Kuala Lumpur with a branch office in Ipoh.

Two compositions were accepted by creditors during the year. There were 30 discharges, 8 in Perak, 20 in Selangor and 2 in Negri Sembilan all of which were subject to various periods of suspension from one month to two years.

There was 1 prosecution against a bankrupt during the year.

The gross liabilities and assets as stated by debtors were \$432,838 and \$187,819, respectively, as compared with \$1,180,013 and \$691,668 in 1933. There was only one failure with estimated liabilities of over \$50,000 but under \$100,000 and one of over \$150,000 but under \$200,000. The latter is the estate of a deceased person administered under section 113 of the Enactment.

The decrease in trade bankruptcies is undoubtedly due to improved trade and increased circulation of money largely the result of the rising tendency in the price of rubber subsequent to the introduction of the international control of the production of that commodity. It is also an indication that the really weak and irresponsible trading concerns have been eliminated and that the trading structure of the country is in a sounder condition generally.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND OFFICIAL
ADMINISTRATOR.**

The year under review was the twelfth year of the working of the Department of the Public Trustee.

During the year the Public Trustee accepted 24 trusts in all valued at \$520,499; 20 trusts were wound up and at the end of the year 100 were still being administered.

The value of the property held in trust by the Public Trustee at the end of the year was estimated at \$3,048,190.

The office of the Official Administrator, Federated Malay States, created in the year 1928, is combined with that of the Public Trustee. The number of estates taken up by the Official Administrator during 1934 was 28 valued at \$250,386; 7 estates were wound up and at the end of the year 61 were still being administered.

The total number of trusts and estates administered by the Public Trustee and Official Administrator as at 31st December, 1934, was 161 valued at over \$4,000,000. The total fees collected by the combined offices during the year amounted to \$23,604.

CO-OPERATION.

Expenditure. The total expenditure for the calendar year on all counts was \$124,710.

Progress. The position at the end of the year was as follows:

	No. of societies.	No. of members.	Paid-up share capital.	Reserve fund.	Total working capital.
Rural Credit Societies	60	1,581	\$ 75,129	\$ 30,005	\$ 118,442
Non-Agricultural Thrift and Loan Societies	30	13,539	2,743,000	238,547	3,004,147
Indian Labourers' Societies	137	19,416	353,622	2,549	356,171
Registered but not working Unions	1 3				
Co-operative Rubber Societies	2	74	402	177	579
Co-operative Urban Union	1	6*	585	700	1,285
Total ...	234	34,610†	3,172,738	271,978	3,480,624

* Societies.

† Societies not included.

In addition, the following types of societies were registered and working, but had no regular financial transactions:

Type.	No.
General purposes societies:	
(a) Malay rural	13
(b) Indian settlers	2
Better living societies	5
Fairs	6
Sales and purchases and marketing societies	3
	—
Total ...	29
	—

The year was a difficult one for agriculturists. The price of padi remained low, while coconuts provided a very meagre livelihood for those dependent on them. Owners of mature rubber were in a better position towards the end of the year, but this improvement is not yet fully reflected in the statistics of the societies. Rural Credit Societies.

In spite of low prices, repayments of principal (\$10.259) exceeded new loans given during the year by \$4,658.

Though the membership of Rural Credit Societies has fallen by 72, there was more enquiry in rural areas about joint action on a co-operative basis than there has been since prices fell. The experience of the past few years has undoubtedly stimulated thought, if it has not yet led to much action.

Initial efforts to satisfy common needs by joint action have been made in numerous kampongs by the formation of General Purposes Societies. They are plants of delicate growth and not all will survive. Over 30 such societies are under organisation, though only 13 were registered at the close of the year. The activities of these societies have included the maintenance of mosques and burial grounds, the provision of a reading room and newspapers, the organisation of thrift, the improvement of water supply, the improvement of kampong sanitation, the organised destruction of rats, the building of a school, the cleaning of drains and the marketing of various rural products. General Purposes Societies.

The egg marketing societies in Krian carried on a steady business during the year, disposing of 308,255 eggs for a net return of \$5,756 or an average of \$1.86 per 100 eggs. Marketing Societies.

In spite of the improvement in the price of rubber during the year, it has been found difficult to revive the co-operative rubber societies which were dormant during the period of low prices. On the other hand, a general improvement in quality and smoking of small holders' rubber is reported and there are instances in which General Purposes Societies are interesting themselves in the joint operation of smoke-houses.

Co-operative
shops.

Many groups in rural areas have established shops. Advice has been given wherever the prospects appeared to warrant it, but most shops have got into difficulties owing to bad book-keeping or too generous extension of credit. The experience may have been of value, even where the experiment failed.

Thrift and
Loan Societies.

Two new societies were registered during the year. The total membership increased by 2,591 from 10,948 to 13,539, the paid-up subscriptions from \$2,408,700 to \$2,743,000 and the Reserve Funds from \$227,539 to \$238,547. The amount of loans granted was to the value of \$1,568,400 for the 12 months as compared with \$1,134,000 for the previous 12 months. Overdue loans decreased from \$14,000 to \$4,900.

Money invested in gilt-edged securities or held on fixed deposit amounted to \$1,742,850 as compared with \$1,699,353 on the 31st December, 1933. The gross average savings of members in these societies decreased from \$220 to \$202 and the net average savings from \$149 to \$116. This is attributable to the large increase in membership and the heavy borrowing for the purpose of liquidating debts.

Indian
Labourers'
Societies.

Societies amongst Indian labourers were popular, and 12 new societies were registered, while two old societies were amalgamated with others. The total number of registered societies amounted to 138 with a membership of 19,416 as compared with 128 societies with a membership of 15,971 at the end of the previous year. The total subscriptions increased from \$237,383 to \$353,622 while the average savings per labourer increased from \$14.20 to \$18.20.

LANDS.

The area in private occupation at the end of the year amounted to about 2,545,309 acres under agricultural titles and 205,137 acres under mining titles.

It is estimated that of the 27,500 square miles covered by the four States of the Federation, 14.46 per cent. is land in private occupation and 26.77 per cent. is reserved forest, while the balance of 58.77 per cent. is still State land, including therein land reserved for purposes other than forests.

SURVEYS.

The full effect of the retrenchment measures of the preceding years became apparent in 1934 when expenditure was lower than in any year since the formation of the department in 1908. The demand for title surveys was maintained at the level of the previous year and some progress was made with topographical surveys, 587 square miles being added to the standard one inch to one mile map.

From the inception of rubber regulation the resources of the department were placed freely at the disposal of the officers administering the scheme. Among the many and varied duties undertaken the most important were the supervision of the inspection and assessment of all small and certain medium rubber holdings and the printing of the coupons which were needed as part of the machinery for controlling the production and export of rubber by holdings of under 100 acres.

For assessment work a number of experienced planters were engaged. They were assisted by subordinate officers or ex-officers of the Survey Department and had, by the end of the year, determined final assessments for some 106,000 holdings, two-thirds of the total. Precautions were taken to ensure uniformity in assessing productivity and, as a safeguard against errors, nearly 40 per cent. of the holdings assessed were re-inspected independently.

The four million coupons required for the first issue were, owing to necessarily short notice, printed under the pressure of great urgency and for days on end the staff of the Photo-Litho Branch of the department were working from daylight till nearly midnight. To reduce the risk of counterfeiting the design for each denomination was altered each quarter and, although two attempts at forgery were detected, none were discovered in circulation. Altogether nine and a half million coupons were printed between May and December.

Routine meteorological observations were continued at the seventeen main stations and at a very large number of auxiliary stations. The Singapore station was removed from Mount Faber to a site on the new civil aerodrome at Kallang, observations at the new station commencing on the 1st June. The increase in civil aviation necessitated the provision of telephones at all stations along the main air route and the establishment of a special routine service for aircraft carrying mails. Arrangements

were made for closing the branch office at Kuala Lumpur in order to concentrate the whole of the office staff in Singapore. This became necessary on account of the calls of civil aviation, and its efficacy was well illustrated by the special organisation set up for the MacRobertson International Air Race.

GEOLOGY.

The detailed geological survey of the gold-belt was continued in Pahang, and the discovery, mentioned in last year's report, that the gold-lodes of the Raub Mine were derived from a small laccolith of granite-porphyry, has received additional confirmation. Similar intrusions have now been found near alluvial gold-deposits in the Lipis district, but no important new occurrences of gold-quartz have been located.

The alluvial gold-deposits of the Batang Padang district received increased attention from miners and prospectors, and the output for the year rose to nearly 4,000 ounces, some of it being recovered as a by-product in tin-mining. The geological survey of about 120 square miles was completed. It is thought that some gold has been derived from mineralized schist and phyllite near the granite contact of the Main Range. Gold also has come from parts of the Changkat Rembian granite which have been highly foliated, and from the sedimentary rocks near its contact. Although it is possible that gold-quartz will be found in quantity sufficient for mining, yet the prospects for lodemining are not regarded as promising. The veins that are known are small. The output of alluvial gold will probably show a small increase during the next few years.

Geological reports were made on mineral deposits and engineering schemes. The central record of prospecting results proved useful in giving information about areas that were being considered for alienation for purposes other than mining. The usual analyses of metals, minerals, and oils were done for the public and for Government departments.

PLANTERS' LOANS BOARD.

On 1st January, 1934, the Board had outstanding twenty-eight loans aggregating to \$711,654.

It lent in additional loans (two) during the course of the year a further \$51,075; while two properties repaid their loans in full to the extent of \$28,000, fifteen others made partial repayments totalling \$46,684 and balances not required by two estates, \$1,700, were written back.

At the end of the year, the number of agricultural loans was thus reduced to twenty-six totalling \$686,345, against which \$680,038 was actually outstanding.

Urban loans, at the beginning of the year, totalled eighty-seven amounting to \$945,373. No new loans were made during the year. Repayment in full was made by nine borrowers to the extent of \$81,230, fifty-eight others made partial repayments totalling \$146,552 and balances not required, \$8,000, were written back. Urban loans.

At the end of the year, the number of urban loans totalled seventy-eight aggregating \$709,592 while the amount actually outstanding was \$699,081.

Under the War Service Land Grant Scheme, at the beginning of the year seventy ex-soldiers were indebted to the Board, in respect of loans made to them, to the extent of \$1,668,250. War Service Loans.

Repayments during the course of the year were made in full by sixteen borrowers amounting to \$400,000 while four others made partial repayments to the extent of \$72,400.

At the end of the year 54 ex-soldiers continued to benefit under the scheme, the amount outstanding totalling \$1,195,850.

Interest earned during the year amounted to \$104,002, of which \$47,183 was in respect of agricultural loans and \$56,819 in respect of urban loans. Interest.

Interest in respect of War Service loans was again remitted as a further measure of relief.

Interest collected totalled \$142,849, while the amount credited to Federal revenue in respect of all monies outstanding was \$131,984.

The net profit earned by the Board during the year was \$18,461. Profit and loss

The reserves of the Board on 31st December, 1934, stood at \$855,000. Reserves.

The capital of the Board is \$4,000,000 created by the Planters' Loans Fund Enactment, 1915. Capital.

ESTATE DUTY OFFICE.

The total of estate duty collected throughout the Federated Malay States in 1934 was \$367,902 as against \$213,916 in 1933 and \$194,667 in 1932.

The collection of duty continued to be difficult. No unusually large estates were declared and the total value of solvent estates declared and assessed during 1934 was \$5,034,442 as compared with \$4,207,945 in 1933 and \$4,280,566 in 1932. The decreased value of the estates for the first seven months and the slightly increased value for the latter five months of the year caused a noticeable increase in the volume of work involved in the examination of the estates.

The prevailing adverse economic conditions not only depreciated severely the values of property on which estate duty was leviable but also added very considerably to the volume of current work in the Estate Duty Office: in many cases the valuation of property presented serious difficulties and the realisation of the duty when assessed involved protracted negotiations and payments by instalments over long periods.

MILITARY.

The strength of the 2/20th Burma Rifles stationed at Taiping was

British officers	...	...	...	...	17
Indian officers	...	...	...	...	18
Indian other ranks	...	...	...	...	662

on 31st December, 1934.

This is a battalion of trained men and their standard of efficiency has been well maintained during the period under review.

The strength of the Malay Regiment on the 31st of December, 1934, when it was still an experimental company, was:

British officers	...	...	...	...	3
British other ranks	...	...	...	...	3
Malay other ranks	...	...	...	...	146

Training continued, and a high standard of drill and discipline has been reached. Training has been carried out with ball ammunition both with the rifle and Lewis gun.

The unit found a guard of honour at Kuala Lumpur on the 22nd October, 1934, on the occasion of the opening of the Federal Council, and was congratulated by His Excellency the High Commissioner on its smartness.

Considerable progress has been made in the building of permanent barracks at Port Dickson, a large part of which it is hoped will be in occupation by the autumn of 1935.

Elaborate plans have been made to recruit 200 men from the Federated Malay States, and 30 men from Kedah and Kelantan, as the first expansion.

The title of the unit was altered to "The Malay Regiment" on 1st January, 1935.

VOLUNTEERING.

There was a slight but welcome increase in the strength of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment during the year. There are, however, still too many men of military age who are not members, and the proportion of men over 40 years of age in the Regiment is, unfortunately, still high.

Efforts are now being made by the heads of Government departments to bring home the importance of volunteering to their subordinates, and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed with good results by civil firms.

The Malayan Volunteer Infantry is slightly below establishment, due partly to some difficulty in obtaining recruits up to the required physical standard. The recent reduction as regards height, to conform to that of the Malay Regiment will, it is anticipated, result in the desired increase.

Efficiency.—Owing to the improvement in economic conditions and a corresponding increase in trade, without however any appreciable increase in staffs of firms and estates, many volunteers have found it even more difficult to attend training and camps than in the past. This will, however, it is to be hoped, be overcome during the next year or two when more young men may be expected to arrive in this country. In spite of this, however, the Force has further increased in efficiency during the year, and, owing to the re-arming of a large proportion of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment with machine guns and to the increased proficiency with Lewis guns throughout the Force, its value has been greatly enhanced and it is better prepared to carry out its role than it was before.

In Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan the Malayan Volunteer Infantry have continued to increase in efficiency.

Reorganisation.—Owing to the very low strength of machine gun units mentioned in the report for 1933 seven rifle platoons of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment in the larger centres were converted to machine gun platoons. This has led to a marked increase in keenness in those units.

At the beginning of the year a unit known as "X" Platoon was formed of those volunteers who were members of the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club and who were desirous of being trained in the duties of an army co-operation air unit. Great keenness has been shown and much useful work done. The Royal Air Force, Far East, has co-operated most helpfully in the training of this unit and a close liaison has been established.

Administration.—The end of this training season marks the third year of the amalgamation of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment and the Malayan Volunteer Infantry, and the administration of the Federated Malay States Volunteer Force is now on a sound footing. The armament, equipment, and training of the Malayan Volunteer Infantry are now identical with those of the Malay States Volunteer Regiment. This has created a spirit of esprit de corps that was non-existent before and which was not possible under a system of separate units and divided control.

MALAY ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE.

In March, 1910, a scheme for the employment of Malays in the Public Service (Higher Subordinate Class) was introduced with the object of training boys of good family to fit them for high and responsible appointments in the Government service. The officers appointed under that scheme were styled Malay Assistants. Probationer Malay Assistants were selected from boys who had passed the 7th Standard at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. After selection they had to undergo a three-year course of study in the College and show proficiency in official correspondence, Treasury work and other prescribed subjects before being appointed as Malay Assistants, Grade III. On promotion to Grades II and I of the scheme Malay Assistants were eligible to serve as Settlement Officers and in other appointments of similar status. There was provision for a Special Class consisting of two Magisterial appointments, three appointments of Assistant District Officer, one of Malay Assistant and one of Assistant Conservator of Forests. The salary scale of the various grades, including the Special Class, was the same as that of the General Clerical Service in force at the time. The scheme

also held out hope to officers in the Special Class of promotion to higher appointments in the Civil Service, thus envisaging the possibility of further development should the work and ability of officers on the scheme justify further advancement.

The outbreak of the Great War, making it necessary for Government to free as many of its European officers as possible for military duty, resulted in a considerable increase in the numbers of Malay Assistants appointed to higher and more responsible posts, and in 1917 it was decided to introduce a new scheme which opened to the Malay Officers a well-paid administrative career. The passing of the Cadets' Law Examination was introduced into this scheme as a condition for promotion to the Special Class.

The 1917 scheme was in turn superseded in 1921 by another scheme which provided that boys educated in English schools other than the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, should be eligible to compete for 50 per cent. of the annual number of vacancies for probationerships. There were at the time of the introduction of this revised scheme in 1921 twelve Malay Officers who were performing the duties of Civil Service appointments or of additional appointments open to Cadets. The number of Malay Officers at end of 1921 was 50 and there were in addition 23 Probationers.

The Malay Administrative Service Scheme in its present form dates from 1930. Appointments as Probationers in the Malay Administrative Service are open to Malays who have passed the Cambridge School Certificate examination and are over 18 and under 20 years of age. Vacancies are filled by the Chief Secretary to Government on the recommendation of a Selection Board, a minimum of 50 per cent. of the posts being reserved for boys from the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. Successful candidates undergo a course of study in Law and General Orders at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, for a period of one year, and thereafter remain on probation for at least two years during which period they have to pass the examination in General Orders and Colonial Regulations set for Cadets of the Malayan Civil Service and also an oral examination on subjects connected with the actual work they have been doing. Thereupon they become Malay Officers, Class III, on a salary scale of \$150-10-\$170 per annum. After serving for three years in this Class and provided they have passed the examination in Law prescribed for Cadets of the Malayan Civil Service, Malay

Officers are promoted to Class II on a salary scale of \$200-110-\$300 per mensem. There are 22 appointments in Class II mainly consisting of Deputy Assistant District Officerships.

Malay Officers in Class II with not less than seven years' service become eligible for promotion to Class I. Promotion to Class I is not automatic or by seniority but depends on the occurrence of vacancies and is by selection according to merit and qualifications. There are 27 posts in this Class, the salary scale of which is \$330-115-\$420 per mensem. Officers in Class I are called upon to function as Assistant District Officers, Second Magistrates and in other appointments of a similar status and responsibility, many of which were formerly in the cadre of the Malayan Civil Service.

The declared policy of Government is that Malay Officers of the Malay Administrative Service who by reason of their character, ability and industry have shown their fitness should be promoted to the Malayan Civil Service. Officers of Class I of the Malay Administrative Service who have served in that Class for at least three years are eligible for promotion to the Malayan Civil Service for service in the Federated Malay States only: such promotions being made by selection according to merit and depending upon vacancies in the authorised cadre. At the end of the year under review 15 Malay Officers had been promoted to the Malayan Civil Service.

GENERAL.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to confer the following honours:

<p>H o n o r a r y Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished O r d e r of St. Michael and St. George</p>	<p>His Highness Tuanku Abdul- rahman ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, Yang- di-pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan</p>
---	---

At the New Year—

<p>Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. M i c h a e l and St. George</p>	<p>William Sumner Gibson, Esq., Malayan Civil Service, lately Legal Adviser, Federated Malay States</p>
<p>Officer of the M o s t Excellent Order of the British Empire (Mili- tary Division)</p>	<p>Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick John Ayris, v.d., Federated Malay States Volunteer Force</p>

- Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) Mrs. Marion Braddon
- Honorary Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) Tengku Mohamed ibni al-Marhum al-Sultan Ahmad al-Muadzam Shah, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States
- The King's Police Medal Edgar Charles Tidy, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States
- The King's Police Medal John Beaufoy James Birch, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Federated Malay States
- The King's Police Medal Detective Sub-Inspector Wong Kee Fook, Federated Malay States Police
- On His Majesty's Birthday—
- Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire Major-General Leopold Charles Louis Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya
- Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Malcolm Bond Shelley, Esq., M.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States
- Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) John Arthur Stuart Jennings, Esq., Managing Director and Editor, "Times of Malaya", Ipoh
- Companion of the Imperial Service Order Gordon Eastley Greig, Esq., late Senior Warden of Mines, Federated Malay States

Certificates of Honour were awarded to the following in recognition of their loyal and valuable services to the Government of the Federated Malay States :

Che Yeop Ibrahim bin Mohamed Zain;
 Raja Alang bin Raja Abdul Jalil;
 Che Mohamed bin Dato Muda;
 Mr. Foo Wha Cheng, J.P.

Changes in the political structure of the Federation as a result of the decentralisation policy set out in Sir Samuel Wilson's report were commenced during the year; the first stages of that policy which have now been completed being the transfer of ten important departments of Government to State control and the enacting of the statutes appertaining to those departments as State laws. As a result of this transfer of authority and in accordance with the recommendation of Sir Samuel Wilson, the volume of Estimates entitled "Unreserved Services" was abolished in framing the 1935 Estimates, and the provision for the departments transferred from Federal to State control was allocated between the State and Federal Estimates, the State establishments of these departments being shown in the Estimates of the four States and their head-quarters establishments either in the Federal or the Colonial Estimates according as the head-quarters are situated in Kuala Lumpur or Singapore. Adjustment of head-quarters expenditure with the Straits Settlements is provided for, as in previous years, in an Appendix of the Federal Estimates.

Two other of the recommendations in Sir Samuel Wilson's report which were put into effect during the year were the creation of the Malayan Establishment Office and the establishment of the Malayan Postal Union. The former was inaugurated as from the 1st January, 1934, and is under the direction of an Establishment Board representative of the interests of the Colony, the Federated Malay States and the Unfederated States. All European officers concerned are now borne on the Malayan Establishment, the various Administrations jointly and severally bearing the recruitment charges, salaries, pensions, passage and leave expenses, etc., and the cost of the Establishment Office. The Malayan Postal Union at present comprises the Colony and the four Federated Malay States. The agreement for the constitution of the Union was executed on the 3rd February, 1934, and is so framed as to permit any Malay States under British Protection entering the Union. Under it the five Administrations have constituted their territories into a single postal area under the style of "Malaya"

and adhere in one group to the Universal Postal Union by that name and style. The grouped Postal Departments are under the control of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Malaya, who is assisted by the Malayan Postal Board, on which each adhering Administration is represented.

The report of Sir Basil Blackett on the question of Malayan currency, to which reference was made in my predecessor's report last year, was published in August, 1934. In paragraph 34 (xi) of that report it was suggested that sums standing to the credit of the proposed All-Malayan (Currency Surplus) Fund should be distributed, subject to such changes as the participating Governments might jointly agree to defray from this Fund. A committee has been appointed to advise what charges could be reasonably submitted for such joint agreement, and the report of that committee is awaited before further action can be taken to implement the recommendations in the main report.

The waiver of all quit-rents in excess of \$2 per acre, which was first granted in 1932, was continued in 1934.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the year 1934 was one of steady if moderate prosperity. The financial recovery made by the country was remarkable, but it will take several years of prosperity, and very careful handling of the country's finances, if the wastage of reserves occasioned by four years of depression is to be made good. World economic conditions are still very far from stable, and the Federated Malay States with their two staple products under artificial control, cannot afford to regard the future as definitely assured. Economy in expenditure and the careful husbanding of resources are still essential.

Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the Malay States, proceeded to England on leave on the 17th February, 1934, but ill-health led to his subsequent resignation with effect from the 18th October. Mr. (now Sir) Andrew Caldecott, G.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government of the Straits Settlements and acted as High Commissioner for the Malay States until the arrival of Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who assumed the office of High Commissioner in succession to Sir Cecil Clementi on the 9th November.

Mr. M. B. Shelley, C.M.G., continued to act as Chief Secretary to Government throughout the year.

M. REX,

*Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Federated Malay States.*

KUALA LUMPUR,
3rd July, 1935.

APPENDIX A.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION.

Year.	Revenue.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Tin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
		Imports.	Exports.								
	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$		
1889	5,013,000	4,091,078	15,653,456	19,720,689	26,029	1,750,008	...	190,538	359,025	373,343	1889
1890	4,840,065	5,237,275	15,443,809	17,602,093	26,976	1,609,401	...	166,054	406,032	398,780	1890
1891	4,372,310	5,554,800	14,889,942	18,495,554	32,114	1,573,441	...	199,880	414,889	424,218	1891
1892	5,347,189	5,883,407	19,161,159	22,662,359	33,477	2,097,274	...	300,680	537,111	449,656	1892
1893	6,413,134	6,797,538	21,896,117	27,373,760	39,912	2,602,380	...	347,600	723,934	475,093	1893
1894	7,511,809	7,162,396	24,499,615	32,703,147	47,676	3,238,000	...	457,262	986,617	500,531	1894
1895	8,481,007	7,582,553	22,653,271	31,622,805	49,592	3,379,813	...	468,239	1,294,390	525,969	1895
1896	8,434,083	8,598,147	21,148,895	28,395,355	48,541	3,126,974	...	511,237	1,344,994	551,407	1896
1897	8,296,687	8,795,313	25,000,682	31,148,340	44,095	2,716,263	...	636,054	1,294,139	576,844	1897
1898	9,364,467	11,110,042	27,116,446	35,241,003	41,167	3,210,699	...	636,927	1,394,720	602,282	1898
1899	13,486,410	11,499,478	33,765,073	54,895,139	38,960	6,181,542	...	639,899	1,722,475	627,720	1899
1900	15,609,807	12,728,930	38,402,581	60,361,045	43,111	7,050,382	...	712,898	2,254,742	653,157	1900
1901	17,541,507	17,273,158	39,524,603	63,107,177	47,475	6,968,183	...	626,114	2,377,040	678,595	1901
1902	20,650,543	15,986,247	45,757,240	71,350,243	47,258	8,438,775	...	681,668	2,856,640	714,435	1902
1903	22,672,567	16,219,872	47,790,059	80,253,944	50,842	9,590,505	...	721,304	3,608,054	750,276	1903
1904	23,255,269	19,318,768	46,955,742	77,620,064	51,733	8,814,688	...	801,959	3,605,029	786,116	1904
1905	23,964,593	20,750,395	50,575,455	80,057,654	50,991	9,249,627	104	887,593	3,940,599	821,957	1905
1906	27,223,476	18,899,425	50,926,606	80,832,325	48,617	10,036,798	432	1,437,753	4,564,100	857,797	1906
1907	28,793,745	20,225,993	52,542,277	80,593,196	48,429	9,395,825	905	1,701,082	5,200,911	893,637	1907
1908	24,023,325	25,874,573	48,171,243	65,599,933	50,835	7,285,864	1,402	1,598,713	5,066,153	929,478	1908
1909	25,246,863	23,633,851	46,194,598	76,273,438	48,743	7,155,124	2,698	1,623,876	5,188,111	965,318	1909
1910	26,553,018	23,598,610	53,255,151	102,851,990	43,802	7,162,026	5,439	2,201,409	5,808,507	1,001,159	1910
1911	35,056,544	25,202,749	66,532,039	116,280,927	44,148	8,816,764	8,792	2,290,962	7,058,689	1,036,999	1911

NOTE.—The total Revenue and the total Expenditure of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan in 1875 were, respectively, £460,304 and £430,872. The population of Perak in 1875 was estimated at 81,084. Federation dates from 1st July, 1896. A census of the population of the Federated Malay States was taken in 1891, 1901, 1904 and 1911. The population of Perak in 1876 was estimated at 81,084, and in 1889 at 104,801; that of Selangor in 1884 at 67,536 and in 1887 at 67,106. No figures for the other States are given prior to 1891.

APPENDIX A—(cont.).

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—GENERAL RETURN OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, TRADE, AND POPULATION—(cont.).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Trade.		Exports of Tin and Fin-ore (in Tons).	Duty on Tin.	Exports of Rubber (in Tons).	Duty on Rubber.	Land Revenue and Land Sales.	Railway Receipts.	Population.	Year.
			Imports.	Exports.								
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$		
1912	42,647,687	30,990,487	76,122,679	154,974,195	48,420	10,850,121	15,638	1,576,224	2,875,414	8,421,016	1,109,017	1912
1913	44,332,711	47,287,581	86,409,157	148,669,498	50,126	10,729,888*	23,720	1,395,923	2,790,451*	9,469,446*	1,117,625	1913
1914	37,309,943	55,010,037	72,140,005	122,962,929	49,042	7,046,869	31,012	1,334,245	2,562,436	9,133,911	1,136,500	1914
1915	40,774,984	42,838,631	60,015,935	161,838,118	46,766	7,235,086	56,782	2,401,914	2,597,836	9,187,512	1,172,336	1915
1916	51,121,856	31,966,581	69,621,113	219,943,686	43,870	7,903,785	62,813	3,851,815	3,068,768	11,616,696	1,208,177	1916
1917	65,553,186	40,878,746	73,261,725	271,455,389	39,833	9,331,288	80,022	4,914,781	3,308,464	13,189,829	1,244,018	1917
1918	68,448,862	45,286,910	74,750,746	223,066,282	37,370	13,141,841	78,389	2,254,556	3,657,454	13,106,413	1,279,859	1918
1919	72,135,075	70,676,961	118,854,965	279,135,105	36,934	9,944,177	106,453	4,883,123	3,533,829	14,957,460	1,315,700	1919
1920	72,277,146	100,433,471	170,522,123	288,715,098	34,934	12,203,531	101,330	4,443,100	4,004,095	17,316,533	1,300,000	1920
1921	54,449,568	114,386,546	102,914,877	134,955,549	34,489	6,153,360	94,510	164,169	3,568,490	16,198,426	1,298,292§	1921
1922	52,494,110	49,811,007	78,822,349	140,429,775	35,286	5,766,808	128,461	802,390	3,731,041	13,816,324	1,360,876	1922
1923	63,952,132	52,825,572	89,088,237	197,100,950	37,650	8,265,195	101,311	4,664,374	3,919,900	14,675,106	1,389,667	1923
1924	70,715,407	54,161,234	97,436,302	212,884,740	44,043	12,543,624	93,507	4,228,677	4,135,322	16,210,202	1,418,455	1924
1925	86,564,279	69,550,382	137,116,207	411,878,610	45,926	13,988,887	107,178	8,667,701	3,933,622†	18,743,352	1,447,243	1925
1926	102,541,400	87,663,747	173,887,724	445,600,203	45,947	15,604,582	160,213	11,193,115	5,389,042	21,640,545	1,476,032	1926
1927	105,404,458	93,263,915	176,161,194	339,925,603	52,179	17,704,590	127,602	8,571,967	6,056,724	23,055,515	1,504,823	1927
1928	95,655,560	109,004,240	191,473,471	278,523,482	61,935	16,034,740	174,490	3,710,604	6,639,808	22,347,560	1,533,612	1928
1929	81,799,584	84,660,975	201,393,405	349,012,595	67,041	15,424,409	261,352	4,312,922	6,694,598	23,331,618	1,562,401	1929
1930	65,560,870	82,470,192	168,020,418	213,652,044	62,065	9,127,460	249,675	1,086,370	6,224,381	19,272,903	1,722,941	1930
1931	52,348,659	62,163,328	106,201,211	125,177,183	51,250	5,502,101	243,886	547,411	4,832,700	12,912,579	1,723,117§	1931
1932	43,817,151	53,740,139	71,133,301	87,851,281	27,091	3,594,380	234,769	374,547	4,268,125	9,483,859	1,770,486	1932
1933	47,198,806	50,258,671	67,129,150	111,885,935	22,824	4,884,974	248,356	577,151	3,989,363	9,036,776	1,597,770	1933
1934	58,926,323	47,211,228	84,731,059	202,725,341	36,385	8,889,125	256,516	2,160,490	5,141,756	11,284,147	1,631,728	1934

* As now corrected. † The figures for previous years included items now omitted owing to reclassification of revenue.

§ Excluding bullion and specie. ‡ The figures for previous years included items now omitted owing to

APPENDIX B.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STERLING LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT
TO 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Dr.

Cr

—	6 per cent.	4½ per cent.	Total.	—	—
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.
To Loan Expenses—				By Loan Subscription—	
Interest on Deferred instalments ...	268,092 28	110,958 96		(i) 6 per cent. 1936 to 1951 issued at £97 in December, 1921...	44,185,714 29
Composition Stamp Duty ...	552,321 42	360,000 00		(ii) 4½ per cent. 1935 to 1945 issued at £95 in May, 1922 ...	36,000,000 00
Discount on Issue Price	1,325,571 43	1,800,000 00			
Underwriting Commission ...	441,857 14	360,000 00			
Commission for obtaining Underwriting... ..	110,464 29	90,000 00			
Crown Agents' Commission ...	110,464 29	90,000 00			
Brokerage to Sundry Brokers and Bankers on the allotment of Stock ...	108,049 28	89,355 00			
Miscellaneous—					
Stamp, etc. ...	5,873 21	4,475 18			
Advertisement ...	31,052 18	29,630 03			
	2,953,745 52	2,934,419 17	5,888,164 69		
To Loan Works ...	...	...	73,806,423 36		
To Balance ...	...	...	491,126 24		
			\$80,185,714 29		\$80,185,714 29

APPENDIX C.

F.M.S. LOCAL LOAN CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Dr.					Cr.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	
To Loan Expenses—					
(a) Discount on issue price	...	320,000 00			
(b) Commission and charges	...	40,000 00			
To Loan Works...	...	...	360,000 00		
			10,630,321 46		
To Balance	...	...	5,009,678 54		
			16,000,000 00		
					16,000,000 00

By Loan Subscription—

4½ per cent. issued at 98 in May, 1931

APPENDIX D.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING
TO FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

	Cost. \$ c.	Where obtainable.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931	5 00 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Handbook of British Malaya ...	1 50 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Handbook of Malayan Agriculture	1 00 ...	Malayan Information Agency 57, Charing Cross, London and Department of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur Federated Malay States.
Federated Malay States Law for Planters	1 60 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Treaties and Engagements affecting the Malay States and Borneo	3 50 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Geology of Malayan Ore Deposits	8 00 ..	Director, Geological Survey, Batu Gajah, Federated Malay States, and Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London.
Geology of Malaya	8 00 ...	Director, Geological Survey, Batu Gajah, Federated Malay States, and Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London.
Mining in Malaya	Free ...	Malayan Information Agency, 57, Charing Cross, London.
Fisheries of British Malaya ...	5 00 ...	Printing Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.
Commercial Timber Trees of the Malay Peninsula	5 00 ...	Adviser on Forestry, Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.
Report on the Wild Life Commission (Three volumes) ...	12 00 ...	Government Printer, Singapore.

Federated Malay States Government Press.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3620.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

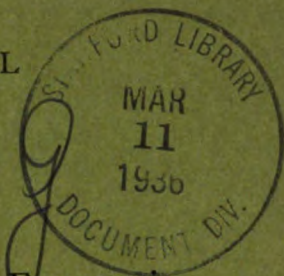
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1736



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. HELENA, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1630 and 1677
respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. od. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1736

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. HELENA, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1630 and 1677
respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. od. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. HELENA FOR 1934

CHAPTER.	CONTENTS.	PAGE.
I.	GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.	GOVERNMENT	4
III.	POPULATION	5
IV.	HEALTH	7
V.	HOUSING	7
VI.	PRODUCTION	8
VII.	COMMERCE	9
VIII.	WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	11
IX.	EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	12
X.	COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	13
XI.	BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	14
XII.	PUBLIC WORKS	15
XIII.	JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	15
XIV.	LEGISLATION	16
XV.	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	16
XVI.	MISCELLANEOUS	19
	APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
	MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Colony of St. Helena consists of the Island of St. Helena with the Island of Ascension as a Dependency.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, with an area of about 47 square miles, is about the size of Jersey, and is situated in latitude 15° 55' South and longitude 5° 42' West. The Island is about 950 miles due south of the Equator, 4,000 miles from England, and 1,700 miles from Cape Town, and the nearest land, with the exception of the Island of Ascension 700 miles to the north-west, is a point on the West Coast of Africa 1,140 miles distant. From the sea the Island presents the appearance of a pyramidal rock rising to a height of 2,700 feet, but the interior, hidden by steep perpendicular cliffs, discloses a remarkable contrast in fertility and scenery. Running across the centre

of the Island, nearly east and west, is a high ridge which divides the Island into two natural divisions. This ridge forms the north wall of the crater of the extinct volcano which gave birth to the Island, the southern part having been broken away and submerged. The centre of the crater, the district called Sandy Bay, now forms one of the most picturesque parts of the Island, and the first sight of it from the summit of the ridge is an unfailing cause of astonishment to tourists and visitors. On the northern side of this ridge, the hills divided by deep ravines descend toward the sea for about three miles at a general slope of about 10° , and then terminate abruptly in the steep cliffs which form the coast-line. There are, however, some remarkable exceptions. In the north-east the mass known as the Barn and the hill called Flagstaff rise sheer from the sea to the height of 2,200 feet, whilst in the west, High Hill and Man and Horse reach to heights of 2,300 feet and 1,775 feet respectively.

The climate of St. Helena, in spite of the calumnies directed against it by the critics of the detention of the Emperor Napoleon, now all completely refuted, has long been recognized as being healthy and mild. There is no malaria or other mosquito-borne tropical disease. Storms are rare, the last thunder-storm having occurred in 1897. On the coast the average annual rainfall is 7 inches, at 1,000 feet about 21 inches, and at 2,000 feet about 39 inches. October with an average of 12 rain-days is the driest month, and February with an average of 19 rain-days the wettest. Almost every variety of plant is to be found, and although the Island is so small and presents outwardly such a barren appearance, over a thousand different botanical species are known to exist, of which 40 are indigenous.

St. Helena was originally a possession of the East India Company, but by the Government of India Act, 1833, it was brought under the direct administration of the Crown, with effect from the 22nd April, 1834, the actual occupation being delayed until the 24th February, 1836. Under the East India Company the Island had enjoyed the benefits of a paternal and benevolent Government for over 163 years, at a cost of about £100,000 per annum against an annual revenue of about £4,000 from the Settlement. The alteration in its constitutional status was followed by the most drastic reforms, the full effects of which were counter-balanced by the Island becoming an important port of call on one of the world's greatest trade routes. A substantial garrison maintained by the Crown, the presence of the West Coast Squadron of the Royal Navy, and Imperial expenditure in the liberation of slaves from the West Coast of Africa all helped to delay the results of a policy of making St. Helena balance its budget from its own resources, and it was not until 1873 that the full effects of the change from the Company to the Crown became evident.

The development of the overland route to India, improved methods of preserving provisions and of carrying water, and better construction of vessels, all contributed to make vessels pass St. Helena without calling, and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 finally brought about its downfall to poverty.

ASCENSION.

Ascension Island lies in latitude 7° 53' South and longitude 14° 18' West, about 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. It has an area of 34 square miles.

From the sea Ascension appears bleak and desolate. Green Mountain, however, 2,800 feet high, relieves with its vegetation the barren and depressing effect of the larger part of the Island and affords pasture for about 600 sheep and cattle.

Ascension was annexed to the Crown on the 22nd October, 1815, by the brigs *Peruvian* and *Zenobia* as a measure of security during the imprisonment of Napoleon in St. Helena.

At the present time the Island is an important cable station, and its only inhabitants are English and St. Helenian employees of the Cable Company.

A note on the climate of St. Helena and Ascension will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Report, No. 1,475. The same Report also contains a note on the history of the Islands under the East India Company.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Act of William IV, dated the 28th of August, 1833, the Island of St. Helena, as from the 22nd of April, 1834, was transferred from the East India Company and became vested in the Crown.

Provision for the authority and appointment of Governor, for the establishment of a Council to assist the Governor, and for the making and promulgation of laws, was made by a Royal Order in Council dated the 12th of October, 1835. This Order was revoked by an Order dated the 27th of July, 1863, and fresh provision was made.

The Executive Council as it exists at present was established by "The St. Helena Order in Council, 1929," revoking previous Orders. By Instructions issued on the 5th of June, 1929, it is provided that the Council shall consist of the Senior Military Officer in Command of regular troops in the Island and of the person holding the substantive appointment of Government Secretary of the Island, as *ex officio* Members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed. Provision was also included for the appointment of Extraordinary Members on special occasions.

ST. HELENA, 1934

At the present time there are three unofficial Members of Council.

Subject to the reservation of power for legislation by Parliament and by the Privy Council, the Order of 1863 provides for the making of laws by the Governor. It is also laid down under the " Interpretation and General Law Ordinance, 1895," that " a copy of the draft of every Ordinance shall be affixed to a board in front of the Court House for the inspection of the Public for one month before the passing thereof; provided always that in any case in which the Governor-in-Council thinks it urgently necessary to dispense with such public notification . . . he may do so."

ASCENSION.

By Letters Patent dated the 12th of September, 1922, Ascension became a Dependency of St. Helena, and it was provided that the Governor and Executive Council of St. Helena should have the same powers in relation to Ascension as they possess in relation to St. Helena. The Manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company is appointed as Resident Magistrate and is a Member of the Executive Council of St. Helena.

III.—POPULATION.

At the time of its discovery in 1502, St. Helena was uninhabited. From 1502 until 1659 it was used by the ships of all nations as a place where travellers and seamen might recuperate, and where fresh water and supplies might be obtained. In 1659 the East India Company sent John Dutton with a few soldiers and followers to annex the Island and form a settlement. These persons constituted the original European settlement of the Island, which from time to time was added to by more settlers and soldiers from England. Slaves from Africa and Asia, and in particular from Madagascar, were introduced, and in 1810 there was a large importation of Chinese workmen. In 1840 there was a considerable influx of liberated African slaves, and a few years later the St. Helena Regiment was permanently stationed in the Island. The men of this regiment were given certain facilities in regard to land, and many of the men formed associations with the Islanders.

The Island population to-day is largely of mixed origin. Many of the names are the same as those of the early settlers, and some families are able to trace their descent to the refugees from the City of London after its destruction by fire in 1666. The language of the Island has always been English, and the English environment has become firmly established. Although the climate of the Island is not inducive of qualities of energy and initiative, the people of St. Helena and their children have always been remarkable for their courtesy and consideration for others.

The population as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Islanders	1,825	2,026	3,851
Other British Residents	77	65	142
Other Nationals	2	—	2
	<hr/> 1,904	<hr/> 2,091	<hr/> 3,995

The distribution of the population is shown in the following table :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Jamestown, including the Briars and Rupert's Valley	706	823	1,529
Half Tree Hollow and Ladder Hill (including Garrison)	227	263	490
St. Paul's	157	173	330
High Point, Farm Lodge, Rosemary and Cleughs Plain	140	155	295
Blue Hill	140	124	264
Sandy Bay... ..	143	146	289
Longwood and Hutt's Gate	391	407	798
	<hr/> 1,904	<hr/> 2,091	<hr/> 3,995

The estimated population on 31st December, 1934, was 4,224.

Births and Deaths, 1931-1934.

	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Births	123	152	116	101
Deaths	59	58	68	47
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	154·4	131·5	172·4	138·6

The population of Ascension as ascertained by the census taken in the year 1931 is classified as under :—

St. Helenians	152
Other British Residents	36
	<hr/> 188

The population on 31st December, 1934, was :—

St. Helenians	114
Other British Residents	59
	<hr/> 173

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical establishment of the Colony during the year consisted of :—

Senior Medical Officer.

Second Medical Officer.

Dental Surgeon.

Matron of the Hospital.

Three St. Helena women as Probationers.

The general health of the Island has been good, and there have been no epidemics. In the course of the year much valuable work has been achieved on beri beri which is due to the predilection of the people for polished rice as a staple foodstuff. About 80 cases have been under treatment.

The medical and dental care of the school children are subjects to which special attention is devoted.

The Civil Hospital, maintained by the Government, is an institution of 14 beds. The attendance of out-patients during the year was 1,616 and there were 130 admissions involving four major operations.

Two dressing stations are also established at convenient centres in the country districts for the treatment of out-patients from the remote areas. Vaccination of children, as a precautionary measure, is carried out under the Ordinance, although there have been no cases of smallpox.

The Poor House, under the management of a Poor Relief Board of five members elected by ratepayers and meeting every fortnight, was visited weekly by the Senior Medical Officer. The health of the inmates, who number 25, was good.

A Lunatic Asylum is maintained under the direction and management of the Poor Relief Board, subject to the general control of the Governor. The number of inmates at the end of the year was six. It is visited weekly by the Senior Medical Officer. The health of the inmates during the year was good.

V.—HOUSING.

The serious shortage of houses in both Jamestown and the country districts, and the dilapidated condition of many of the cottages, makes satisfactory housing a matter of the utmost difficulty. The population is steadily increasing, and there is much serious overcrowding with all its attendant evils.

The narrow valley in which Jamestown is situated permits of little expansion of the town area, and the inhabitants are reluctant to leave it for localities at higher altitudes. There is much slum property, and lack of funds makes it impossible to construct tenements on the few sites available. In the country districts there are few with resources sufficient to build themselves cottages, and

in any case there is a shortage of suitable land on which these could be erected. The construction of cottages, with between one or two acres of good agricultural land, would help materially in relieving much of the present poverty and distress, but the only land available is little better than scrub and rock.

The only legislation dealing with overcrowding is a provision in the Public Health Ordinance, 1869, which gives certain powers to the Board of Health. The Board, not unnaturally, is reluctant to exercise its powers in the improvement of houses when the occupiers have no means and there is nowhere else for them to live.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Although St. Helena has a cultivable area of about 8,600 acres, and is a fertile Island in which almost every crop can be made to grow, it is remarkable that there should be practically no agricultural production of any importance other than that of New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*).

The production of potatoes, vegetables, and a very small quantity of fruit for internal consumption and the supply of passing mail steamers, are the only agricultural pursuits, in general, in the Island.

The principal reasons for this lack of development of the Island resources lie in the difficulties in finding markets for the existing Island crops, and in find new products for which an export market is available.

Only one productive plant, *Phormium tenax*, is grown in any quantity, and it is grown principally in those areas which are unsuitable for other crops.

The Island potatoes have long been known for their superior quality and flavour, and in the course of the year an experimental shipment was sent to London at Christmas and marketed at very favourable prices. The experiment is to be repeated on a larger scale in the future, but the area of the Island in which potatoes can be grown at the required time of year is believed to be very limited.

Since the appointment of an Agricultural and Forestry Officer in March, various experiments have been undertaken with haricot beans and other products, and it is hoped the haricot beans will fetch favourable prices. The possibility of agricultural development is being closely investigated and, in view of its paramount importance to the Island's prosperity, it is to be hoped products will be found for which markets are available.

The severe drought of 1933 broke early in January, 1934. The fall for the year at 2,000 feet was 41·55 inches, and at sea level 11·80 inches, being three inches and five inches above the average.

Fibre Production.—The fibre market weakened in the course of the year, and in July the price of hemp dropped to the lowest recorded level of £11 per ton. The production of hemp is the

only industry in the Island, and as a measure of unemployment relief eight mills have been in operation during the year working on an average subsidy of £4 10s. per ton of fibre produced.

Particulars of the production, export, and value of fibre and tow are appended :—

1934.				<i>Produced.</i> Tons.	<i>Exported.</i> Tons.	<i>Average price per ton.</i> <i>London.</i>		
						£	s.	d.
Fibre	...	...	...	821	568	12	0	0
Tow	...	...	...	401	447	8	0	0

Rope Industry.—Small consignments of rope have been manufactured from locally produced hemp at the small factory operated by Messrs. Deason Brothers.

Horticulture.—Passing mail steamers have continued to place small regular orders for vegetables, fruit and eggs, and the value of commodities supplied amounted to £368, being an increase of £57 on the value for 1933.

Farming.—Farming is now undertaken by one firm alone for the supply of local needs in meat and dairy produce.

ASCENSION.

The only export from Ascension is that of turtles. The number of turtles captured during 1934 was 59.

At Green Mountain the Eastern Telegraph Company possess a farm for the maintenance of imported animals, and gardens for the cultivation of vegetables. At the end of the year the stock consisted of 23 cattle, 398 sheep, and some pigs.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of external trade, exclusive of bullion and specie, for the year amounted to £42,390 as compared with £40,838 for the previous year. Imports showed an increase of £2,577 and exports a decrease of £1,625.

The following table shows under the principal heads the respective values for the past five years :—

<i>Imports.</i>	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	24,095	23,347	17,122	17,359	17,545
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	1,088	608	149	620	1,145
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	18,754	19,405	14,167	11,219	13,986
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	474	523	791	901	—
	<hr/> 44,411	<hr/> 43,883	<hr/> 32,229	<hr/> 30,099	<hr/> 32,676
Bullion and specie ...	—	—	4,000	1,020	800
Total imports ...	<hr/> 44,411	<hr/> 43,883	<hr/> 36,229	<hr/> 31,119	<hr/> 33,476

<i>Exports.</i>				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
				£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	fibre	...	...	11,890	10,975	3,265	7,553	5,758
"	tow	...	...	4,915	3,693	1,353	1,873	2,457
"	rope and twine	...	...	2,243	301	925	968	498
Other articles	...	...	...	730	330	588	345	201
				19,778	15,299	6,131	10,739	8,914
Bullion and specie	...	...	...	67	828	749	32	35
Total exports				19,845	16,127	6,880	10,771	8,949

Imports.

It will be observed that there was a slight increase in the value of imports of food, drink, and tobacco. The increase under wholly or mainly manufactured articles is attributed to the importation of large consignments of petrol and oil and to more motor-cars and hardware being imported during the year.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported during the years 1933 and 1934, together with the decreases or increases :—

				1933.	1934.	Decrease — Increase +
				£	£	£
Provisions	...	...	...	14,777	14,308	— 469
Drapery	...	...	...	3,404	3,264	— 140
Motor-cars and lorries	...	...	...	1,101	1,697	+ 596
Petrol and oil	...	...	...	41	1,769	+ 1,728
Hardware	...	...	...	1,721	2,814	+ 1,093
Beer, wines, and spirits	...	...	...	1,521	1,229	— 292
Tobacco and cigarettes	...	...	...	1,055	963	— 92

The undermentioned quantities may also be recorded :—

		1933.	1934.	Decrease — Increase +
Beer, wines, and spirits	...	6,667 gal.	4,919 gal.	— 1,748 gal.
Tobacco and cigarettes	...	5,640 lb.	5,745 lb.	+ 105 lb.

The countries of origin were as follows :—

				1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
				£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	36,160	35,920	28,732	24,358	22,129
South Africa	...	...	...	5,101	5,218	3,136	3,010	6,345
United States of America	...	...	...	1,543	900	3,550	156	2,497
Other Foreign Countries	...	...	...	1,607	1,845	811	3,595	2,555

Importations from South Africa consisted mainly of food, grain, wine, and tobacco. Those from other foreign countries included food-stuffs, motor-cars, petrol and oil from United States of America to the value of £2,497, and food-stuffs from the Argentine valued at £463, while the remainder from other foreign countries were food-stuffs, drink, and hardware.

Exports.

The decrease in value of exports is accounted for by the fall in market value of fibre throughout the year, and the absence of a market for hemp. The payment of a subsidy to millers during the year was continued as a measure of unemployment relief. Statistics of these exports during the past five years are shown in the following table :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Fibre	540	644	234	668	568
Tow... ..	342	296	144	285	447
Rope and twine	52	23	37	45	25

Rope and twine are shipped to England and South Africa, while fibre and tow are exported to England and occasionally to South Africa.

The distribution of the total exports of the Colony during the past five years has been as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934 .
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	18,699	15,569	5,774	10,356	8,446
South Africa	1,146	558	1,106	333	503
Argentina	—	—	—	82	—

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages for skilled and semi-skilled workmen vary from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

The Government wage for adult unskilled labour is 2s. per day amounting to 12s. for a week of forty-five hours, the half-day on Saturday counting as a full day.

In the flax mills the average daily rate for men is slightly under 1s. 9d. for a nine-hour day. The wages paid to women are slightly under 1s. per day.

In the rope works the average wage for men is 12s. per week, and for women 5s.

The number of persons employed in the flax mills is 210 and in the rope works 11.

In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging for housemaids varies from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 30s. to £2, and for male servants from 30s. to £4 15s.

The cost of living varies greatly. Meat, including fowls, is obtainable at 1s. per lb.; fish is very cheap, but the supply is extremely limited and scarce in the country districts. Eggs vary according to season from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen, fresh butter is 3s. per lb., and imported butter 1s. 8d. per lb.; fresh milk is 5d. per imperial pint, and the price of fresh vegetables varies with the supply which is very limited at certain seasons. Rice which forms the staple article of diet of St. Helenians is 2d. per lb. and potatoes

vary throughout the year from 8d. to 2s. per gallon of 7 lb. On account of lack of communications and freight rates the cost of imported groceries is higher than in the United Kingdom.

From time to time accommodation is available for visitors, and St. Helena has attractions as a place of residence for those who seek a congenial climate and quietude. It is estimated that two people could live comfortably and in full enjoyment of all the Island has to offer on £500 to £550 a year. With a more limited range of activity two people could live on considerably less.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The educational system in St. Helena consists of eight primary schools, and a pupil teachers' and continuation class of more advanced pupils.

Of the primary schools three are administered by the Government, two in Jamestown for boys and girls respectively and one in the country. Three are administered by the trustees of the Hussey Charity, a fund established on a bequest in the will of Rebecca Hussey for the education of the children of slaves brought to the Island some seventy years or so ago from captured slavers, who afterwards were returned for settlement in Nigeria. Of the two remaining schools, the one at Sandy Bay is the only one left to the St. Helena Benevolent Society, which a hundred and more years ago took upon itself the education of the Island poor; the other at Blue Hill was founded thirty years ago in a remote part of the Island by the late Bishop Holbech. It has no endowment, but is maintained out of the Churches' Diocesan Fund assisted by a small grant from the South African Provincial Board of Education.

All the five non-Government schools are in receipt of small grants-in-aid.

Funds were granted in the 1934 estimates for repairs and improvements at the Hutt's Gate (Hussey Charity) and the Sandy Bay Schools, and in the course of the year, by the provision of 36 modern dual desks on steel frames, accommodation was provided for 72 children.

The Government country school, transferred from Luffkins to what is now known as St. Paul's Vicarage but which was formerly the country school before that school was removed to Luffkins, has been greatly improved by a new verandah and a well-built outside class room.

The work at all the schools is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Education who conducts an examination of the work at the three Government schools and the Blue Hill school at the end of each school quarter. The other schools are examined annually.

Pupil teachers undergo a four years' course in work on secondary school lines.

A woodwork class for boys and sewing classes for girls produce good results, and the girls win high praise from their examiners for the very careful and neat work they produce each year for inspection.

The children are also showing much interest in freehand drawing and painting. Music is not neglected and the singing is of good quality.

The Church has a benefit society for school children, which has a large membership. Sick relief is small, and when they are old enough the children are passed on to one or other of the adult societies. These are the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Mechanics Friendly and Benefit Society, the St. Helena Working Men's Christian Association, the Poor Society, and the Church Provident Society for Women, each as far as it goes doing a useful work in the social life of the people.

A children's lunch fund which provides a number of small rolls of bread for each school is maintained by the Church, and there is an urgent need for additional subscribers.

Welfare Institutions.—The maintenance of the poor is an obligation of the Poor Relief Board established under the Poor Relief Ordinance, 1914. Its members are elected annually by the rate-payers. The annual revenue of the Board is about £900 to £1,000, derived from a quarterly 5d. rate and a Government contribution of £82. The average daily number of inmates in the Poor House was 25 during the year, 68 being given outdoor relief.

The Friendly Societies, on which a note will be found in the Annual Report for 1931,* are the principal welfare institutions of St. Helena.

Other welfare work is very largely in the hands of the local representatives of all the religious denominations, and much valuable work of great social value is undertaken.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

There is regular communication once a month with England and South Africa by the Union Castle Intermediate steamers. In addition, an American steamer of the American-South African Line called on four occasions. The vessels which called during the year were as follows :—

British vessels	31
British warships	3
American vessel—four visits	4
Other foreign vessels	5
	—
	43
	—

* Colonial Report, No. 1630.

The first aeroplane flight over St. Helena was made by a seaplane from H.M.S. *Dorsetshire* on 3rd October. Flying conditions were not good.

Sixty miles of roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, and although grades are steep and in many places narrow, the roads of the Island compare very favourably with those in other countries.

Sixty-eight motor-cars and lorries are registered and licensed.

There is no wireless station in St. Helena, but there is a cable station with communication to all parts of the world.

The Empire Short-wave Broadcasting Service is received well in the Island.

There is regular postal communication each month between the Colony and England and South Africa. Mails are also made up as other occasions present themselves.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Government Savings Bank is the only banking institution in the Colony.

The aggregate balances of depositors' accounts during the last five years were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Balance of Deposits at 31st December.</i>					
	£					
1930	17,135
1931	18,770
1932	20,620
1933	20,958
1934	21,200

The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1934, was 211 as compared with 207 on the same date in 1933.

The invested portion of the Savings Bank deposits at the end of the year is represented by Stock of the mean market value of £19,404.

By the St. Helena Coinage Order, 1925, all coins which under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all silver coins which under the Coinage Act, 1922, are legal tender in the Union of South Africa, are legal tender in the Island of St. Helena.

By the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905, the weights and measures for the time being lawfully in use in the United Kingdom and no others are to be used in St. Helena.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is principally engaged in the current work of maintenance of roads, repairs to Government buildings, and the maintenance of domestic water supplies. No major works were begun during the year. Falls of rock from the steep cliffs enclosing Jamestown are not uncommon, and in August a heavy fall of rock occurred on the wharf, fortunately attended with no loss of life. Considerable difficulty was experienced in clearing the débris, and assistance had to be obtained from the local garrison in the use of explosives. The Department has again experienced difficulty in obtaining stone for building purposes. Locally made bricks, burnt or sun-dried, are unobtainable, and the supplies of stone are scarce, most of the more conveniently placed quarries having been exhausted in the construction of the numerous buildings and fortifications undertaken by the East India Company. The public buildings were designed and built for establishments far larger than they are to-day, and their repair and maintenance with the small financial provision available is often impossible. In this connexion the condition of Longwood New House, built for the Emperor Napoleon, is an admirable example of the difficulties which confront the Government. The size and number of rooms make the house quite unsuitable for any public purpose, and to place it in a proper state of repair would involve a very substantial expenditure.

The Public Works Department is also responsible for the maintenance of water supplies and the Jamestown drainage system. Both these services have been satisfactory throughout the year.

The Department is also associated with the maintenance of the public telephone system. The conformation of the Island makes internal communication a matter of the greatest difficulty. Throughout its long history the Island has always maintained various devices for internal communication, and the modern telephone system meets an important public need.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Subject to all local Ordinances and Orders in force, the law of the Colony is so much of the law of England for the time being as is suitable and appropriate as far as local circumstances permit.

The Supreme Court of St. Helena, which is a Court of Record, was established by Order in Council of 13th February, 1839. Subsequent Orders extended its jurisdiction to Matrimonial and Divorce Causes. By Order in Council of the 5th of April, 1852, the Governor, in the absence of the Chief Justice, may act as Chief Justice, or appoint some other person to act. The Acting Chief Justice may be assisted at his discretion by Assessors who must be Members of the Executive Council or Justices of the Peace.

There were two civil cases before the Supreme Court during the year.

Summary jurisdiction is exercised by the Magistrate and Justices of the Peace. Ninety-two cases were reported to the Police during the year. In 77 cases action was taken in the Court resulting in 23 convictions.

The Small Debts Court, which has jurisdiction up to sums not exceeding £25, is established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1905. Five cases were brought before the Court during the year as compared with seven in 1933.

Gaol.—Fifteen persons were committed to prison during the year as compared with 14 in 1933; the daily average being 0·6 as compared with 0·8 in 1933.

Police.—There have been no criminal cases of importance.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Four Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the most important was Ordinance No. 1, the Telephone Ordinance.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue collected during the year, including a grant-in-aid of £2,500, amounted to £24,474, being £1,103 in excess of the estimate, and showing an increase of £5,926 over the revenue of the previous year.

This increase of revenue was mainly due to large Post Office and Ascension receipts, namely £5,310 and £2,566 respectively more than the figure of the previous year, owing to the exceptionally large sales of the St. Helena Centenary issue of Postage Stamps and the new issue of Ascension Stamps to dealers outside the Colony.

There was also a noticeable increase under Customs amounting to £384, due principally to the importation of a consignment of petrol and paraffin, of which there was no importation during the previous year.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Grants by Colonial Development Fund.</i>	<i>Grants-in- aid by His Majesty's Treasury.</i>	<i>Total Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1930	... 12,570	—	6,000	18,570	25,820
1931	... 11,940	6,340	7,000	25,820	27,109
1932	... 13,817	560	13,500	27,877	18,906
1933	... 13,548	—	5,000	18,548	18,617
1934	... 21,974	—	2,500	24,474	23,792

The Revenue for the year 1934 as compared with the preceding year is summarized hereunder :—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Customs	4,754	5,138
Port and Marine	1,471	1,503
Licences, Taxes, etc.	619	617
Fees of Court or Office and Reimbursements	735	671
Post Office	911	6,221
Revenue from Government Properties	1,119	1,140
Interest	627	619
Miscellaneous	383	573
Ascension	2,926	5,492
Sale of Land	3	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grant-in-Aid	13,548	21,974
	5,000	2,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£18,548	£24,474
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Expenditure for the year as compared with the preceding year is as under :—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities	1,059	1,060
Governor and Legal	1,097	1,145
Secretariat	1,021	1,011
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine	914	817
Post Office	412	1,756
Public Health	1,997	2,538
Education	845	998
Agriculture and Forestry	560	924
Police and Gaol	649	694
Public Works Department and Recurrent	3,324	3,167
Miscellaneous	1,424	2,358
Ascension	2,035	2,645
Public Works Extraordinary	136	1,095
Relief of Unemployed (Flax Subsidy)	3,119	3,584
Colonial Development Fund—		
Reconstruction of Roads	—	—
Improvement to Telephone System	25	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£18,617	£23,792
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A statement of the Assets and Liabilities is appended :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Assets—						
Cash—						
Local Treasury	3,523	8	0			
Crown Agents	495	16	3			
Remittances in transit to Crown Agents	230	6	3			
				4,249	10	6
Advances—						
Postmaster	104	3	2			
Other Advances	757	16	9			
				861	19	11
Investments—						
Savings Bank	19,403	14	5			
Alexander Bequest	1,114	2	3			
Red Cross Society	142	12	9			
Botley's Fund	5	19	1			
				20,666	8	6
Flax Mill and Machinery				661	1	1
Unallocated Stores				893	17	9
				£27,332	17	9
Liabilities—						
Deposits—						
Savings Bank	21,199	11	3			
Postmaster	2	15	1			
Alexander Bequest	1,114	2	3			
Red Cross Society	142	12	9			
Botley's Fund	5	19	1			
Alexander Bequest (Interest Account)	13	16	3			
Telephone Fund	92	18	1			
Other Deposits	621	18	7			
				23,193	13	4
Bills of Exchange				827	15	11
Excess of Assets over Liabilities (Surplus)				3,311	8	6
				£27,332	17	9

Public Debt.

During the years 1930-31 the sum of £475 was loaned from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of the telephone system. This sum was loaned free of interest for one year and thereafter at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and is repayable by annuities of 5 per cent., the principal outstanding at 31st December, 1934, being £450 19s. 1d.

Taxation.

The principal sources of taxation and the yield during the year 1934 are as follows:—

	£
Customs—	
Import Duties	5,138
Port and Wharfage Dues—	
Shipping Dues	251
Wharfage Dues	1,251
Licences—	
Carriages, Carts and Horses	58
Motor cars and Lorries	166
Boats	122
Fire Arms and Game	39
Liquor	126
Rates—	
Water	163

There were no changes in taxation during the year.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands.**

By Royal Charter of 16th December, 1673, the East India Company became possessed of St. Helena as "Lords of the Manor to be held in free and common soccage, in capite not by knights' service."

The Company's occupation lasted until 24th February, 1836, by which date the land of the Island had been distributed in seven "categories of tenure," classified as follows:—

1. Land sold as freehold subject to faith and allegiance, and obedience to laws and constitutions.

2. Land sold as freehold subject to an annual ground rental of 3d. per foot; chiefly in Jamestown.

3. Land granted for building purposes on 21 years' renewable building leases.

4. Land leased as “ permanent tenure ” on a quit rent assessed by a Grand Jury in 1828 ; with a right of resumption by the Government whenever the public service might require on payment of the value to be assessed by a jury.

5. Land held as free on the same conditions as in No. 1 ; and in addition subject to the annual payment of 1s. per acre in conformity with the Company's by-laws, which related to the liability for military service.

6. Land leased on lives ; renewable on the death of the nominee ; a sum to be paid to Government on nomination of the new life.

7. Land leased at varying rates, terms, and periods.

In addition to the above there was

(a) Land in occupation by the Company, e.g., Longwood and Plantation Farms.

(b) Undeveloped or uncultivable land known as “ Company's Waste Land.”

When the Crown assumed the direct administration of the Island in 1836, the tenures inherited from the East India Company were not disturbed. But in 1843, changes were made which revolutionized the system of land tenure throughout the Island. By Proclamation No. 43 of the 7th of August of that year, an offer was made to tenants of land to commute their holdings to freehold on the following terms :—

(a) Categories 2, 4 and 5 on payment of 10 years' rental.

(b) Categories 3 and 6 on payment of 12½ years' rental.

Large numbers of properties were so commuted, and this process, with a hundred years' usage, has resulted in the following classification which is recognized throughout the Island :—

1. Freehold.
2. Permanent Tenure (subject to quit rent).
3. Freehold (subject to quit and ground rents).
4. Crown Lease.
5. Government Property.
6. Imperial Government Property.
7. Crown Waste.

The area of the Island is approximately 30,000 acres of which 8,600 acres are regarded as cultivable.

Of the cultivable area approximately 4,741 acres are owned by the Government, but of this figure approximately 2,126 acres are permanent tenure and “ free ” properties.

The distribution of land is as follows :—

						<i>Number of Holdings.</i>
Under 10 acres	...	...	...	...	...	414
Over 10 and under 50	...	...	...	...	...	57
Over 50 and under 100	...	...	...	...	...	9
Over 100 and under 500	...	...	...	...	...	7
Over 500 and under 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	2
Over 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

The only legislation dealing with land is "The Conveyancing and Registration Ordinance, 1893," which simplifies conveyancing and provides for registration.

There has been only one transaction of any importance during the year.

General.

The centenary of the transfer of the Island from the East India Company to the Crown was observed on the 23rd of April, the 22nd being on a Sunday, when the Union Jack was hoisted at Ladder Hill Barracks, and a Salute of 21 guns fired. A guard of honour from H.M.S. *Rochester* was mounted, and the ceremony was widely attended.

On 5th May the completion of the reconstructed portions of Longwood Old House and the inauguration of the Longwood Museum was marked by a reception given by M. Colin, the French Consular Agent.

It is very much to be hoped that this Museum will receive the support of those to whom the historical associations of Longwood make a special appeal. There could be no place more suitable than the house in which the Emperor Napoleon died, for the deposit and care of objects connected with his exile and death, and it is of interest that the first unofficial presentations to the Museum were relics of great value and importance generously given by two prominent residents of the Island.

APPENDIX.

BOOKS ON ST. HELENA OF GENERAL INTEREST.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
"A History of the Island of St. Helena", 1808, by T. H. Brook. 2nd Edition, 1824.	Publishers to East India Company.	—
"St. Helena, 1875", by J. C. Mellis.	L. Reeve & Co., London.	£2 2s.
"St. Helena—the Historic Island", 1903, by E. L. Jackson.	Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., London.	—
*"Napoleon in Exile", 1915, by Norwood Young (Two Volumes).	Stanley Paul & Co., London.	£1 12s.
"St. Helena Who's Who", 1919, by Arnold Chaplin.	A. L. Humphreys, London.	—
"Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena", by Beatson, London, 1816.		
"Extracts from Records of St. Helena", by H. R. Janisch, C.M.G., Jamestown, 1885.		
"History of St. Helena", English Historical Review, by Sir William Foster, July, 1919.		
"Report on the Agricultural Resources of St. Helena", by D. Morris. Reprinted 1906. (Cd. 3248, Colonial Report Misc. No. 38.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	3d.
"Geological Notes on St. Helena, by various writers, with remarks on the Economic Geology of that Island, and Geological Map", by Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., April, 1931. (Colonial No. 66.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1s. 3d.
"Report on the Fisheries of St. Helena", by J. T. Cunningham, M.A., F.Z.S., 1910. (Cd. 4998, Colonial Report Misc. No. 69.)	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1d.
"Report on the Marine Molluscan Fauna of the Island of St. Helena", by Edgar A. Smith, 1890. Proceedings of Zoological Society of London, 1890, Part II, pp. 247–317.		
"St. Helene", by Octave Aubry.	Flammarion, Paris.	25 francs.

* This work contains a bibliography of 172 publications referring to the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon in St. Helena.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Obtainable from

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

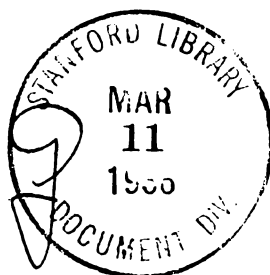
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1737



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BERMUDA, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1646 and 1691
respectively (price 9d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 9d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 93.] 21 5s.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.]

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 89—

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 90.]

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92]

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for Service. [Cmd. 4730.]

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 1934. [Cmd. 4634.]

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s.

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.]

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4490.] 5s. 6

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479]

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.]

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378]

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580]

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal

[Cmd. 4623.]

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1737

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BERMUDA, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1646 and 1691
respectively (price 9d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 9d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BERMUDA, 1934

CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND CLIMATE	2
II. GOVERNMENT	4
III. POPULATION	4
IV. HEALTH	5
V. HOUSING	5
VI. PRODUCTION	5
VII. COMMERCE	6
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	8
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	9
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	10
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	12
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	12
XIII. JUSTICE AND PRISONS	12
XIV. LEGISLATION	13
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	14
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND CLIMATE.

Geography.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' North latitude and 64° 51' West longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population in 1931 of 27,789. The estimated density of the population is 1,407 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

History.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island "La Barmuda" in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group "The Somers Islands". The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Islands".

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the Bermuda Company, the government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

Climate.

The range of temperature during 1934 was between 44.8° F. in February and 90.6° F. in July. The mean temperature for the year was 71° F. and the mean relative humidity 71.4° F. The total rainfall was 1,486.6 mm., or 3.2 mm. above the average for the past 30 years. The mean atmospheric pressure was 1,019.1 millibars.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on 1st August, 1620.

When the government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members, three of whom are official and six unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance. There are about 2,456 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only.

There are two municipalities and nine parish vestries exercising the right to impose local taxes.

III.—POPULATION.

			<i>White.</i>		<i>Coloured.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
			<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
1921 Census	...	...	3,282	3,724	6,347	6,774	20,127
1931	„	...	6,090	5,263	8,084	8,352	27,789
Increase	...	...	2,808	1,539	1,737	1,578	7,662
„ per cent.	...	...	85	41	27	23	38
			<i>1924.</i>		<i>1934.</i>		
Births	...	...	30·7	per 1,000.	29·09	per 1,000.	
Deaths	...	...	15·5	„ „	12·02	„ „	
Marriages	...	...	9·7	„ „	8·6	„ „	
Infantile mortality	...	...	103	„ „	49·8	„ „	

IV.—HEALTH.

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the anopheles has never existed in the islands, which have consequently been free from malaria. Epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified from 1930 to 1934, with the principal contributors, were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Chicken-pox ...	15	17	61	15	60
Diphtheria ...	54	8	30	23	14
Typhoid ...	8	4	7	4	5
Tuberculosis ...	13	17	11	13	14
Measles ...	460	142	—	8	5
Scarlet fever... ..	—	33	39	8	7
Whooping cough ...	2	7	22	199	—
Other diseases ...	26	45	15	12	61
	<hr/> 578 <hr/>	<hr/> 273 <hr/>	<hr/> 185 <hr/>	<hr/> 282 <hr/>	<hr/> 166 <hr/>

The number of deaths from infectious diseases in 1934 was 19, divided as follows :—from tuberculosis 9, septicaemia 4, tetanus 2.

The inoculation of school children to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in 1929 is being continued with good effect.

District Health Officers have been appointed for the Western and Eastern Districts and free clinics are held by them. These clinics are well attended and continue to prove of great value.

The provision of District Nurses by the Bermuda Welfare Society continues to contribute greatly to the general improvement in health throughout the islands.

V.—HOUSING.

The housing problem is receiving consideration at the present time as rents are high and the cost of building great.

Draft regulations for the control of buildings are still under consideration by the Legislature.

The majority of the wage-earning population own or rent well-constructed stone houses.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry of the Colony is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs.

The provision of Government packing houses and the supervision and grading of produce are having a marked effect in increasing the popularity of Bermuda products in the Canadian markets.

The following table gives the quantities of potatoes, onions, and other vegetables exported each year from 1930 to 1934, together with an estimate of the net annual value of the crop exported and consumed locally :—

	<i>Quantity (bushels).</i>	<i>Net Bermuda exports. Value. £</i>	<i>Consumed locally. Farm value. £</i>	<i>Total value of crop. £</i>
1930	441,000	138,028	177,022	315,050
1931	212,100	121,753	143,247	265,000
1932	315,000	49,465	189,235	238,700
1933	349,000	36,525	168,500	205,025
1934	349,000	33,000	168,500	201,500

The chief crops and their destinations in 1934 were as follows :—

<i>Vegetable.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Country of Destination.</i>
Potatoes... ..	27,486 bushels	United States of America
„	18,135 „	Canada
„	877 „	British West Indies
Celery	15,818 „	Canada
Carrots	24,409 „	Canada
Kale	9,402 „	United States of America
Onions	18,047 „	Canada
„	647 „	British West Indies
Tomatoes	17,045 „	Canada

The total value of the exports of local products was £51,220. This figure includes lily bulbs, of which 1,865 cases were shipped, to the value of £5,588.

Agriculture is almost entirely in the hands of small farmers of European descent. All holdings are of less than 10 acres. The total area cultivated was approximately 1,123 acres.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The most important trade carried on in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the majority of whom come from America.

Whereas formerly the winter season from December to the end of April was the only one of any importance, the present trend is for a year round season, and several of the larger hotels have found it necessary to open during the summer.

There are at least two boats a week from New York in addition to cruise boats.

The management of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. It is composed entirely of unofficials and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the traffic.

The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table :—

					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Tourists.</i>
					£	
1930	...	...	...	...	51,676	43,094
1931	...	...	...	...	58,499	47,376
1932	...	...	...	...	56,005	44,000
1933	...	...	...	...	61,270	39,878
1934	...	...	...	...	63,435	44,310

The 1934 figures do not include 29,509 arrivals in cruise ships. The expenditure on advertising annually is approximately £15,500 in the United States of America, £2,000 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain. Some £4,000 is spent locally for the entertainment of visitors. Steamer subsidies of £30,100 are included in the expenditure of this Board.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12s. 6d. on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the United States or Canada. It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows :—

					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1930	...	...	...	...	1,954,568	191,727
1931	...	...	...	...	2,463,259	119,005
1932	...	...	...	...	1,891,526	93,461
1933	...	...	...	...	1,397,066	119,578
1934	...	...	...	...	1,340,727	294,762

Imports.

				1933.	1934.
<i>From—</i>				£	£
United Kingdom	...	...		506,383	385,796
British Colonies	...	...		317,111	295,178
Foreign Countries	...	...		573,572	659,753
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				£1,397,066	£1,340,727

The chief articles of import with their value were as follows :—

Boots and shoes, £30,386 ; butter, £24,027 ; beef, £65,007 ; bran, £8,513 ; clothing, £133,326 ; electrical goods, £39,882 ; fancy goods, £101,713 ; furniture, £28,330 ; oats, £24,488 ; poultry, £20,891 ; fruit (fresh), £32,439 ; malt liquor, £27,224 ; whisky, £16,043.

Exports.

				1933.	1934.
<i>To—</i>				£	£
United Kingdom	...	...		190	318
British Colonies...	...	...		43,082	70,043
Foreign Countries	...	...		76,306	224,401
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				£119,578	£294,762

Chief Articles of Export.

				1933.	1934.
				£	£
Lily bulbs	...	...	...	4,910	5,588
Potatoes	...	...	...	24,636	14,739
Other vegetables	...	...	...	27,693	23,083

Competition in practically all branches of trade is keen. Import business is conducted either through local commission agents, or through the placing of orders by buyers who visit centres of production during the summer.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural labourers	...	6s. to 10s. a day.	54 hours a week.
Masons	...	16s. to 20s. a day.	53 hours a week.
Painters and carpenters	...	14s. to 20s. a day.	ditto.
Building labourers	...	8s. to 10s. a day.	ditto.
Cooks	...	£4 to £7 a month.	
Maids	...	£2 10s. to £4 10s. a month.	
Coachmen	...	£1 10s. to £2 a week.	

Cost of Living.

The standard of living in Bermuda is very high, and is reflected in high prices. Prior to the opening, in November, 1931, of the Bermuda Railway, the only form of land transport other than

bicycle was either by carrier bus or by carriage, with a nominal minimum fare of 3s. for half a mile or less and 8s. for over one mile and under two. Electricity costs 9d. per kilowatt for light and 4d. for power, with certain discounts. Other expenses are proportionately high. The upkeep of a horse and trap costs about £200 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. There are separate schools for white and coloured children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races. The total number of children of school age in the Colony was 3,629 in 1934. The average number of pupils registered in the schools was 4,181, and the average attendance 3,567 or 85 per cent.

The statistical records regarding the children of school age in 1934 are as follows :—

	<i>White.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Aided Schools	834	2,238	3,072
Unaided	218	216	434
Taught at home	7	6	13
Physically or mentally unfit	41	69	110
	<hr/> 1,100	<hr/> 2,529	<hr/> 3,629

Thirty schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 19 by coloured children.

The total expenditure on education in 1934 was £26,479, of which the principal items were :—

	£
Administration	1,588
Pensions	722
Scholarships	1,001
Buildings	512
General Grant	20,256
Special Grants	2,400

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held annually in December; and every year candidates from five of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local university, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes' Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are :—

(a) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this scholarship is £200.

(b) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship, also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years "to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

(c) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £300 for one year at a University Training Department in Great Britain.

(d) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £200 for one year at an approved Training College in Great Britain.

(e) Two Scholarships for two years each at a Training College in Jamaica of an annual value of £110 for a man and £90 for a woman.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 7,101,429 tons.

The following table shows the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships :—

				<i>British.</i>		
				<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entered ...	...	2,689,980			937	2,690,917
Cleared ...	...	2,674,569			937	2,675,506
Total British shipping ...				...	...	5,366,423
				<i>Foreign.</i>		
				<i>Steam.</i>	<i>Sail.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Entered ...	...	862,328			3,437	865,765
Cleared ...	...	865,804			3,437	869,241
Total foreign shipping ...				...	...	1,735,006

In addition to the regular service with New York with from one to four steamers running weekly according to the season, the service with the West Indies and Canada for passengers and freight was maintained at fortnightly intervals throughout the year by the Canadian National Steamships.

Direct passenger service was maintained between England and Bermuda by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Elders and Fyffes, Limited. The Royal Mail Company and the London Direct Line were mainly responsible for the freight service from the United Kingdom.

Railways.

A light standard gauge railway 22 miles in length connects both ends of the island to Hamilton.

Roads.

No development of any importance took place.

Postal.

Three hundred and forty-four mails were received from overseas and 247 despatched. The volume of business generally is probably greater relatively than that of any other Colony owing to the constant stream of tourists. The number of parcels received was 52,492. The money order business amounted to £57,572. Of this, orders to the value of £53,624 were issued and £3,948 paid. The transit to London for mails is usually eleven days. The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire is 1½d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce.

Cables and Wireless.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company maintain a line to Halifax, and the Direct West Indies Company a line to Jamaica via Turks Islands. The full-rate charges are : New York 1s. 6d., and England 2s. 4d. a word. There is a week-end letter service to Great Britain at a minimum charge of 11s. 8d. (for twenty words).

In 1925 a licence was granted to the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company granting them a monopoly of commercial wireless traffic, the right being reserved to the Government to take over the station at the end of ten or fifteen years. The station was completed by the end of 1927 but was not open for traffic. The call sign is G Z H. The system of transmission is Marconi C.W. Valve 25 KW. The wave-length is between 2,750 and 3,000 metres and the range 2,500 miles. There is also a 1.5 KW. quenched gap set, tuned to 600, 650, 750, and 800 metres for working with ship stations. Wireless telephonic communication is now maintained with New York and, by relay, to Canada, Europe, Bahamas, Hawaii, Mexico, and Cuba as well as to ships at sea.

Telephones.

There are about 1,500 miles of telephone line owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £12 (residential) to £20 per annum. There is no limit to

the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges. The system is automatic throughout the Colony. The number of subscribers is 1,650.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £773,539 and £804,890 respectively.

English currency, weights and measures are the legal standards.

Bermuda has issued £1 and 10s. notes to supplement the supply of English notes, which is small.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The heaviest item of expenditure under this head for a number of years has been the cost of widening and deepening the approaches to the Colony by sea. A sum of £508,718 has been spent on this object since 1910. The Narrows Ship Channel has been widened to 450 feet and deepened to 31 feet throughout, and a general plan for the improvement of the Channel is being carried out.

During the year 1934, 32 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Public Works Department was on dredging and 68 per cent. on general works.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND PRISONS.

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court and three Magisterial Courts.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and one or two Assistant Justices.

The Magisterial Courts are presided over by one Police Magistrate each.

During the year, 153 persons were committed to prison as against 301 in 1933. Of these 139 were men; 51 were first offenders. 2 were sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more, and 110 for three months or less.

During the year, 1,685 persons were prosecuted, of whom 104 were discharged, 1,539 punished on summary conviction, and 25 convicted for offences against property and 14 for offences against the person.

There are two prisons in the Colony, the one at Hamilton accommodating 45 prisoners, and the one at St. George's 37 prisoners. There are no associated wards, each prisoner being provided with a cell. The male prisoners break stone for the metalling of the roads, and the female prisoners remake bedding for the Military authorities. Extra-mural labour is carried out by the male prisoners.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Acts passed during 1934 included the following:—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
1.	The Motor Car Act, 1934.
2.	The Cycle Registration Act, 1921, Amendment Act, 1934.
3.	The Trustee Act, 1876, Amendment Act, 1934.
4.	The Dredger Loan Act, 1934.
5.	The Animals Protection Act, 1923, Amendment Act, 1934.
6.	The Revenue Department Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1934.
7.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1933, Amendment Act, 1934.
8.	The Bills of Exchange Act, 1934.
9.	The Warden of Prisons Act, 1934.
10.	The Ingham and Wilkinson, Limited, Act, 1934.
11.	The Immigration Acts, Amendment Act, 1934.
12.	The Percy Wilfred Graham Shelley Allowance Act, 1934.
13.	The Public Officers Leave Act, 1934.
14.	The Bermuda Volunteer Acts, Amendment Act, 1934.
15.	The New York Communication Act, 1934.
16.	The Liquor License Act, 1921, Amendment Act, 1934.
17.	The School Teachers Superannuation Act, 1934.
18.	The Bermuda Air Base Act, 1934.
19.	The Retired Pilots Allowance Act, 1934.
20.	The Shelly Bay Company Act, 1934.
21.	The Speaker's Pension Act, 1929, Amendment Act, 1934.
22.	The Bulk Sales Act, 1934.
23.	The Dental Registration Act, 1911, Amendment Act, 1934.
24.	The Audit Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1934.
25.	The Appropriation Act, 1933, Amendment Act, 1934.
26.	The Municipalities Act, 1923, Amendment Act, 1934.
27.	The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1934.
28.	The Escheats Act, 1871, Amendment Act, 1934.
29.	The Appropriation Act, 1933, Amendment Act (No. 2) 1934.
30.	The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Act, 1934.
31.	The Pembroke Rectory Land Act, 1934.
32.	The Companies Act, 1934.
33.	The Hotel Bermudiana Company Act, 1934.
34.	The Charles Maxwell Allen Relief Act, 1934.
35.	The Interpretation Act, 1907, Amendment Act, 1934.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
36.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1933, Amendment Act, 1934.
37.	The Walter Clerk Smith Act, 1934.
38.	The Imperial Defence Contributions Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1934.
39.	The Dogs Act, 1925, Amendment Act, 1934.
40.	The Bermuda Currency Notes Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1934.
41.	The Legitimacy Act, 1933, Amendment Act, 1934.
42.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1934.
43.	The Hamilton Bermuda Hotel Company Act, 1934.
44.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1934.
45.	The Jury Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1934.
46.	The School Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1934, Amendment Act, 1934.
47.	The New York Communication Act (No 2), 1934.
48.	The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1934.
49.	The Appropriation Act, 1934.
50.	The Police Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1934.
51.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1934.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1930–1934 :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Recurrent Expenditure.</i>	<i>Expenditure from Reserves.</i>
			£	£	£
1930	...	...	429,190	409,572	—
1931	...	...	464,351	458,700	—
1932	...	...	462,607	443,501	—
1933	...	...	438,226	414,667	—
1934	...	...	363,473	372,065	—

Of the total revenue for the year, £228,390 represents Customs receipts.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties.

There is a Government Note issue of £1 and 10s. denominations. Notes in circulation at 31st December, 1934 amounted to £156,816.

The value of the investments held as security for this liability was £205,967 on 1st January, 1935. There is no coin reserve, but a liquid reserve of £10,000 is maintained in England in addition to the invested reserve.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors in the Savings Bank on 31st December was £86,254, against £90,503 and £98,692 in 1933 and 1932 respectively.

The public debt of the Colony stood at £112,756 at the end of the year. A sum of £45,000 was borrowed in 1920, £5,000 in 1925, £20,000 in 1927, and the balance in 1930. The amount to the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £42,350.

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1934, was £179,293.

The total assets amounted to £422,364 of which £215,967 was held for Government Notes redemption, £98,160 for the Savings Bank, and £56,629 for the Superannuation Fund.

The revenue from specific Customs tariffs was derived as follows :—

						£
From <i>ad valorem</i> duties	...	...	...	...	...	82,787
„ surtax	...	...	...	...	...	27,161
„ duty on spirits	...	...	...	...	...	17,464
„ cigars and cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	14,025
„ rum	...	...	...	...	...	15,252
„ malt liquor	...	...	...	...	...	8,773
„ export tax	...	...	...	...	...	8,222

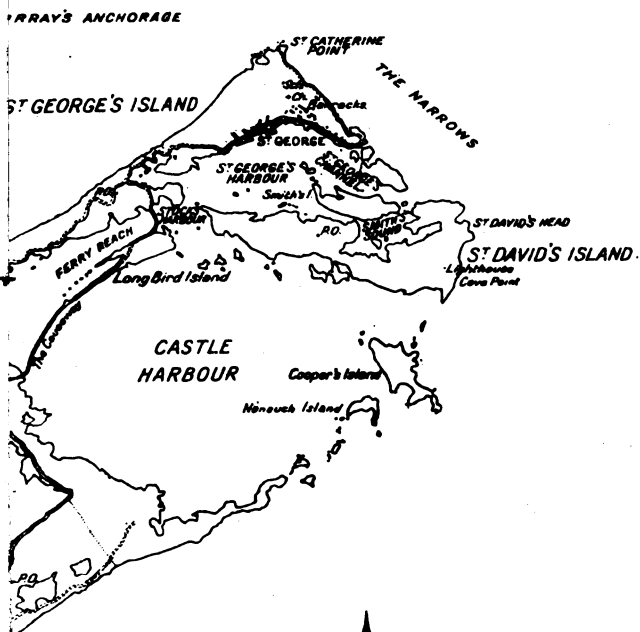
There is a stamp duty of 12s. 6d. on each passenger ticket entitling any person to leave Bermuda. Revenue from this source is about £36,000. A stamp duty of 1d. is payable in respect of all receipts for £1 or more and in respect of all cheques.

W. Lon. 64° 54'

W. Lon. 64° 37'

N. Lat.
32° 25'

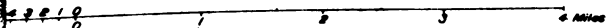
A T



LOBSTER P.

THE ISLANDS OF BERMUDA.

Scale of Miles



Parish Boundaries

N. Lat.
32° 10'

W. Lon. 64° 54'

W. Lon. 64° 37'

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
DUNBURY 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

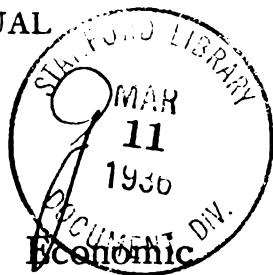
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5342 COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1738



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BAHAMAS, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1614 and 1661
respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. od. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1738

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BAHAMAS, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1614 and 1661
respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. od. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BAHAMAS FOR 1934

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	4
III. POPULATION	5
IV. HEALTH	6
V. HOUSING	7
VI. PRODUCTION	7
VII. COMMERCE	10
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	11
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	12
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	13
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	15
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	16
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE	16
XIV. LEGISLATION	17
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	18
APPENDIX—BAHAMAS PUBLICATIONS	19
SKETCH MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony of the Bahamas consists of an archipelago of islands, "cays," and rocks lying to the east of Florida and the north of Cuba. They lie along two great banks of unequal size called the Little Bahama Bank and the Great Bahama Bank.

In addition to the islands there are numerous cays and rocks, the total area of the Colony being about 4,400 square miles. It is said that there are about 700 islands and over 2,000 rocks. The

islands are, as a rule, long, narrow, and low-lying. The ground is very rocky, but the honeycomb rock contains pockets of rich fertile soil.

There are no mountains and very few hills, but the islands are by no means lacking in beauty, the pure white sand of the beaches and the wonderful colouring of the sea making a picture not easily matched. It is probable that the islands were at one time thickly wooded, but little forest remains except on Abaco, Andros, and Grand Bahama. On these three islands there are extensive pine forests, and a certain amount of mahogany and hardwood exists on Andros.

Climate.

The winter climate of the Bahamas is most delightful. Frost is unknown, the average temperature is about 70° Fahrenheit, the rainfall is slight, and cool breezes prevail. The rainy months are May, June, September, and October, and it is during these months that the greatest heat is experienced, the temperature ranging from 80° to 90°. Although the heat during the summer months is trying, and the mosquitoes and sandflies are troublesome, the islands are never unhealthy.

History.

At the time when the Bahamas were first discovered, that is to say in 1492, they were inhabited by a race of Indians who were removed to Haiti by the Spaniards to work in the mines. A few stone implements are occasionally found, but, apart from this, there is no trace of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Spaniards made no attempt to colonize the islands, which remained uninhabited until about the year 1629, when they were included in a Royal Grant, from which date they were visited from time to time by settlers from Bermuda. Earlier than that, namely, 1578, they were already regarded as part of the British domains. In 1647, a Company of "Eleutherian Adventurers" was formed in London for the purpose of colonizing the islands, which were granted by Parliament to the Company despite the earlier Royal Grant. In 1670, yet a third grant was made by Charles II, vesting the islands in six Lords Proprietors.

Two years after the grant of the charter the first Governor was appointed by the Lords Proprietors. He and his successors found it extremely difficult to cope with the buccaneers, who at this time were the virtual rulers of the country. In 1673, one Governor was seized and deported to Jamaica; in 1690, another was deposed and imprisoned; and it seems that the only Governors who escaped trouble were those who left the inhabitants to do as they pleased. In addition to internal troubles the Governors appointed by the Lords Proprietors had to deal with invasion. In 1680, the Spaniards destroyed the settlement and carried off the Governor to Cuba. In 1703, a combined force of French and Spaniards destroyed Nassau

and carried off the negro slaves, most of the white inhabitants fleeing to Carolina. The new Governor, who arrived in 1704, found New Providence totally uninhabited, and returned to England.

Within a few years, however, Nassau was re-established as the headquarters of the pirates in West Indian waters, and so great were the depredations of these pirates that the British Government found it necessary to send out a Governor to control the Colony and drive the pirates from their stronghold. This Governor, Captain Woodes Rogers, arrived in Nassau in 1718, and in December of that year eight of the leading pirates were executed and the others compelled to give up their nefarious trade. A period of comparative quiet followed. In 1776, however, a fleet belonging to the rebellious American Colonies captured the town of Nassau and carried off the Governor, but after a few days the place was evacuated. Five years later a Spanish force took possession of Nassau and left a garrison, but in 1783 the Spaniards were driven out by a British expedition.

The subsequent history of the Bahamas is comparatively uneventful. The abolition of slavery in 1838 caused an economic and social change; the outbreak of Civil War in the United States led to a period of considerable prosperity in the Colony which, between the years 1861 and 1865, became a depot for vessels running the "blockade" imposed against the Confederate States.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of the Bahamas is similar to those of the North American Colonies prior to the War of Independence. The Government is modelled upon that of England in the early days, the Governor representing the Sovereign, and the nominated Legislative Council and the elected House of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

"The Eleutherian Adventurers" who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647 brought with them a conception of representative Government already established in Bermuda, and the affairs of the infant Settlement were managed by a Governor, a Council, and an elected Senate. The Charter of 1670 to the Lords Proprietors provided for an elected House of Assembly, and the Constitution, much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the Colony. The Bahamas enjoy representative, though not responsible, Government. The Executive Government is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who has the power of veto, and is advised by an Executive Council. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation are vested by law in the Governor in Council.

The Legislative Council, consisting of nine members nominated by the Crown, has the right to initiate legislation (other than money

bills), to amend bills passed by the House of Assembly (other than money bills), and to reject altogether any bills, even those dealing with money.

The House of Assembly is composed of 29 members elected for 15 districts. The qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The Out Islands seldom return a member of their own community, their 21 representatives being generally inhabitants of New Providence. The qualification for electors is ownership of land to the value of £5 or the occupation of houses of an annual rental value of £2 8s. in New Providence or half that amount in the Out Islands. Women have not the vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor, as occurred in June, 1928.

No forms of local Government exist.

III.—POPULATION.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the Group :—

<i>Island.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Population at last census (1931).</i>
Abaco	776	4,233
Andros	1,600	7,071
Berry Islands	14	222
Bimini	8	736
Eleuthera and Harbour Island ...	166	7,527
Exuma and Cays	100	3,774
Grand Bahama	430	2,241
Inagua	560	667
Long Island	130	4,515
Fortune Island Group (including Long Cay, Acklin's and Crooked Islands)	204	3,238
Mayaguana	96	518
New Providence	58	19,756
Ragged Island Group	5	424
Rum Cay	29	252
Cat Island	160	3,959
San Salvador or Watling	60	675
Totals ...	4,396	59,808

The estimated population of the whole Colony on 31st December, 1934, was 59,751.

The total population is thus approximately 60,000, mostly of African race. There is, however, a larger proportion of whites in the Bahamas than in any other West Indian Colony, many of them being descendants of soldiers who settled in the Bahamas after the War of American Independence. English is the only language spoken.

Births.—There were 2,006 births in the Colony during the year, or 33.5 per 1,000.

Deaths.—There were 1,028 deaths in the Colony during the year, or 17.1 per 1,000.

Marriages.—There were 459 marriages during the year in the whole Colony.

Infantile Mortality.—Figures are only available for New Providence, where there were 60 deaths under one year, or 103.9 per 1,000.

Emigration and Immigration.—During the year 7,578 persons left the Colony and 7,654 were admitted, of whom a large proportion were winter visitors.

IV.—HEALTH.

The climate of the Colony is most conducive to good health, and Nassau, the capital, can boast of an excellent pipe-borne water supply and an up-to-date sewerage system, as well as an ice plant. The city water and the ice manufactured from it are analysed monthly and have shown a high bacteriological standard. There have been no epidemics during the year. Malaria is not common in Nassau and practically all cases are imported from other countries or from the southern islands of the Colony. The Infant Welfare Association, which is financed by public subscriptions and an annual contribution from the Government, is doing excellent work. It employs one trained nurse and holds three clinics a week which are attended by a private practitioner. Much valuable work is also done by the Pre-natal Clinic which is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Mission. The Government expended a total sum of £24,408 8s. 10d. on its Medical and Sanitary Departments during the year 1934. The Medical Department had a staff of three Medical Officers and four Nurses at the Bahamas General Hospital in Nassau, and five District Medical Officers at the Out Island stations. The Department operates a general hospital, a lunatic asylum, an infirmary, a venereal clinic, a dental clinic, and a leper compound. The last named, which is located in New Providence, is situated well away from any inhabited part of the island.

The following is a table of the principal groups of diseases treated at the Bahamas General Hospital during the year, together with the mortality arising from these diseases:—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>
Typhoid fever	32	6
Tuberculosis	86	57
Venereal diseases	279	24
Pellagra	29	10
Diseases of the heart	17	8
Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years	29	11
Puerperal eclampsia	3	3
Diseases of infancy	18	13

The above diseases occurred chiefly among the wage-earning population. There are no estates, mines, or factories in the Colony.

V.—HOUSING.

Wage-earners are found almost only in Nassau. Their housing consists principally of wooden two or three-roomed structures with separate outside kitchen and pit-latrine and devoid of other sanitary installations. Water is most generally supplied by wells. Some houses are owned by the occupants; others are rented, the rate being 4s. to 8s. a week. Such houses are invariably built on separate plots, so that there is no crowding of houses or slum condition.

The most urgent need is the replacement of numerous dwellings of such poor construction that they are incapable of withstanding hurricane winds of any great velocity. In an effort to improve on this condition, over 100 houses of special hurricane-proof design were built at public expense in replacement of houses destroyed in the hurricane of September, 1929. The cost of these houses, varying from £45 to £75, was made recoverable by weekly payments to be spread over four years, and it was hoped that the receipts would be available for further construction of houses for the wage-earning class, but the collection of instalments has proved difficult, and the scheme as originally contemplated cannot be developed until a substantial proportion of the capital outlay has been recovered. No building societies exist in the Colony.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The natural resources of the Colony are marine, agricultural, and forest products. Excepting for forest exploitation on Abaco Island, production is conducted individually, there being neither factories, plantations, nor mines anywhere in the Colony.

Of the products of the Colony, sponge, tomatoes, shell, salt, and timber are exported; other commodities are at the present time produced only for local consumption. No actual distinction exists between cultivation or other forms of production by persons of European and non-European descent. The former are principally engaged in commerce and the latter mainly in production; but persons of both races may be found engaged in one or the other of these pursuits, and such limited agricultural employment as exists is not restricted entirely to one race.

Most important of the marine products is sponge. Of late years the output has been considerably diminished, due, apparently, to depletion of the supply resulting in part from ruthless fishing, but more especially from wholesale destruction of sponges with each successive hurricane. Artificial sponge culture has been resorted to with encouraging results around Andros and Exuma Islands.

Coarse salt was formerly won in considerable quantities from salt-ponds in several islands. Efforts are now being made to revive the trade and to produce a cleaner grade of salt which will sell more readily than the quality hitherto produced.

Fisheries.—Fish abound in the Bahamas, but normally only sufficient are caught for local consumption, there being little attempt at export. There was an increased export to Florida during the year of crawfish from Bimini, Grand Bahama and Abaco. The Agricultural and Marine Products Board has fixed a size limit and imposed other restrictions in addition to a close season with a view to guarding against the extermination of the crawfish. Conch and tortoise shell find a limited market. There is a steady growth in the shark industry, which is carried on principally at Abaco.

Agriculture.—The rocky nature of the land and the paucity of the soil in the Bahamas unquestionably present difficulties in the way of peasant farming. Nevertheless, the islands have in the past been highly productive of sub-tropical cultivations and in years gone by a lively export trade existed. The present unproductive condition is manifestly due less to natural factors than to modern conditions which have attracted the peasants from the land. Another contributory factor may have been the havoc caused by the hurricanes during the seven years 1926-32.

Apart from staple foods, unfortunately produced in quantities insufficient to meet local demands, the principal cultivation at the present time is tomatoes. The Bahamas tomatoes are of the finest quality and in the past have found a ready sale on the New York market, where they can be placed somewhat earlier than Florida produce. The imposition of a higher tariff, coupled with competition from Cuba and Mexico, so severely handicaps Bahamas produce that exportation to New York has now ceased; but exportation to Canada was developed in 1931 and the trade has been diverted from New York to Montreal and Halifax. The industry enjoyed a very successful season this year.

Sisal production, once the premier industry of the Colony, has practically become extinct. The high cost of labour precludes the operation of plantations and decorticating factories, and the salt-water-retted product has practically ceased to find a market.

Down to the early years of the present century considerable quantities of citrus fruits were exported. The industry then met with keen competition from Florida and was finally ruined by infestation by the Blue Grey Fly pest. The fly, however, is now well under control and very successful efforts have been made in recent years to restore the cultivation of citrus. There is every prospect of the production in the near future being more than sufficient to meet local requirements.

Stock and poultry raising is conducted on a very limited scale for local consumption, but is hardly sufficient to supply the local demand.

The following table gives the quantity and value of each of the principal articles of local produce exported from the Colony during the past five years :—

			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cascarilla bark	... .. lb.		89,800	31,360	24,528	27,388	48,944
	£		3,538	1,704	1,484	946	1,644
Tomatoes, raw	... .. m. bushels		169	99	165	120	112
	£		89,336	51,502	75,311	26,451	20,444
Sisal hemp	... .. tons		308	21	81	22	158
	£		5,153	244	484	162	1,371
Abaco pine timber	... .. m. feet		281	2,010	5,466	4,347	1,649
	£		5,206	10,015	26,799	22,724	7,403
Woods, other	... .. tons		69	29	51	130	30
	£		274	110	261	605	120
Shell, tortoise	... .. lb.		4,233	4,978	5,524	3,622	6,543
	£		7,003	6,165	6,677	3,510	6,782
Shell, conch	... .. no.		82,000	58,869	38,603	34,653	84,567
	£		354	396	281	196	343
Sponge	... .. m. lb.		550	684	683	864	679
	£		75,351	85,340	77,992	84,562	58,250
Salt	... .. m. bushels		88	53	7	79	88
	£		876	970	126	765	1,087

The following table shows the number of acres of various crops under cultivation and the quantity of live stock in the Colony :—

Crops.	Acres.	Live stock.	Number.
Citrus	260	Horses	1,894
Cocoanuts	603	Horned cattle	2,179
Onions	70	Sheep	17,505
Pineapples	29	Goats	10,801
Sisal	4,572	Swine	4,702
Tomatoes	1,158	Poultry	38,078
Other Products	19,327		
Total	26,019	Total	75,159

It is difficult to assess the number of persons engaged in agriculture. Practically everyone not engaged in commerce cultivates in a small way for his own needs. On the other hand, comparatively few live solely by cultivation of the soil.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of the Colony's trade during the last five years was as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,662,423	1,249,827	940,063	929,731	728,299
Exports	334,986	287,562	263,886	180,151	202,480
Total (excluding specie) ...	1,997,409	1,537,389	1,203,949	1,109,882	930,779

The values of imports from the three principal countries of origin for the same period were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	323,259	264,880	228,336	251,294	182,531
Canada	511,010	359,772	221,444	261,558	135,100
United States of America	606,144	438,596	334,501	259,935	267,773

The values of the principal classes of articles imported were as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	675,639	519,896	275,926	333,408	146,302
Wines	42,115	21,991	14,226	13,755	12,695
Cordials and liqueurs ...	9,535	7,071	4,670	4,139	3,334
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	19,187	17,664	17,336	13,429	12,442
Food-stuffs	292,643	236,621	240,569	227,204	187,828
Lumber and shingles ...	44,692	16,242	12,239	14,671	15,822
Boots and shoes	18,982	14,550	13,586	13,886	12,541
Cotton manufactures ...	42,558	35,742	34,559	26,868	30,469
Metals, iron and steel, manufactures of.	30,724	19,709	7,089	5,864	11,142
Oils	49,414	42,641	39,018	32,419	32,022
Motor cars, trucks, and parts.	18,016	12,801	7,345	15,235	19,25

The principal exports of local produce were :—

	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£
Tomatoes (m. bush.)	112	20,444
Cascarilla Bark (cwt.)	437	1,644
Lumber (m. feet)	1,649	7,403
Tortoise shell (lb.)	6,543	6,782
Sponge (m. lb.)	678	57,970

Of these products, cascarilla bark was exported to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, tomatoes to Canada, and tortoise shell to the United Kingdom. The lumber export was to Jamaica and Turks Island. Sponge was exported to eight countries of Europe, and to the United States of America, Canada and Japan, the major portion going to the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Holland.

Trade with the United Kingdom is hampered considerably by difficulties of communication. There is no direct freight service, and the cargo steamers take about three weeks from England to the Bahamas and still longer on the return journey. New York, on the other hand, is less than three days by steamer from the Bahamas, and the ports of Florida are within a day's steaming. In these circumstances it is explicable that there has been a close trade relationship between the Bahamas and the United States in the past; but, as a result of the Trade Agreement between Canada and the West Indies, the volume of trade with the Dominion has steadily increased, and of late, there has been a strong tendency to import from the United Kingdom. Generally speaking, increasing interest in trade with the Empire has manifested itself, and only the difficulties of communication retard progress in this direction.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The following are the wages paid to Government employees during a working week of five days :—

	<i>Per Day.</i>
	<i>Shs.</i>
Blacksmiths	17
Carpenters	8 to 10
Labourers	3 to 5½
Masons	6 to 8
Painters	4 to 6
Plumbers	10 to 12
Truck drivers	6 to 7

Government and private employees usually work 8½ hours a day. Cooks and housemaids receive from 10s. to 20s. per week and work about 10 hours a day. Labourers employed in industries or by private persons receive wages ranging from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a day.

The labourer's staple articles of diet are flour, fish, hominy, meal, and sugar, and he spends about 9d. a day on his food. He can obtain lodging for about 4s. a week. He is saved the expense of educating his children or providing medical treatment, as both these are furnished by the Government without cost to him.

Average cost of living for officials.—The cost of living in New Providence would be the same whether the officer lived in the town (Nassau) or in the country. In any case the cost is very high. Only wealthy persons could live in the first-class hotels, which are open only in the winter. A single man might be able to live in a small hotel or boarding-house for £6 a week throughout the year, in which case his total expenses should not exceed £450 a year. Under similar conditions a married man with his wife might live for about £600 a year. A bungalow could be obtained for about £150 a year, in which case, without children, a married couple should be able to live on about £600 a year. In the Out Islands there are no hotels or boarding-houses, and suitable bungalows would be difficult to obtain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and fourteen years and is provided at public expense under the direction of the Board of Education. The average cost per pupil on the roll for the year was £1 10s. 3d. The total amount voted to the Board of Education in respect to the Financial Year 1934-35 was £16,290.

The Board maintained 55 schools, and grants-in-aid were paid to 59 other schools. The total pupil roll was 11,246. Owing to the scattered population, this relatively large number of schools is not entirely adequate. Not a few children are out of reach of any school, and in some localities attendance at school entails a certain amount of hardship on young children.

In conformity with the agricultural policy of the Government, prominence has been given in all Board schools to agricultural training. This is becoming an outstanding feature of education in the Bahamas. Sewing lessons for girl pupils have been introduced in 49 schools, and a centre for cooking classes for girls and one for woodwork classes for boys have been established in Nassau.

The Board employed 90 teachers (principal and assistant), among whom were eight from other West Indian Colonies, and in addition 59 grant-in-aid teachers. The shortage of qualified teachers within the Colony has proved a great handicap to education, and it was partly with a view to improvement in this direction that a Government High School was established some years ago. Secondary education is otherwise afforded in schools maintained by several religious bodies, which are assisted by grants-in-aid from the Government.

Welfare Institutions.—An infirmary, and lunatic and leper asylums, the inmates of which are admitted free of charge, are maintained by the Government and are under the management of the Bahamas General Hospital. Free medical treatment is also afforded to those unable to pay for it, and free rations were issued to 567 paupers in the Colony during the year 1934. The Infant Welfare Association and the Pre-Natal Clinic likewise provide free advice and treatment. The Dundas Civic Centre, which receives a Government subsidy, is supplying a long-felt want by training cooks, housemaids, and hotel waiters, and is affording general household training to others not engaged in domestic service.

There are certain charitable organizations in the Colony, but the native population largely provides for sickness and death insurance by membership of one of the many Friendly Societies existing in the Colony. There is no compulsory insurance in effect in the Bahamas. In New Providence there are several recreation grounds where rugby and association football, polo, cricket, and other games are freely indulged in. There are four cinema theatres, two of which give nightly performances.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

During the year, 1,955 steamers and sailing vessels, of a total tonnage of 3,678,550, entered and cleared the ports of the Colony. Of this number, 1,036 vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,622,159, called at Nassau. Regular monthly services of cargo vessels from England are maintained by the Leyland and Harrison Lines and the Royal Mail Line. The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company has inaugurated a service with this Colony, and during the year 1934, twenty-two calls were made at Nassau by ships of this line which landed 179 and embarked 125 passengers. This service fulfils a long-felt want for direct communication with the United Kingdom at moderate cost and by comfortable ships which perform the voyage within fourteen days. A weekly passenger and freight service to New York is maintained in the winter months by the Munson Line, which is under contract with the Bahamas Government; a passenger service to Miami is also maintained by this steamship line. The Canadian National Steamships vessels call at Nassau every two weeks en route from Montreal or Halifax via Bermuda to Jamaica; in the winter these vessels also call at Boston. A weekly service for carriage of fruit is maintained by the same line during the tomato season. This line is in receipt of a Government subsidy. The only other port at which there is any considerable shipping is Inagua, where 17 vessels of 16,614 tons have entered. Steamers of a Dutch line call at this port to embark stevedores to work cargoes at South American ports. During the tourist season from November to April numerous large cruise vessels call at Nassau.

A daily service between Nassau and Miami by planes carrying 20 passengers has been maintained by the Pan-American Airways Incorporated during the winter. During the summer this service was performed with 14 and 20 passenger planes, twice weekly—Mondays and Fridays.

Communication with the Out Islands is maintained by sailing vessels and motor boats. Regular mail, passenger and freight services by such vessels are maintained to all islands, under Government contract.

There are numerous lighthouses on the various islands, some maintained by the British Board of Trade and others by the Bahamas Government. The waters of the Colony are full of shoals and rocks, and navigation is difficult.

Roads.—In New Providence there are good roads, and considerable numbers of motors and carriages are in use, over 1,135 motor vehicles being licensed. During recent years the roads in New Providence have been greatly improved; most of the roads in the city have been oiled, and the main country roads east and west of the city have been rebuilt and oiled for a number of miles. In the Out Islands there is little wheeled traffic, and most of the roads are impassable for vehicles. In accordance with the general policy adopted with respect to development of the Out Islands, road development has been undertaken on one island at a time. A good earth road, about 70 miles in length, in the island of Eleuthera has done much to facilitate agricultural development on that island. A similar road has been roughly constructed throughout the length of Long Island.

Post Office.—The various postal services have been well maintained during the year. The cash-on-delivery system is in use in New Providence. Mails to and from the United Kingdom pass through the United States of America, as there is no direct mail service. Domestic parcel post was established some years ago, and all district post offices are money-order offices. The issue of money-orders on United States post offices was suspended owing to the fluctuations in exchange.

Telegraph communication is effected by wireless services, maintained and operated by the Bahamas Government, consisting of a central station at Nassau, New Providence, with eighteen stations on the other islands of the Bahamas group.

The Nassau station maintains continuous watch on the following wave lengths :—600 metres (500 KC/s) with alternative waves on 659 metres (455 KC/s), ICW and CW, for marine communication: 2,176 (137.9 KC/s), at 35 to 45 minutes past each hour; 17.61 metres (17,040 KC/s), 18.26 metres (16,430 KC/s) at the hour to ten minutes past between 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., odd hours. 24 metres (12,500 KC/s) at the hour to ten minutes past, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. even hours. 36 metres (8,333 KC/s) at the hour to ten minutes past 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. each hour. High frequency communications for point to point services are on 96 metres (3,126 KC/s), 90 metres

3,331 KC/s), 70 metres (4,260 KC/s), 52 metres (5,769 KC/s), and on 54 metres (5,495 KC/s), and 96 metres (3,126 KC/s) for aircraft and airport communications. High frequency transmitters and receivers have also been supplied to the twelve most important Out Island stations and operate fixed services with Nassau and each other on 56.6 metres (5,300 KC/s). The remaining six Out Island stations communicate on 56.6 metres (5,300 KC/s) low power CW, with each other. In addition Inagua is equipped for marine work on 600 metres (500 KC/s) with an alternative wave of 659 metres (455 KC/s). Long distance telephone on short wave 66.44 metres (4,512.5 KC/s) is in operation at Nassau connecting through Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, to all points in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Great Britain, Europe, Bermuda and ships at sea so fitted, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

The Out Island stations have proved of great benefit to the industries of the islands, and are very useful for administrative purposes and for the dissemination of storm warnings.

Telephones.—In Nassau there is a telephone system owned and operated by the Bahamas Government with 1,011 subscribers. Of the other islands of the Bahamas group, Eleuthera has some 40 miles of telephone line, Cat Island, 30 miles of line and Long Island 5 miles of line, connecting the principal settlements to the wireless stations on the islands in question.

XL.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.—The only bank doing business in the Colony, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank, is the Nassau Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. For the year ended 30th November, 1934, it had deposits in the Colony amounting to £669,414. The Post Office Savings Bank had at the end of June, 1934, 6,696 depositors with deposits to their credit amounting to £55,492. There are as yet no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

Currency.—The British Currency Act (Chapter 159) declares British sterling to be the money of account and requires all accounts to be kept in sterling. £73,400 in local Government currency notes of 4s., 10s., and £1 denominations is in circulation in the Colony, in addition to about £25,000 in British silver coin. United States currency is not legal tender in the Colony, but gold and silver certificates are accepted at rates based on the rate of sterling in New York on the day of negotiation. These certificates are in circulation particularly during the winter owing to the presence of American visitors.

Weights and Measures.—By the Weights and Measures Act (Chapter 172) weights and measures are fixed at the standard of those used in England previous to the introduction of Imperial weights and measures. Imperial weights and measures are used, however, in the collection of duties on imports.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department superintends the maintenance and construction of all public works, including the water supply, as well as sewerage and drainage works, lighthouses, etc., on behalf of the Public Board of Works. This Board, which consists of five members, is appointed annually by the Governor, and all funds for public works are voted to it by the Legislature. The Department also supervises the carrying out of work for other Public Boards and for the Government.

No important works of construction were carried out by the Public Works Department during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The law in force in the Colony is the Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement, certain applied Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the Acts passed by the Local Legislature. The Supreme Court is presided over by a Chief Justice; appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There is a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate in Nassau who goes on circuit annually in the Out Islands to try appeals from the decisions of the Commissioners in charge of each district. The Registrar-General also makes a similar circuit once a year.

The establishment of the Colony's armed Police Force is four officers and 125 other ranks, but owing to the need for economy the active strength of the Force has now been reduced to four officers and 110 other ranks. The Force is stationed chiefly at Nassau. Four constables are stationed on the Out Islands, together with a number of local and district constables who are responsible for the policing of their various districts.

All long-term prisoners are sent to the central prison in Nassau, which accommodates 102 male and 16 female prisoners.

The health of the prisoners during the year was very good on the whole, the main diseases occurring amongst the prisoners being pulmonary, venereal, and skin diseases, and constipation.

There is no separate provision for juveniles in the central prison, but this class of offender is committed to the Industrial School, a reformatory, managed by a Visiting Committee, where agriculture and other crafts are taught in conjunction with elementary schooling.

Payment of fines by instalments is permitted in suitable cases, but the necessity seldom arises. The Penal Code provides for placing offenders on probation, but there are no regular probation officers, and it has been found that the practice of the binding over of adult offenders on their own recognizances is sufficiently effective.

The following is a table of the persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences during the year 1934 :—

Imprisoned	...	...	...	...	...	243
Whipped	...	...	...	...	...	89
Fined	...	...	...	...	...	897
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	698
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	216
Committed for trial in Superior Court	...	...	...	...	...	37
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,180

A daily average of prisoners in the Nassau Prison during 1934 was 123.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important laws passed during the year 1934 :—

The Importation of Textiles Quotas Act, 1934, the object of which is to protect British trade, provides for the institution of a system of import quotas to be applied to certain textiles.

The Tariff Amendment Act, 1934, provides for the entry without duty of motor cars and motor boats by temporary residents and extends the Second Schedule of the principal Act to include certain manufactures from woven fabrics.

The Imperial Lighthouse Dues Act, 1934, was passed to legalize the collection of Imperial Lighthouse Dues in this Colony in respect of ships passing or deriving benefit from Imperial lighthouses or buoys situate in the vicinity of the Colony. The Act was passed by both branches of the Legislature but reserved by the Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The Immigrants (Amendment) Act, 1934, revises the definition of "undesirable," provides for the medical examination of a passenger or immigrant at the request of the Immigration Officer, applies the principal Act to persons arriving by aircraft, provides for the lodging of an appeal to the Governor if permission to land is withheld by the Immigration Officer under section 10 of the principal Act, and effects other desirable amendments to the original Act.

The Opticians Act, 1934, makes provision for the registration of opticians and regulates the practise of sight-testing and other matters incidental thereto.

In addition to the above Laws, 14 important Agreements, which had been negotiated by the Governor with the object of providing improved hotel, steamship and air services, in connexion with the tourist traffic, were approved by the Legislature.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as follows :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1929-30	556,799	578,584
1930-31	455,370	426,900
1931-32	386,374	422,706
1932-33	352,160	326,238
1933-34	338,061	310,381
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,088,764	2,064,809

The actual excess of revenue over expenditure for this period was £23,955.

The Public Debt on 31st March amounted to £180,000, which sum was raised locally by the sale of debentures. Provision is made for the redemption of these debentures by annual contribution from the revenue to a sinking fund, which amounted on 31st March, 1934, to £38,825.

Investments in England in Trustee Securities, bearing interest at approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and amounting at the end of the financial year to £200,000, represent the liquid assets of the Colony. Other principal assets are represented by loans to two hotels to the sum of £647,000, secured by mortgages on the hotels.

Apart from Real Property Tax, which yielded £4,720 during the year, including collections of certain arrears in respect of previous years, there is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the following sources :—

Estimate 1934-35.

	£
Customs	160,560
Port, Wharf and Harbour Dues	9,100
Licences and Internal Revenue	14,040
Fees of Court, etc.	18,240
Posts and Telegraphs	24,550
Interest	24,690
Electric Power Receipts	32,125

An excise duty of 6d. a hundred is imposed on cigarettes, but with this exception no excise duties are levied. Stamp duties are imposed on instruments used in civil proceedings in the Supreme Court or in commercial or other transactions, and are based on the value of the transaction.

The Tariff Amendment Act, assented to on 19th December, 1932, provides a customs revenue of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on most imports, though there are some items specifically taxed, while alcoholic beverages and tobacco pay a much higher rate.

A sliding scale on agricultural products devised to protect articles capable of production in the Colony is included. There is an export tax on pineapple and sisal plants, wrecked goods, and articles imported for a temporary purpose and exempted from duty under certain conditions. Chief among the exemptions from duty are printed books, flying machines, and essentials to agriculture and to the manufacture of native products. A list of prohibited imports injurious to health and morals is included.

The Imperial Preference Act was repealed during the year 1932, and a new tariff enacted to accord to British goods such preferences as were provided for under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement. By this Act a preference of 50 per cent. is accorded to British importations; specific exceptions to this general preference are, however, included.

APPENDIX.

Bahamas Publications, etc.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agents for Sale.</i>
Laws:		
Revised Edition, volumes 1 and 2, Cloth bound.	2 guineas per volume.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, England. Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.
Bound half calf	3 guineas per volume.	
Annual volumes for years subsequent to 1928.	½d. per printed page.	
Single copies of Acts	" "	
Rules, Regulations and Orders in Council.	" "	
Blue Books... ..	10s.	
Official Gazette	½d. per printed page. Annual subscription, 12s. 6d.	
Departmental Reports	½d. per printed page.	
Census 1931	2s.	
Atlas with maps of Bahama Islands ...	10s.	
Bahamas Hand Book, 1926 (by Mary Moseley, M.B.E.).	10s.	Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.
Public Health and Medical Conditions in New Providence (by Sir Wilfred Beveridge, K.B.E., C.B., M.B., C.M., (Edin.) D.P.H., (Camb.) London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).	10s.	
Law Report Volume 1, 1900-1906 (Edited by Kenneth Solomon, K.C., Member of Bahamas Bar).	6s.	
Sand-fly Report, 1932 (by Dr. J. G. Myers, Sc. D., F.Z.S., F.E.S.).	9d.	
Memorandum on Agriculture in Bahamas (by Hon. Charles Dundas, C.M.G., O.B.E.).	2s.	
Memorandum on Historic Forts of Nassau (by Sir Bede E. H. Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.).	1s.	Colonial Secretary, Nassau, Bahamas.
Law Finder—A Guide to Legislation in force in the Bahama Islands on the 1st November, 1934 (by J. H. Jarrett, K.C.).	2s. 6d.	

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

85.842
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1739



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1658 and 1665
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. 6d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1739

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1658 and 1665
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. 6d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1934

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	P.
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	1
II. GOVERNMENT	1
III. POPULATION	1
IV. HEALTH	1
V. SANITATION AND HOUSING	1
VI. PRODUCTION	1
VII. COMMERCE	2
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	3
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	3
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	4
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	4
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	4
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	4
XIV. LEGISLATION	5
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	5
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	5
APPENDIX. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.	5
MAP.		

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between 9° 45' and 17° 16' south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions :—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles in length and varying from ten to 50 miles in width, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by an interval varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Chilwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with the tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate", but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer,

Attorney-General, and Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members, who are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are at Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The provinces of the Protectorate are as follows :—

Province.	Comprising Districts.	Land Area. Square miles.	Population.	Headquarters.
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	774,500	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	829,414	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,800 Europeans, 1,401 Asiatics, and 1,600,713 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions :—

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Asiatics.</i>		<i>Natives.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Southern Province	771	614	950	230	374,355	397,580
Northern Province	245	170	204	17	378,774	450,004

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past three years :—

	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Europeans ...	45	18	46	14	40	13
Asiatics... ..	31	12	46	8	48	16

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent. of the European population is centred in the following five districts :—

Blantyre	674
Zomba	283
Cholo	164
Mlanje	126
Lilongwe	120

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13.9 in the arid areas of the Shire Valley away from the river. In the Northern Province the density varies from 174.6 in the Dowa district to 6.8 in the Kasungu district.

Marriages.

There were 18 marriages registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902 during the year as compared with 28 in the preceding year. In 16 cases the contracting parties were Europeans, in one case the marriage was between an Asiatic and a half-caste and in another between natives.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 3,017 marriages were celebrated compared with 3,129 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist and 14 Medical Officers; the nursing personnel comprises a Matron and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers there are 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 12 African Hospital Assistants and 182 African Dispensers.

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed, chiefly in the townships of Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands and his fact and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by some of the Missions whose staff include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Hospital admissions during 1934 numbered 183, of which 93 were at Zomba and 90 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (33), amoebic dysentery (25), and confinements (15). Out-patients numbered 527 at Zomba and 330 at Blantyre.

THE ASIATIC COMMUNITY.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

THE AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

There are 15 native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50 beds, and eight of 30 beds. In addition, three of the larger dispensaries have small wards attached, to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1934 was:—

In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	8,647
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	...	114,805

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts. During 1934, the rural dispensaries treated 261,047 new cases—164,023 males and 97,024 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one, but roughly 70 per cent. of the total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any in-patient treatment, because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of those diseases. It is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation which the native needs, not doses of medicine. Efforts are now being made by the Medical Officers to get into closer touch with the native population, the rural dispensers will receive more frequent visits, and the villagers are being helped to put into practice the lessons in hygiene which they have learnt at school. Intensive propaganda for cleaner villages, better housing, purer water supplies, etc., are being undertaken by the Medical Officers and the native dispensers. Short lectures are being given to headmen, elders, and all who can be persuaded to attend on the aetiology and the prevention of the more common endemic diseases.

Venereal diseases.—These are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns and in districts from which the principal supplies of emigrant labour are drawn. No special clinics have as yet been established.

Some years ago special venereal disease hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat these diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated at the general hospital but in separate wards, and it is pleasing to note that increasing confidence is being shown in European methods of treatment.

Women and child-welfare work.—The buildings for three women and child-welfare clinics have now been completed or are nearing completion, but unfortunately it has not been possible to find the funds to staff them. At present, therefore, this work is confined solely to the Missions with the exception of the clinic at the Jeanes Training Centre, where not only is women and child-welfare work carried on, but also the training of women in housewifery, handicrafts, first-aid, sewing, etc. Please see also Chapter IX.

Leprosy.—The treatment of leprosy is carried on at twelve leper clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 575. There were 163 new cases admitted for treatment (121 males, 42 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced

stage of the disease when they come for treatment and so offer small chance of a cure. The clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended and go far to prevent infection of the next generation.

Mission medical work.—The Missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on, and as indicated above they alone are concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with women and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. Medical education of Africans is also undertaken by the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, Blantyre, and all candidates for the Government post of Hospital Assistant have to take the course of training held at that institution.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate which is situated at Zomba. The staff consists of an European Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, who are also prison officers, and African male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the asylum.

There is temporary accommodation for one European and one Asian inmate and permanent accommodation for 26 African males and 20 African females. The female section of the asylum is an entirely separate building from the male asylum. Hospital accommodation is provided for 13 patients and there are observation rooms for 9 inmates and an association ward of 6 beds.

During 1934, there were 15 new male admissions and one female, 11 Africans. Four of the males were criminal lunatics, 5 were lunatics detained "during the Governor's Pleasure" and 7 were non-criminal alleged lunatics. The number of new admissions during the previous year was 9.

Three "detained during the Governor's Pleasure," one non-criminal and one alleged lunatic were released to the care of relatives. One "detained during the Governor's Pleasure" and one criminal lunatic escaped and had not been recaptured by the end of the year, and one of the former category died. There remained in the asylum at the end of the year, 79 African males and 14 African females. The daily average strength for the year was African males 76.88 and African females 13.91, total 90.79, an increased average of 10.75 over the previous year.

The health of the inmates was exceptionally good. The daily average number in hospital was 4.44 as compared with 4.99 for the previous year and there was only one death, the cause of which was femoral thrombosis. Inmates were weighed monthly whenever possible and 61.30 per cent. gained weight during the year, 33.34 per cent. lost weight, and 5.36 per cent. neither gained nor lost.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations within the precincts of the asylum

and the results are most encouraging. The value of the labour performed and produce obtained from the gardens and plantations during the year was £117 17s. 4d.

Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission at Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and instructional talks to the female inmates.

In addition to the asylum, lunatics are from time to time admitted to prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1934, 7 criminal and 18 non-criminal alleged lunatics were so admitted. Of these, 4 criminal and 5 non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the asylum and 2 criminal and 12 non-criminal were released. There remained one criminal and one non-criminal awaiting certification at the end of the year.

LUNATICS DISTRICT PRISONS.

	<i>Criminal or "detained during the Governor's Pleasure" lunatics.</i>			<i>Non-criminal or alleged lunatics.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining on 31.12.33 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted during 1934 ...	6	1	7	17	1	18
Transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	4	—	4	5	—	5
Released during 1934 ...	1	1	2	11	1	12
Remaining on 31.12.34 ...	—	1	1	1	—	1

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have improved greatly in recent years. In Zomba, thanks to assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, a scheme of water-flushed sewage made steady progress during 1934.

As regards native housing, a large majority of Africans, even those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional grass or daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal. Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

The year 1934 saw the launching of an interesting experiment for the housing, in communal areas, of the native domestic servants of European residents in townships. Hitherto it has been the custom for such servants and their families to live in the quarters provided for the purpose within the compounds of their employers. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control can be readily appreciated when it is realized that the average number of servants consists of not less than five, together with their wives and families.

The Zomba Town Council, with the co-operation of Government, prepared a scheme for the lay-out, on model lines, of a native village on the outskirts of the township. Lack of funds made it impracticable for the scheme to be carried to a conclusion within the year; but thirty huts, each with a separate kitchen and fly-proof pit latrine, were completed. It is proposed to estimate each year in the Town Council's budget for an extension of the village and it is anticipated that 100 huts will be available for occupation by the end of 1935. Similar schemes have been instituted by the Town Councils of Blantyre and Limbe.

Although it is early to forecast the success of the experiment it may be said with safety that it is a step in the right direction, and that it will do much to simplify sanitary control in addition to providing native domestic servants with less restricted accommodation and something approaching a normal village life in their leisure hours.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions, roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Weather conditions.—In Nyasaland the wet season extends from November to April and the remaining six months of the year are dry months. A reference to the table of meteorological records given below will show how well-marked the wet and dry seasons are, and it may be added that the most striking aspect of the weather during the growing season in the majority of districts is the similarity of rainfall totals and temperature figures in a given year to the averages for a number of years.

In the 1933-34 season the usual break between the early rains and the main rains of January-February took place. It was accentuated in the Cholo area, in part of Mlanje, and in the Lower River, but, as far as the tea belts were concerned, the period of drought was counterbalanced by the later rainfall of both the rainy season and the dry months. In more southerly districts the drought of January had an adverse effect on planting and crop growth.

In central and northern areas the earlier part of the season was suitable for growth and tobacco in particular made good progress and was free from disease by the end of January. In Dedza and other northern districts, however, adverse conditions accompanied by more rain than the normal amount occurred in February. Food crops were not affected but tobacco did not make good growth and the weather conditions of this period were responsible for the lowered quality of the crop. In areas where bright tobacco is produced the season was good on the whole and good ripening weather during March and April led to very fair crops.

Cotton growing areas had a good season and some very good yields were obtained in the Chikwawa-Munga area, in the Bwanje valley, at Salima and near Palombe.

During the agricultural survey of 1933, the Assistant Director of Agriculture divided central Nyasaland into zones for the purpose of collecting rainfall and other records for analysis and statistical examination. The value of such studies is to be seen in the recognition in South Africa of thirty-two rainfall districts which have been studied with regard to the possibilities of weather cycles, the shifts of high-pressure belts and the effect of secular variations on natural vegetation. It will be a long time before extensive studies of this nature can be completed in Nyasaland, but the division into zones will facilitate the compilation of records and assist those responsible for economic progress.

The following table gives the rainfall figures for the six-monthly wet and dry periods as they apply to a few stations in each meteorological zone. At most stations the similarity between the 1933-34 figures and the normal is well seen :—

SEASON 1933-34.

				<i>Total rainfall Nov. 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.</i>		<i>Normal for six wet months.</i>		<i>Total rainfall May 1 to Oct. 31.</i>		<i>Normal for six dry months.</i>	
			<i>Zone.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>	
Port Herald	...	...	A	25.85		29.1		3.92		3.6	
Port Herald Experimental Station.				28.58		28.8		4.01		3.2	
Chikwawa	...	...		22.98		29.7		2.51		2.3	
Cholo	...	...	B	41.57		48.8		10.09		8.1	
Makwasa	...	...		44.15		46.8		8.55		4.4	
Nsikisi	...	...		38.22		42.4		9.74		7.8	
Mlanje	...	...	C	54.35		66.6		14.63		14.5	
Chitakali	...	...		67.27		65.5		21.22		12.1	
Thornwood	...	...		58.56		67.8		12.68		11.6	
Ruo	...	...	C	48.44		53.7		9.77		6.3	
Glenorchy	...	...		65.56		56.2		16.73		10.1	
Lujeri	...	...		72.42		76.3		18.67		14.3	
Nalipiri	...	...	D	52.46		51.9		13.24		11.0	
Blantyre	...	...	E	45.26		39.9		4.71		3.3	
Chingaluwe	...	...		33.74		42.8		5.51		3.3	
Michiru	...	...	F	35.06		35.3		1.98		2.0	
Namalanga	...	...	G	27.02		29.9		2.80		1.0	
Nasonia	...	...		37.39		36.9		2.80		1.9	
Zomba Experimental Station.			H	43.28		46.8		4.39		4.6	
Domasi	...	...		46.83		52.7		—		—	
Mbidi	...	...	I	37.83		35.8		—		—	
Liwonde	...	...	L	30.02		31.7		2.91		1.1	
Namwera	...	...	M	35.30		42.2		2.55		.3	

SEASON 1933-34—(cont.).

			Total rainfall Nov. 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.	Normal for six wet months.	Total rainfall May 1 to Oct. 31.	Normal for six dry months.
Zone.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chipunga ...	...	...	38.38	35.0	1.36	.8
Fort Johnston ...	...	N	30.12	29.4	.86	1.2
Golomoti ...	...	...	36.84	29.5	.87	.1
Ncheu ...	...	P	42.40	37.0	1.71	.9
Likuni ...	...	S	36.78	32.9	2.22	1.5
Lilongwe ...	...	...	34.77	32.7	1.19	.8
Dowa ...	...	T	40.68	33.1	1.18	.7
Fort Manning ...	...	...	40.56	39.8	1.21	2.5
Dedza ...	...	V	43.91	39.7	3.27	2.2
Mzimba ...	...	X	28.68	31.7	2.14	.2
Kasungu ...	...	...	38.97	29.1	.31	.3
Kota Kota ...	...	Y	63.47	48.2	6.58	2.0
Chinteché ...	...	Z	63.00	62.9	27.21	5.1
Karonga ...	...	...	50.52	52.3	4.97	2.8

Economic conditions.—It was reported a year ago that the improvement of tea prices towards the latter part of 1933 was "the one bright spot in a year of depressed markets". It now falls to be recorded that the prices paid for raw cotton to the growers in 1934 showed great improvement on those of the previous year and that tea prices, though they slowly fell during 1934, remained at a profitable level. On the other hand, tobacco prices underwent little or no change. The production of tea, cotton and tobacco increased during the year under review, as is shown by the export figures given below, while increases were recorded in the amounts exported of capsicums and chillies, and maize and maize flour. It is hoped that a profitable market has been found in the case of maize and that exports will increase. Rice and coffee exports also increased, but the total amounts are insignificant. On the other hand, exports of potatoes, beeswax, cotton seed, fibre, rubber, groundnuts, simsim and strophanthus declined in amount. The sisal and rubber industries remained moribund, cotton seed prices did not encourage export, and efforts to increase production and sale of oilseeds for export have had disappointing results. It is evident that a system of marketing, such as exists in the case of tobacco, is required for the disposal of other native produce. Two experimental lots of pearl millet were exported, but, in spite of good quality, neither has been followed by a repeat order. Attempts were also made to find a market for dried cassava root.

The following table, the details of which are taken from the customs returns, gives the amounts and local values of the various items of export during 1934 :—

		1933.		1934.	
		Amount.	Value. £	Amount.	Value. £
Capsicums and chillies ... lb.		16,633	208	41,398	517
Coffee cwt.		357	833	366·5	687
Maize and maize flour ... lb.		39,454	44	300,000	335
Rice „		2,498	11	3,106	14
Tobacco:					
dark-fired „		7,925,623	297,210	9,744,154	365,406
flue-cured „		1,644,479	61,668	1,933,257	72,496
air-cured „		824,396	30,914	866,713	32,501
Tea... .. „		3,276,477	59,656	4,624,111	171,470
Cotton (lint) tons		1,082	50,014	1,851·5	102,875
Potatoes lb.		125,397	670	98,858	451
Beeswax „		26,968	1,348	22,088	1,104
Cotton seed tons		616	1,232	2·1	6
Fibre „		20	162	435	9
Rubber lb.		71,955	300	22,041	92
Groundnuts tons		253	1,519	213·5	1,068
Simsim lb.		7,184	30	—	—
Strophanthus „		17,521	2,628	9,610	1,441

Board of Agriculture.—The Board met twice during 1934. The most important matter on which it was called upon to advise Government was the water-supply operations of the Geological Survey for the year 1935 and for a further five-year period after 1935. The Board recommended a priority list of districts for attention during 1935 and supported the case for a further grant from the Colonial Development Fund to enable water-supply work to be continued for another period of years. Other matters before the Board were the formation of a Coffee Growers' Section of the British Empire Producers' Organization, the export of citrus fruit, and the establishment of District Fire Boards under the Bush Fires Ordinance, while the Alternative Crops Committee of the Board dealt with ginger, export of pigeon pea and other produce, freight on citrus trees entering the country, and the tung oil industry.

Colonial Development Fund.—The building works undertaken with a grant from the fund were completed as far as Zomba headquarters offices and laboratories, and Zomba, Mlanje and Port Herald Experimental Stations were concerned, and progress is being made in the case of Lilongwe and North Nyasa Experimental Stations and the coffee plots. It is anticipated that the latter works will be completed for the most part in 1935.

The Agricultural Survey of Central Nyasaland, which was begun in 1933, was completed in 1934 as far as both field work and the preparation of a report and maps were concerned.

Locusts.—Although most of the Protectorate was infested with hopper bands, the offspring of the flying swarms which developed in 1933, the prolonged rainy season provided conditions under

which considerable natural destruction was affected by the fungus disease (*Empusa grylli*) and the movement of the hopper bands was much reduced. Consequent upon these conditions and the continued campaign of garden protection, for the second year in succession surprisingly little damage was done to native food crops on the whole. The crop protection campaign was largely in the hands of the Native Authorities under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance and in several cases good work was done by them, but, as was only to be expected, there was considerable variation in the energy shown and the degree of protection obtained.

Flying swarms remained in the Protectorate during the winter and unfortunately did a certain amount of damage to the first plantings of maize and cotton in October, November and December, both before and after egg-laying took place, while, by the end of December, hoppers had hatched out in scattered areas in all districts.

Native food crops.—A satisfactory season can again be reported. Locust damage was confined to certain small areas and there was no serious shortage. When a shortage of food supplies did occur, it was due to light rains, drought or locusts, and could not be attributed to insufficient planting. Maize yielded well and was of good quality. Millets also gave good yields and showed little or no disease, while the quality of pearl millet in the Lower River was reported as excellent. In the same area, the use of sorghum as a food crop is on the decrease. It gives poor crops over a run of years, it is subject to locust attack, and it does not inter-crop well with cotton. Witch weed was less in evidence than usual. On the whole pulses yielded good crops, but early beans were poor in the central part of the country. At Kaporo, in North Nyasa, native growers in the Misuku hills and the upper valley of the Songwe River sold 47 tons of beans. The sweet potato crop was most successful and cassava also did well. Good groundnut yields were obtained, but it is doubtful if there was a large surplus for sale for export.

Rice crops on the Lower River and in Central Nyasaland were above normal in amount. In North Nyasa and on the lake shore production amounted to about 400 tons, of which about 150 tons were sold to Government and other purchasers.

Seed selection was encouraged in the districts with special attention to pearl millet at Port Herald and to finger millet in North Nyassa. On the Makwapala Experimental Station selection and observation trials on millets, sweet potatoes and cassava are in progress. Considerable attention is being devoted to native methods of mixed cropping with particular reference to cotton, groundnuts, pearl millet and maize. The Zomba Experimental Station is well situated for propaganda work and many issues of seed and plants of improved varieties of crops have followed from the interest of native cultivators in the station.

With regard to native agriculture in general, increased attention was given to soil erosion. Progress was made in terracing and

storm-draining while the clearing of steep slopes was discouraged. The making and use of compost in native gardens is regarded as an important factor in the maintenance of soil fertility, a problem which is becoming acute owing to increase of population and decrease in the amount of land at the disposal of the native cultivator, and a simplified method for use in villages is being sought.

Tea.—At the end of 1934, the area under tea amounted to 15,414 acres and exports, as already noted, amounted to 4,624,111 lb., an increase of approximately 41 per cent. over the figure for 1933.

The year under review was an eventful one for tea producers. Nyasaland tea interests had signified their adherence to the international scheme of restriction, and it was intimated that 7,000 additional acres would be allowed to the East African territories for new planting. This amount was afterwards increased to 7,900 acres and Nyasaland's share was given as 2,000 acres. In the meantime local producers came together in their own interest and formed the Nyasaland Tea Association which represented practically all tea growers and absorbed the old Tea Research Association. The Association has advised Government in matters of restriction and has co-operated in the particular matter of the allocation of the 2,000 acres for new planting. It was felt that the guiding principle of the allocation should be the need for bringing up to an economic unit acreage the smaller developing estates, especially those which had begun tea planting in the years when conditions were less promising and had persisted in increasing their acreages through the lean years of low prices which preceded restriction. The aim was to allow the developing estates to increase to 500 acres each but it was found that the allocation was insufficient for this purpose. In fact, it proved insufficient to allow of a unit acreage of 400 acres, and at the end of the year negotiations were in progress to secure a further quota for Nyasaland. Meanwhile, new planting up to the temporary limit allowed has progressed steadily, and several new and well-equipped factories came into operation during the year. Other items of interest were the passing of a Tea Ordinance to control the amount of planting under restriction and the withdrawal on the 1st of October of the 40 per cent. remission of rent of tea land.

The new tea experimental station at Mlanje is now in full working order, and experimental work on soil erosion and its control, on pruning methods, on fertilizer treatments and on degrees of intensity of plucking are in progress. In addition, laboratory investigations by the Government Mycologist have shed useful light on problems of tea seed storage and germination.

The help of the Imperial Institute was extended to the industry from 1931 to 1933 to enable samples of made teas to be examined and reported upon with a view to throwing light on certain points of interest in local tea manufacture. The results were summarized in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* of April, 1934. Perhaps the point of greatest practical interest and value concerned the

mixing of leaf of local and Indian jats prior to manufacture, and it was satisfactory to be assured that "the results clearly show that the return on teas manufactured from mixed jats is equal to that from the jats sold separately."

Tobacco.—European tobacco acreages amounted to 8,350 acres as compared with 7,862 acres in the previous year, while production totalled 3,895,136 lb., as against 3,488,016 lb., for 1933. This total was made up of 2,667,728 lb. flue-cured, 354,480 lb. air-cured, and 872,928 lb. dark-fired leaf. Exports of flue-cured and air-cured tobacco showed increases on the 1933 figures.

The state of the tobacco industry in general caused great concern to the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and close touch with the Empire Tobacco Federation, the Southern Rhodesia authorities, and the local Government was maintained. Discussion proceeded apace and careful examination of the position and of the views of the Empire Tobacco Federation brought about rapid developments towards the end of 1934. Action was taken through Government to appoint a representative in the East African Trade and Information Office in London who would maintain liaison with the Federation and also to bring before the home authorities the need for an enquiry into Empire tobacco production and marketing and for an increased use of Empire leaf. It was realized that local producers must bring themselves within some sort of control as a step towards organization of the Empire industry, and the Tobacco Association eventually asked Government to promote legislation to ensure control of the European industry and the establishment of an export pool which would endeavour to prove to home buyers that standard grades could be produced and exported from year to year.

The total amount of native production of dark tobacco was 11,320,717 lb. The following table shows the distribution of production between provinces and between Crown-land and private-estate tenant growers:—

		<i>Northern Province. lb.</i>	<i>Southern Province. lb.</i>
Crown land	... ..	4,863,722	3,334,868
Private estates	... ..	1,663,516	1,458,611
		<hr/> 6,527,238	<hr/> 4,793,479

These figures show an increase of 2,188,806 lb. over the 1933 native production. The 1934 production was considered to be in excess of market requirements. The Native Tobacco Board, which controls the Crown-land industry, endeavours to maintain a safety point of production and to prevent over-production, but good weather conditions in the Southern Province defeated its purpose. It is therefore considered a fortunate circumstance that market conditions allow of the encouragement of a second economic crop (cotton) in the tobacco areas of the Southern Province.

The work of the Zomba Experimental Station since 1926 has been designed to show the value of ridge-terraces and silt-pits in the control of erosion, the possibility of obtaining good yields of food crops and tobacco by rotations which include leguminous crops, and the place of manuring in the rotations, and it is now possible to say that, for large areas of the highlands in which native families must become identified with certain pieces of land, systems of mixed farming will answer best in parts, green manuring systems in others, and on the red soils of the Zomba-Blantyre area a judicious combination of these two systems accompanied by ridge-terracing.

Work on the new Lilongwe Experimental Station proceeded satisfactorily, and experiments which should have an influence on the agriculture of the tobacco-growing zone served by the station have been laid down. Success was obtained in the scientific treatment of *dambo* soil and several crops new to the area showed good growth. The extension work of the station consists of demonstration of the use of manures and ridge-terracing in tobacco gardens, and it is pleasing to be able to record that the confidence of the natives has been secured.

Cotton.—The production of native seed cotton amounted to 5,377 tons, a figure which compares well with the 3,079 tons of 1933. Climatic conditions were good on the whole and the season was marked by the interest of new buyers, by a fair average yield per acre, and by improved prices to the growers. The average prices paid per lb. were—No. 1 cotton 1.29d., No. 2, .84d., No. 3, .56d., and the total sum paid to growers was £56,374. The proportion of No. 1 grade to other grades was smaller than in previous years, and special attention will therefore be given to marketing and grading during the 1935 season. In the matter of control of the industry on both growing and ginning sides the Cotton Ordinance of 1934 has now made the position secure.

The Lower River area, as the oldest-established cotton-growing area, produced more than 10 times as much as the rest of the country, but future years will see a change in the position through the extension of growing in the Southern Province, especially in Mlanje, along the northern extension of the railway and in the lake-shore areas of the southern districts of the Northern Province.

European production of seed cotton amounted to 368 tons, a figure which argues an increased interest in the crop. The 1933 production was 102 tons.

Spacing, inter-cropping, and variety trials and strain tests were continued, and the industry continues to be indebted to the breeding and selection work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Perhaps the most notable movement on the growing side is the tendency towards earlier planting in general which is supported by experimental results and is encouraged by the Department of Agriculture.

Other crops.—The encouragement of coffee growing by natives which was mentioned in last year's report has been continued. Demonstration plots have been established in Cholo, in Zomba, and in North Nyasa, and seedlings have been distributed. European agriculturists have taken an increased interest in citrus and tung oil, and the oil of the *montana* variety of the latter has had a good report from the Imperial Institute.

Forestry.

State forests.—Two new forest reserves were proclaimed in 1934, both being groups of islands in Lake Nyasa, the amenities of which were threatened by unjustifiable exploitation. The Namizimu forest reserve in South Nyasa district was re-proclaimed on account of various excisions having been made in favour of agriculture. Proposals were put forward for the constitution of three protection forest reserves in the Mzimba district, and these were ready for proclamation at the end of the year. Proposals for five other new reserves, four in the West Nyasa district and one near Lilongwe township, were also under consideration. Other reserves were examined with a view to making various excisions, mainly for allocation as village forests.

All reserves were protected and their boundaries maintained. Complete protection from fire was effected in the few reserves under intensive management and, in the remainder, controlled burning of grass and undergrowth early in the dry season was carried out to mitigate damage which would otherwise be caused by fierce late fires. Although this policy has been in operation only a few years it has already resulted in a very marked improvement of the growing-stocks. Departmental exploitation was continued in various reserves under intensive management and there were ample stocks of seasoned timber in hand to meet all local demands. Efforts were made to increase sales, particularly of sawn timber derived from thinnings of coniferous plantations.

Silvicultural operations were carried out in various reserves to improve the growing stocks and to encourage natural regeneration. Small plantings were also undertaken.

The total number of forest reserves at the end of the year was 41, with an approximate area of 2,431 square miles.

Stream banks and hill slopes.—The policy of stream bank protection was maintained and there was some improvement over previous years due to the co-operation of many of the Native Authorities. The prohibition of cultivation on steep hill slopes was considerably extended in various districts, and in many cases the prohibited areas were allocated as village forests to neighbouring villages. In parts of the Southern Province, however, it is impossible, owing to over-population, to prevent cultivation even on very steep hill slopes.

Communal forests.—The village forest area scheme, commenced in 1926, is now very definitely established in the majority of districts and satisfactory progress continues to be made. During the year, 510 village forest areas with an approximate acreage of 35,173 were demarcated and allocated to villages, and at the end of the year the total number of registered areas was 2,872 with an approximate acreage of 158,194. Selection of the village forests is based on land assessment, i.e., the areas usually consist of land which, from the agricultural point of view, can best be spared. In addition to their primary value for supplying the villages with forest produce a large number of the areas have a considerable protective value because they are situated either in minor catchment areas or on hill slopes; an important aim of the scheme being the dedication to village forestry of lands having very little agricultural value but which nevertheless are liable to be used for shifting or very temporary cultivation. With increase of population there is a trend towards increasing frequency in the cultivation of such lands, involving the total destruction of tree root-stocks, which usually leads to loss and degeneration of the soil, rendering the land useless either for periodic agriculture or for forestry purposes. Moreover, if this takes place on a large scale, the result is inevitably a dwindling of water supply and an increase of erosion. The scheme therefore is admirably suited to go hand-in-hand with enlightenment in modified methods of agriculture and of stock-keeping.

In the formation of new forest reserves (State forests), the villagers in their vicinity are urged and assisted to select and demarcate village forest areas before the boundaries of the forest reserves are finally fixed, and excisions for village forests are being made, where necessary, from forest reserves which were constituted prior to the commencement of the communal scheme. The urgency of developing the scheme in the more densely populated districts has precluded a thorough attempt to establish it in two or three of the northern districts.

In the management of the village forest area the headman is the sole authority for cutting. The importance of protection and mitigation of fire damage is stressed, and there is no doubt that instruction and demonstration have improved the technique of fire control. Headmen are rapidly learning to compromise between complete fire protection and early controlled burning, according to the fire risks which pertain and to the condition of the growing stock. Fortunately most of the local forest types, even if there is only low re-growth, rapidly respond to some measure of protection and the simplicity of the scheme commends itself to the people. Protection against unauthorized cutting has generally been satisfactory and a few cases were dealt with by the Native Courts. Some cases were reported of villagers being unable to resist the temptation to cut trees in their village forest areas to obtain locusts for food. In some regions also a tendency to cause damage to the growing-stock by stripping the bark of certain trees to obtain fibre, has to be counteracted.

Progress was made in teaching and demonstrating silvicultural treatment for the improvement of growing stocks, e.g., improvement fellings and thinnings. It is evident, however, that the management of the village forests will claim an increasing amount of attention, and development will depend largely upon advisory and demonstrational work by the district native foresters. Fortunately there is a promising spirit of co-operation between the foresters and village headmen and much should be achieved without undue difficulty.

In localities where little or no natural forest remains a considerable amount of planting has been undertaken in the past, but usually on a very small scale by individual natives, the trees not being communal property. There are numerous difficulties in the matter of increasing afforestation in such localities, e.g., communal labour for planting operations does not appeal to the people; the majority of indigenous trees are difficult to raise in nurseries and many are difficult to transplant; for success, exotic species usually require land of considerable agricultural value which cannot be spared in congested regions. The Forestry Department is prepared, however, to continue to supply nursery plants and to give other assistance both to individuals and to villages, provided that in the case of the latter the land to be planted is first properly assessed by the divisional forest officer regarding the choice of species, and provided that the people agree to carry out formation and tending operations.

Research.—The silvicultural treatment and economic working of both State and communal forests must be based on forest research carried out by divisional officers in conjunction with their routine duties. Much has already been accomplished in investigating the components of the forests, from the botanical as well as the economic standpoint, but much remains to be undertaken in ecological study. Of particular importance, in the first place, is the improvement of growing-stocks by means of mitigating fire damage, and a great deal of investigation and useful experimental work has been carried out in connexion with this problem, followed by the adoption of a technique for the different types of forest. Soil studies have been undertaken, and for two years soil-vegetation codes drawn up on broad lines have been employed to great practical advantage. Further ecological investigations are directed towards a classification of regions and the drawing up of separate soil-vegetation codes for each unit region, as well as studies of individual tree species. Other research work includes studies of natural regeneration; time and degree of thinnings; rate of growth; seed germination tests; methods of sowing and planting; and trials of exotic species to ascertain the range of local conditions within which they might advantageously be used for afforestation purposes.

The results of this research work, as well as being applied to the elaboration of working plans for the management of the State

Forests, are of great educational value to the native forest staff for application to the working of the village forests.

Revisional training.—The annual courses of instruction for district native foresters were held at Zomba and Dedza, each of about two weeks' duration. All subjects were revised and the work and demonstrations were mainly of a very practical nature. In reporting on improved efficiency of the district foresters, the officer in charge of the Northern Division writes "It is a common trouble that a policy is perfectly known in theory but the initiative to carry it out is lacking. That this hiatus between precept and practice is steadily narrowing is the best feature of these annual courses".

General.—There were 1,167 convictions under the Forests Ordinance as against 668 in 1933. Over 78 per cent. of the cases were tried in the newly instituted Native Courts which, on the whole, dealt with them satisfactorily.

Although there was an increase in sales of timber and firewood from forest reserves, there was a further reduction in sales from other Crown lands, particularly of *Khaya nyasica* timber derived from fallen and over-mature trees on stream-banks. The small native sawing industry is almost solely confined to exploitation of this species, which is used locally for the manufacture of furniture, and the reduced demand caused hardship in the industry. Reduction by half of the scheduled royalty was continued in the Ncheu district and was extended to the Upper Shire district. Firewood was sold to natives at very low rates from plantations in forest reserves near the townships. Efforts were made to encourage the commencement of a local timber trade in the vicinity of the new extension of the railway and there seems to be some possibility of development in the near future. Further attention was given to the matter of supplies and quotas of "dug-out" canoes in various districts, and some modifications of the existing scheme of control are under consideration.

Sales to the public of forest and plantation produce resulted in a total cash revenue of £2,801 which shows an increase of £444 on the figure for 1933.

Live Stock.

Owing to the geographical position of the Protectorate and to the absence of rapid transport to the coast the export of meat from Nyasaland has not been possible hitherto and for this reason little if any interest has been taken in the past in the economic aspect of animal husbandry. Until a few years ago only very few Europeans imported pedigree stock from the Union of South Africa or Europe. The position is rapidly changing, however, and, particularly in the Shire Highlands, there are now very few herds which do not show signs of introduced stock.

The Veterinary Department has been treated generously by the Colonial Development Committee and has thus been able to institute a scheme of dipping which is now in full swing. Its benefits are

very noticeable in the increasing native herds and the much reduced incidence of tick-borne diseases. Side by side with the increasing herds, a quiet but steady demand for meat has been fostered in the southern areas. The demands in old markets have now been greatly increased, new markets have been opened, and more and more natives have acquired the habit of eating meat. With the increase in European-owned cattle the time is now coming for superfluous bulls to be drafted into the native herds, with a consequent improvement in size and type, and when the Lower Zambesi Bridge is opened to traffic a quick and convenient outlet to the coast will be available.

The following table shows the number of live stock of different classes returned at the end of 1934 :—

<i>Live stock.</i>			<i>European- owned. approx.</i>	<i>Native- owned. approx.</i>	<i>Total. approx.</i>
Cattle	...	...	19,435	188,043	207,478
Sheep	...	...	2,213	85,391	87,604
Goats	...	...	592	251,322	251,914
Pigs	...	...	1,320	68,699	68,831
Horses	...	...	5	—	5
Donkeys	...	...	202	6	208

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :—gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, ilmenite, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

With the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country was commenced in June. The staff, comprising two geologists and a local assistant, examined the nickeliferous copper deposits of Blantyre district, and the gold of the Lisungwe area; work was done also on the manganiferous iron ores of Lake Chilwa, the ilmenite of the Port Herald hills, and the corundum and zircon of the Tambani area of Blantyre district.

In the Lisungwe area the survey demonstrated the existence of gold-bearing quartz veins, and the development of several of these has now commenced. The investigation of this area will be continued in 1935. The working of corundum commenced on a small scale and a mining company is considering the development of ilmenite.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1934 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 190 wells and bore-holes had been constructed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 721,000 gallons, and serving a population of at least 52,000 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 330 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its customs tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

Although there was little or no addition to European spending power in 1934, that of the indigenous population is estimated to have increased by some £45,000 over that of the previous year. This additional cash disbursement, for various reasons, is not reflected by an increase of import values. In fact these values show a substantial reduction, but this is due, largely, to Japanese displacements of European manufactures.

Merchandise stocks, particularly those imported for native trade, are lower than at any period since 1919. Goods are imported only as immediate requirements demand. The loose credit terms formerly granted to impoverished Asiatic store-keepers have been tightened up and credit is given now only to those traders known to be financially sound. These more business-like methods of trading will result in the cessation of that cut-throat competition which, for many years, forced prices to below an economic level and which threatened to ruin legitimate trading.

Prospects of greatly improved business in 1935 are bright as a result of the keener interest being shown by natives in the production of larger quantities of tobacco, cotton and low-priced crops, coupled with the tendency for market prices of raw materials to rise.

The gross Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to £130,684, which reflects a decrease of £7,387, or 5.35 per cent., when compared with the 1933 revenue.

The trade volume, which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,338,118. This sum exceeds the 1933 total by £124,169, equal to 10.2 per cent. The domestic trade value improved by £124,775 (10.9 per cent.), but the transit trade declined by £606 (0.7 per cent.). Adding the value of Government imports and specie the total for the year becomes £1,387,595 as compared with the total of £1,420,676 for 1933.

The items comprising the volume of trade aggregate in comparison with those of the previous year are as under :—

	1934.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	485,306	597,265	—	111,959
Exports	771,990	535,256	236,734	—
Transit inwards ...	41,389	42,888	—	1,499
Transit outwards ...	39,433	38,540	893	—
Totals	£1,338,118	£1,213,949	£237,627	£113,458

Net increase, £124,169

By omitting from the imports list the value of the Northern Railway Extension imports the balance of trade favours exports by £297,958. With the inclusion of these fortuitous imports this favourable trade balance is reduced to £286,684.

A statement of domestic trade (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years, showing imports and exports separately, is given hereunder:—

Year.	<i>Imports.</i>			<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>Value.</i>			<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
	£			£	lb.
1932	699,479	678,734	24,329,313
1933	597,265	535,256	20,012,257
1934	485,306	771,990	23,496,468

Imports and Exports.

The total values of import and export trade, respectively, for the years given were:—

<i>Imports.</i>			<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>
£			£	£
1932	...	...	740,385	1,529,383
1933	...	...	725,254	1,339,766
1934	...	...	519,544	1,306,773

The total values of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasaland for the three years given were:—

<i>Trade Goods.</i>			<i>Government Stores.</i>	<i>Bullion and Specie.</i>	<i>Imported Goods Re-exported.</i>
£			£	£	£
1932	...	699,479	35,816	5,090	22,614
1933	...	597,265	31,980	96,009	21,612
1934	...	485,306	32,840	1,398	18,621

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1932-34.

Articles.	—	1932.		1933.		1934.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
Agricultural machinery and imple- ments.	Tons	335	9,535	320	8,351	222	6,021
Blankets	No.	68,057	7,116	104,943	9,264	53,211	4,287
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yds.	9,153,536	153,536	8,602,310	125,488	9,168,585	123,647
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	187	14,466	217	21,719	384	26,743
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	"	7,384	90,941	1,302	26,714	1,049	25,584
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	4,389	9,263	4,031	7,763	2,907	5,686
Motor cars	No.	43	6,455	54	9,719	70	10,875
Motor lorries and tractors	"	55	9,218	26	4,430	32	4,555
Motor spirits	Gal.	454,569	38,402	421,582	36,507	364,669	26,143
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,448	15,226	3,824	13,826	3,408	12,028
Salt	Tons	2,438	6,125	2,856	6,713	2,533	6,150
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	16,733	5,761	18,980	5,727	14,986	6,197
Spirits	Proof Gal.	7,034	10,852	6,713	10,290	6,211	9,359
Sugar	Cwt.	10,816	7,677	8,330	4,216	10,249	4,645

The total values of merchandise, bullion and specie exported during the following years were:—

	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Specie.
	£	£	£
1932	678,734	...	110,204
1933	535,256	...	79,260
1934	771,270	...	10,560

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The direct import trade with the United Kingdom, with 46.4 per cent. of the total, decreased by 7 per cent. when compared with that of a year ago. This decline is due partly to Japanese invasion of the cotton goods market and partly to the change in import classification. Formerly merchandise was credited to the country whence consigned and any goods of foreign manufacture, shipped from Great Britain to this territory, were classified under "United Kingdom." Since the beginning of 1934 imports have been recorded under their countries of origin. Automatically this statistical change affects all other countries in percentage comparisons with previous years.

The trade statistics for the rest of the Empire indicate a fall of 1.2 per cent., the figures being 7.6 per cent. as compared with 8.8 per cent. in 1933. Imports from India were less by 1.4 per cent., from South Africa by 0.4 per cent., and from Southern Rhodesia by 0.5 per cent.

From foreign countries imports rose from 37.8 per cent. in 1933 to 46 per cent., an increase of 8.2 per cent. Increases are recorded against most countries, the principal being that of Japan with an additional 10.9 per cent.

The following statement indicates the percentages and nature of the Protectorate's direct trade; for the first four years with the countries from which imports were consigned, and for 1934 with the countries of origin:—

<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
United Kingdom	34.8	41.6	54.4	53.4	46.4
Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glass-ware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, motor-cycles, motor-cars and lorries, bicycles, rails, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes, rolling stock, typewriters, weighing machines.					

<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
India Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, tex- tiles, boots and shoes, candles, leather manufactures, and matches.	10.5	9.9	7.5	3.1	1.7
Canada Motor vehicles.	—	—	—	—	1.8
South Africa Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor-cars, lorries, and fertilizers.	4.6	4.5	2.3	2.0	1.8
Southern Rhodesia Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods, and apparel.	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.5
Other British Possessions ... Flour, salt, and oil.	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.7	0.8
Total British Empire... ..	<u>54.6</u>	<u>60.4</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>62.2</u>	<u>54.0</u>
Portuguese East Africa ... Salt, sugar, and coal.	15.4	14.5	15.4	16.0	3.7
Germany Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cut- lery, hardware, hoes, electrical goods, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece- goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertil- izers, and lanterns.	9.8	6.6	3.4	2.7	1.8
United States of America ... Provisions (tinned), agri- cultural implements, elec- trical and industrial machin- ery, typewriters, cotton piece- goods, motor cars and lorries.	4.8	2.7	1.4	0.7	3.6
Japan Hollow-ware, cotton piece- goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets, and matches.	5.6	7.7	6.9	12.9	23.8
Holland Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, and beads.	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.3	1.6
Italy Wines, textiles, haber- dashery, motor - cars and lorries, and beads.	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5

<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Persia	—	—	—	—	2·8
Motor spirit and oils.					
Dutch East Africa ...	—	—	—	—	2·2
Motor spirit and oils.					
Other Foreign Countries ...	5·7	3·7	1·8	2·7	5·0
Wines, spirits, cement, rails and rolling stock, cotton goods, and matches.					
Total Foreign Countries ...	45·4	39·6	31·5	37·8	46·0

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932-34.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee ...	88,354	1,840	39,993	833	41,039	688
Cotton ...	2,094,962	34,916	2,423,791	50,014	4,147,240	102,876
Cotton seed	2,549,152	2,276	1,380,015	1,232	6,720	6
Tea ...	2,573,871	42,898	3,276,477	59,656	4,624,111	171,470
Tobacco ...	15,082,035	565,576	10,394,498	389,794	12,544,126	470,405

Tobacco.—Nyasaland maintains its position over other countries of the Empire as the country exporting the largest quantity of tobacco to the United Kingdom. With an average weight during the last nine years of over twelve million pounds, its annual contribution amounts to nearly one-third of the present total imports. Since the year 1927 uneconomic market prices have been the cause of a considerable decline in European flue-cured production, but the average annual export weight has been maintained by the yearly increasing quantities of heavy tobacco grown, under European supervision, by the indigenous population. In the peak year of 1927 Europeans produced 8,753,775 lb. (56·6 per cent.) of the quantity exported, and natives 6,712,257 lb. (43·4 per cent.). During 1934 the European contribution was only 23 per cent. as against 77 per cent. grown by natives. The export weight of all types increased to 5,600 tons and by 20·7 per cent. over the 1933 weight of 4,640·4 tons. Producers disposed of practically all their crops in local markets.

Tobacco weighing 80,931 lb. was shipped to Tanganyika Territory; 19,989 lb. to Sierra Leone, and 1,000 lb. to Nigeria. The remainder of the crop was despatched to the United Kingdom.

Cotton.—Due to better prices and much improved yields per acre a greater interest than hitherto has been aroused in the production

of this commodity. The record export of 4,147,240 lb. (10,365 standard bales) is registered. The previous record occurred in the year 1930 when 9,496 bales were despatched from the Protectorate. The quantity exported during 1934 compares with the 2,423,791 lb. (6,059 bales) shipped during 1933 and shows an increase of 71.1 per cent.

Until quite recently the whole of the cotton crop was exported to the United Kingdom. In 1933, 275 bales were shipped to Belgium, increasing this year to 1,003 bales. Also, of the current year's crop, 202 bales were purchased by Holland and 10 bales by Spain.

Tea.—With an export weight of 2,064 tons a further record has been established. The increased output over last year was 602 tons, or 41.2 per cent.

Of the quantity shipped, 2,013 tons (97.7 per cent.) were shipped to the United Kingdom, 93,433 lb. to Southern Rhodesia, 4,733 lb. to Northern Rhodesia, 7,438 lb. to Portuguese East Africa, and small consignments to South Africa and Zanzibar.

Groundnuts.—The expectation of increased exports of groundnuts did not materialize. The shipment weight of 213½ tons was less than the quantity exported during the preceding year by 39½ tons, equal to 15.6 per cent.

All were consigned to Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

Bullion.—Alluvial discoveries resulted in 84 fine oz. of gold being sold in the United Kingdom.

General.—Domestic exports, as a whole, weighed 10,489 tons and were valued at £771,990, as compared with 8,934 tons, valued at £535,256, exported during the previous year, an increase of 1,555 tons (17.4 per cent.) and £236,379 (44.2 per cent.). On omitting re-exports, weighing 354 tons and valued at £18,621, the actual products of the Protectorate weighed 10,135 tons, valued at £753,370, as compared with the 1933 exports of 8,510 tons valued at £513,644. The increase in weight is 1,626 tons (19.1 per cent.) and in value £239,370 (46.6 per cent.).

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

Domestic products despatched to the United Kingdom weighed 9,410 tons (92.84 per cent. of the whole) valued at £729,531 (96.84 per cent. of the total value), as compared with 7,770 tons (91.31 per cent.) valued at £500,100 (97.4 per cent.) shipped in 1933. Shipments to other parts of the Empire, chiefly to Southern Rhodesia, totalled 387 tons (3.82 per cent. of the total) with a value of £10,365 (1.38 per cent.), as against the exports of the previous year of 517½ tons (6.08 per cent.) valued at £7,250 (1.4 per cent.). Foreign countries accounted for the balance of 339 tons (3.34 per cent.) valued at £13,474 (1.78 per cent.), compared with 222 tons (2.61 per cent.) valued at £6,294 (1.2 per cent.) exported in 1933.

TRANSIT TRADE.

Merchandise entered in transit to and from adjacent territories was valued at £80,822, in comparison with £81,428 recorded last year. This is a decrease of £606 or 0·74 per cent. Transit imports, defined as goods consigned to neighbouring territories, were valued at £41,389, reflecting a decrease of £1,499, equal to 3·5 per cent., when compared with similar imports in the previous year, whilst transit exports—produce from these territories—increased in value by £893, or 2·3 per cent.

Customs Legislation.

The tariff was amended early in April when road, river and wharfage dues were abolished as such and merged into import duties. No actual revenue increase was intended or derived from this absorption, which was brought into effect primarily to encourage transit traffic through the Protectorate and secondly to facilitate clearances of import cargoes.

Towards the end of the year the tariff was again amended. Various articles, mostly of a development nature, were transferred to the duty free list, but the chief alterations occurred in the duties applicable to motor vehicles and their accessories. Generally, the duties on motor-cars were reduced, while those leviable on light commercial lorries were increased. Accessories and spares for both types are now admitted at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on tyres and tubes was increased to 6d. per lb.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The slump in market prices has given rise to much unemployment among Europeans and has resulted in considerable distress and in a lowering of the wages paid for the less skilled occupations. So serious has the position become that immigrants are not now allowed to enter Nyasaland for the purpose of seeking employment and would-be employers are required to satisfy the immigration authorities that there is no person available locally for the work they have to offer before they are permitted to bring new employees into the Protectorate.

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any time since the War. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province, and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the

option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task-work or time-work, and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows:—

Grade III.—£15 to £27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II.—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I.—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native population, though it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their gardens at very little expense, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. *per diem* according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Ordinance of 1930 inaugurated a period of steady policy in which the Missions have co-operated whole-heartedly with Government. It may be well in this chapter, therefore, not to deal in particular with the happenings of 1934, but to review them generally as marking the tendencies and achievements of the past five years.

African Education.

With the exception of the Government Jeanes Training Centre and two small schools for recruits conducted by the police and the military authorities, all schools in the Protectorate are managed by the Missions. It has been the policy of Government not to embark upon a programme of instituting Government schools but

to spend all the money available for African education on grants-in-aid to Missions. The European staff of the Department consists only of the Director and a clerk at Headquarters, two Inspectors, and the Principal and two Assistants at the Jeanes Training Centre. The work of the Department is not to control so much as to co-ordinate and advise.

There has been a most marked tendency during the past five years to concentrate on rural re-organization—to make the school a living and potent factor in the moral and social uplift of the "man-in-the-village". There have been four main methods of attacking the problem through direct educational agencies. While they necessarily overlap, since they subserve one purpose, they can for the purpose of review be dealt with separately.

The first has been the determination to improve the standard of the African teacher, not only as a pedagogue but as the guide, philosopher and friend of the village. Before 1930 there were only two Missions which had established Normal Schools as separate entities. The others trained teachers in senior classes, or by short courses. That has all been altered. There are now 12 Normal Institutes recognized and assisted by Government. Many of the Institutes are regarded as individual units with separate buildings of their own, practising schools, etc. In several cases the housing of the students is in model native villages, and in this as in other respects a great advance has been made in the direction of training the teacher in circumstances and surroundings similar to those which will obtain when he is sent out to a village school. All candidates for Government certification as teachers have to complete a full course in a recognized institute: they then sit for an examination in which practical teaching, oral work, and their school record are of greater importance than written papers. A pass in the examination has to be followed by a probationary period of two years' teaching before a certificate is awarded.

As an outstanding example of this progress in teacher training, the case of one Mission may be quoted. The Mission was established in Nyasaland in 1901. At the first Government examination for the certification of teachers held in 1928, the standard was very low, and only one candidate out of 25 passed. In 1928 the Mission commenced to build a Teachers' Training School and started preparatory classes. It has now three Europeans whose whole time is devoted to training some 150 students in residence in its institute. It is just completing new buildings which include a model village. Its percentage of passes in the Government examination in 1933 was 60 per cent.; and in 1934, 85 per cent. Of the teachers employed in its assisted schools 66 per cent. are now certificated and the average efficiency assessment of its schools is reported by the Superintendent of Education as 73·4 per cent.

Through the whole of the Southern Province the percentage of certificated teachers of all Missions in assisted schools was 37 in 1932, 49·7 in 1933 and 54·9 in 1934. Superintendents report that

the greatest improvements noticeable during the year have been in sanitation and hygiene, handwork and school gardens.

The Education of Women and Girls.—During the three years 1930-1932, the Education Department and the Missions were engaged in considering the policy to be adopted in the education of African women and girls. In 1932, the Advisory Committee on Education appointed a strong Sub-Committee consisting entirely of women educationists and doctors. This Sub-Committee submitted its proposals to the Advisory Committee in 1933. They were accepted practically *in toto*. The Sub-Committee laid down the principles:—

(a) "The majority of girls will become wives and mothers and it is important that their education should be directed towards their future sphere of home making.

(b) "At present the number of unmarried women is small, but for them, for wives who have to support themselves when their husbands are away, and for widows, a training is necessary which will guarantee independence and at the same time be of direct service to the community. Schools will lead on to the specialized work of teaching and midwifery and the stress laid in the school syllabus on agriculture and handicrafts will enable any woman to earn a living by following such industries as pot-making and mat-making, soap-making, market-gardening, etc."

In most villages education must be co-educational for years to come until the supply of women teachers is more adequate. In the Southern Province there are in village schools for every 100 boys approximately 50 girls in the lowest class. Wastage is very high for both girls and boys as the following figures indicate. On the roll of 65 village schools the numbers are as follows:—

					Boys.	Girls.
Class 1	...	...	...	...	1,366	790
Class 2	...	...	...	...	641	231
Class 3	...	...	...	...	407	131
Class 4	...	...	...	...	384	66

While this wastage is excessive and due to reasons which have been carefully traced, such as economic pressure to leave school as soon as the elements of vernacular reading and writing have been mastered, the increased wastage among girls is the result of a conservatism which can only be overcome by very sympathetic and gradual treatment. In reporting on the girls' boarding school in one Mission the Education Secretary writes in his annual report for 1934 . . . "There are 40 boarders in the school . . . The girls come from our various stations. Ordinarily we select children who have already had some schooling, but I must confess that all the selected children could not be sent . . . In a few cases the mother strongly objected to the girl leaving the village although the father did his utmost to send the child. The husband is not always the real "mwini" (i.e., master or owner) in the

family and where there is a question of custom he cannot always enforce his paternal right. The girls themselves like to go to school and two succeeded in overcoming their mother's objection."

There are some 20 boarding schools for girls and in six of them there are special departments for training women teachers. In 1934, the first six candidates presented themselves for the examination for Government certification as "Domestic" teachers, and five passed.

In addition to the schools a number of Missions conducted maternity and/or child-welfare centres. A report recently received from a Mission in the Northern Province indicated that clustered round its Station, and supervised by the European nurse in charge, there had been established twenty-three child-welfare centres (of which the furthest could be reached only after two days' travelling by land and three hours' travelling by lake!), with enrolments varying from 13 to 85, and weekly attendances from 10 to 50. The importance of such work cannot be overestimated in view of the high infant mortality. In the Census of 1931 it was estimated that out of 100 infants born not more than 30 survive the first year of life and the "mortality alone does not represent the total damage done because the same causes which bring about the deaths will also produce invalidity in a considerable proportion of the survivors, who are thus handicapped by more or less chronic ill-health at a period of life when its effects will be most lasting".

The Training of Community Workers.—A Government Jeanes Training Centre was established in 1928 and has been generously assisted by grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Missions send teachers, chosen on account of their reliability and social standing, for a course which lasts two years. The teachers selected must be married, and their wives and children accompany them. They live in a model native village. While a good deal of time is spent on training the men to be efficient Supervisors of schools, the whole course, which treats the family as the unit of instruction, aims at inculcating methods of rural reconstruction. Hygiene and sanitation, agriculture, afforestation and handicrafts receive special attention in the training of the men, and these subjects together with domestic economy, midwifery and child-welfare form the curriculum for the women.

After two years' training the man and his wife and children return to their Mission and are posted in an area which comprises from ten to a dozen villages. The man supervises all the schools in the area and he and his wife by example and exhortation carry on community work. Some 70 Supervisors and their wives have been so trained and are now in the field. The following quotations are from reports submitted by Missions and Superintendents on the work of some of these men and women during 1934:—

(a) "We were very interested in the arrangement of the houses in some of the villages, especially N—— where the village is well laid out, the gables of the houses being in line

with those of the houses of the opposite side of the street and so giving a cross section of the village showing neatly enclosed back yards, lines of kitchens, latrines, and a row of cattle kraals, well placed and consistently carried out to a plan. At the head of some of the little cross streets a fruit tree had been planted. We are told that the Jeanes Supervisor and the head school teacher were chiefly responsible for this well laid out village."

(b) "Mention must be made of the wife of our Jeanes Inspector. She is an excellent child-welfare worker."

(c) "The usual community work has been carried on by the Jeanes Supervisors who, on various things, have been able to assist headmen and villagers to take more interest in practical hygiene. Supervisors have not made the drastic changes expected by some Europeans, but their work has been a great help towards the ideal at which we are all aiming. It is however disappointing, in a few cases, to find headmen who lack the spirit of co-operation . . ."

(d) "I am well pleased with the work done by 'Jeaners': they have been tackling the problems of

1. School buildings—which are improving greatly.
2. Housing—quite a few qualified teachers are setting an excellent example.
3. They have taken care of the local water supply.
4. Dirt pits and latrines are increasing in number every year.

In some cases the native authorities are expecting too much from the Jeanes Supervisors: they expect them to do all the work while they and the villagers are complacently looking on . . ."

The Training of Native Authorities.—This leads to the fourth and most recent method adopted to further rural work, namely, the training of native authorities.

In April, 1934, the experiment was tried of conducting a course for selected native authorities (chiefs) at the Jeanes Training Centre. A small model village was built at the Centre to accommodate six chiefs and their wives. Care was taken to select prominent and progressive men. The course lasted for four months. Officers of the Administration and of the Medical, Agricultural, and Forestry Departments, assisted in the instruction given which included all branches of community work. It is perhaps a little early to judge the results but the Provincial Commissioners are strongly in favour of further courses, and their reports on this first course include the following:—

"As regards the profit derived from the course by Malemia and Chikowi, the salient feature is the improvement in hygiene

of their own villages. The Medical Officer was agreeably and markedly surprised by the excellent latrine system installed by Native Authority Chikowi in his village and at his rural dispensary, and in his improvement in his water supply system. These improvements are being extended to other villages. His own gardens are now being cultivated on improved lines with a view to crop rotation and the introduction of new varieties of food crops. His accounts and records also show improvement. Malemia has also carried out extensive latrine construction, anti-malaria work, and control of drinking water supplies."

Activities similar to these have been pursued by other Native Authorities who attended the course. A second course is to be held in 1935 and possible extensions of the work of the Jeanes Centre are under consideration.

Statistics relating to enrolment and attendance in schools and finance are appended.

AFRICAN EDUCATION.
RETURN OF SCHOOLS (INCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES).

Managers.	Number of schools.	Roll and average attendance.				Fees.	Mission expenditure.	Number of European teachers approved for grants-in-aid.		Government grants-in-aid.
		Number on roll.		Average attendance.				Male.	Female.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Livingstonia Mission ...	339	14,203	5,626	10,961	4,385	4d. to £1 p.a.	£ s. d. Approx. 6,000 0 0	3	-	1,925 17 6
Church of Scotland Mission	260	8,174	3,371	6,015	2,309	3d. to £5 p.a.	Approx. 3,550 0 0	2	1	1,505 11 6
Dutch Reformed Church ...	738	20,784	19,595	12,705	12,356	1d. to £1 p.a.	10,108 0 0	2	1	1,442 6 8
White Fathers' Mission ...	519	13,903	11,410	6,484	5,319	No regular fees	4,072 0 0	2	1	1,013 11 6
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	142	3,915	2,374	2,389	1,364	6d. to 1s. p.a. in one school only.	Approx. 3,600 0 0	2	1	931 13 7
Marist Fathers Mission ...	910	25,760	18,751	17,873	12,542	No regular fees	7,690 0 0	3	1	1,529 0 0
7th Day Adventists ...	116	4,212	1,459	2,924	1,019	4d. to 8s. p.a.	Does not include European salaries. 1,630 0 0	2	-	878 14 7
Zambesi Industrial Mission	90	2,859	1,997	2,258	1,587	2d. to 8d. p.a.	Approx. 1,000 0 0	1	-	378 8 6
Nyasa Mission ...	100	3,309	1,508	2,188	916	2d. to 6d. p.a.	1,342 0 0	-	1	441 11 6
South Africa General Mission	89	2,483	1,981	1,284	937	No regular fees	724 0 0	-	-	-
Churches of Christ Mission	49	1,389	1,121	948	812	do.	Not known	1	-	424 18 6
Providence Industrial Mission.	5	177	39	156	32	2s. to 5s. p.a.	217 0 0	-	-	16 11 3
African Meth. Episc. Church	1	120	49	108	40	2d. to 2s. p.a.	11 0 0	-	-	-
Jeaneas Training Centre ...	1	24	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-
Government Police School	1	44	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ...	2,300	101,356	60,305	66,341	43,643	-	-	-	-	-

European Education.

The last five years, which have included times of comparative prosperity as well as of deep depression, have also seen the formulation of a definite policy in European education. The policy aims at providing efficient primary education for all children between the ages of five and eleven years in schools in the Protectorate. Such education is not free, but in all cases in which a parent is unable to pay the fees a remission of fees is made. For reasons of climate and environment Government has decided definitely not to provide any educational facilities which would encourage parents to keep in Nyasaland children over the age of eleven years. Where it is proved, to the satisfaction of the Government, that parents are unable to meet the expenses involved in educating children above that age in schools outside the Protectorate, a bursary is given from public funds which enables the parent to send the child to a Government school in Southern Rhodesia. Such bursaries are renewable up to the year in which the child becomes sixteen. This policy has been approved by the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education and has the support of the great majority of the Europeans resident in the Protectorate. It has been put into practice with one important exception.

There have been for some years four private schools, aided by Government, situated at Limbe, Blantyre, Zomba and Mkhoma. The Limbe School is a Convent school. It has excellent accommodation for some seventy day pupils and for twenty-two girl boarders and thirteen boy boarders, but boys are not admitted as boarders when they are over the age of 10 years. The Blantyre and Zomba schools are small day schools conducted by private individuals. The Mkhoma school, conducted by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, can accommodate some twenty children as day children and six boys and six girls as boarders.

The private schools at Blantyre and Zomba, however, cannot be regarded as permanent and even with the Government grant, which is approximately £9 per child in attendance and more than the fees collected, they are not "paying" concerns.

In 1933 the Government again urged the establishment of a Government Day School at Blantyre with a boarding establishment for children from up-country. The Secretary of State approved the scheme in principle, but it was decided that it must be deferred until the Protectorate could better afford both the capital and recurrent expenditure involved.

With this important exception the policy is working, and working well. During 1934 some twelve bursaries, amounting in all to £600, were given to enable children above the age of eleven to go to school in Southern Rhodesia. A great improvement has been noticed in the health and spirits of the children who were sent to Rhodesia. Actually for the first term of 1935 some fifty children from Nyasaland went to Rhodesian schools. Of these fifteen were bursars.

Statistics dealing with enrolment and attendance at the schools in the Protectorate and with finance are appended.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.
DETAILED RETURNS OF SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, COST. ETC.

School.	Enrolment 31st December, 1934.		Average daily attendance.	Normal age range.	Normal range of tuition fees per annum.	Annual cost to public funds.		Number of boarders.
	Boys.	Girls.				Direct grants.	Fees remitted.	
Zomba Preparatory ...	11	6	14.8	5-11 years	£ s. d. 12 12 0	£ 93 13 4	£ s. d. —	1
Convent, Limbe ...	18	36	44.7	4-14 "	7 0 0 to 10 10 0	399 5 0	15 10 0	25
Mkhoma European ...	6	5	10.1	8-9 "	5 0 0	54 10 0	—	9
Sunnyside, Blantyre ...	13	13	22.8	6-15 "	6 15 0 to 9 0 0	182 0 0	13 10 0	—
	48	60	92.4	—	—	£729 8 4	£29 0 0	35

In addition to the above expenditure twelve buranries amounting to £800 were awarded to European children attending secondary schools in Southern Rhodesia.

Indian Education.

It was stated in last year's report that "The first definite step was taken in 1933 in the direction of providing education for Indian children". Two small schools had been opened by the Indian communities in the Blantyre-Limbe area and in Zomba, and Government had promised grants-in-aid if the schools were adequately supported. It is sad to relate that the first step forward was followed in 1934 by a half step backward. The Limbe school closed after a brief struggle: the Zomba school only just survived. Government made a small grant towards the salary of the teacher at the Zomba school in the last quarter of the year.

It is impracticable in times of economic depression to embark on schemes of education which do not receive the support of the parents, and Government assistance to the school at Zomba and to any other school which may be opened will depend entirely on the attitude of the Indian community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line, which maintain a regular mail service, there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira to England and passengers are often delayed some days at that port waiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are six steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen*, *Pioneer*, and *Dove* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private Company. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway connects Beira with Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (174 miles) where, pending the completion of the Zambesi Bridge, passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year and the bridge will be

in a position to carry traffic early in 1935. The northern extension of the railway from Blantyre to Salima (160 miles) was nearing completion at the end of the year and was already being used for light traffic.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to have served one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the fertile lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the completion of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Air.

The interest in aviation aroused by visits of Royal Air Force and South African Air Force Flights and the activities of the Nyasaland Aero Club in 1933, was given further stimulus by the visits of Royal Air Force flights in 1934. The first, consisting of two Victoria Troop Carriers and four Fairey Gordon Bombers commanded by Air Vice-Marshal C. L. N. Newall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., arrived at Zomba early in February and stayed three days. The second, which was under the command of Wing Commander R. T. Leather, A.F.C., and comprised four Victoria Troop carriers and five Fairey Gordon Bombers arrived on the 30th of March and remained until 6th April. During this period the Flight visited Chileka, Zomba, and Lilongwe and carried out combined operations with the King's African Rifles and the Nyasaland Police and in addition gave flights to selected members of the Government service.

The "Moth Major" aeroplane presented to the Nyasaland Aero Club by Lord Wakefield arrived and was assembled and tested by Government personnel. The training activities of the Club were, however, restricted owing to the lack of pilot instructors. Arrangements have been made for the services of a fully qualified instructor, which will be available to the Club early in 1935.

The pronounced progress in the provision of aerodromes and landing grounds made during 1933 was maintained during the year. The aerodromes at Lilongwe and Zomba were improved, and additional landing grounds were constructed. Throughout the Protectorate there are now four aerodromes (Chileka, Zomba, Lilongwe and Luchenza) and twenty-five landing grounds situated at Government Stations or at intermediate points on the routes between stations.

Particulars of air mail services are given under the "Postal" head of this chapter.

Roads.

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class :—

						Aggregate Length. Miles.
“ All Weather.”						
Class I.	Macadam surface	(permanent				
	bridging)	...	...	...		96
Class II.	Earth Surface	(permanent				
	bridging)	...	...	...		855
“ Seasonal.”						
Class III.	Earth surface	(permanent				
	bridging)	...	...	...		241
Class IV.	Earth surface	(temporary				
	bridging)	...	...	...		1,721
						2,913
District roads usable by light vehicles in dry						
season	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total (Public roads, all classes)						3,413

The maximum gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads in the several classes is restricted as follows :—

Class I	...	8 tons throughout the year.
Class II	{	5 tons June to November inclusive.
Class III		2 tons December to May inclusive.
Class IV	...	2 tons throughout the year.

Under special conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight are permitted to use roads in classes II and III throughout the year.

The road system serves all areas of present production not directly served by rail or lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

Connexion with the road system of neighbouring territories is made as follows :—

With Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the north, between Fort Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

With Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson-Lusaka road), between Fort Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlanje on the eastern border.

With Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Blantyre-Salisbury road) near Mwanza on the south-western border.

The route traversing Nyasaland is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya and it is used to an increasing extent by travellers on business or pleasure.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads elsewhere in Africa, though some deterioration has resulted from necessary retrenchment in maintenance expenditure in the past two or three years.

Reference to road work executed in 1934 will be found in Chapter XII under the heading "Public Works".

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years:—

Type of Vehicle.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932	1933.	1934.
Cars and lorries	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217
Trailers	31	41	82	105	98	104	102	103	97	106
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	700
	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223	2,326	2,143	2,023
Percentage increase.	48.7	14.9	29.2	20.6	4.1	11.85	—	4.63	—	—
Percentage decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.17	—	7.88	5.59

Of the 2,023 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,605 are owned by Europeans, 246 by Asians, and 172 by Africans, which represents a ratio of one vehicle to 1.09, 4.86, 9,360.46 of the European, Asian, and African population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of 10 lorries, 5 touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1934 was 3,408, whilst 730 Europeans were carried 53,532 passenger miles, and 8,455 natives 519,131 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 215,180.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment, and both services have proved their economic value.

Postal.

There are 44 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

Post Offices were opened during the year at Nkata Bay on the lake shore, Balaka, Salima and Ntakataka on the northern railway extension, Loudon in the Mzimba district, Tekerani in the Cholo

district and Likoma Island in Lake Nyasa. The two latter offices are situated on Mission premises and are staffed and supervised by the Mission authorities.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer, and mail carrier. The carrier services are maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers, and the successful results speak well for this type of service considering the adverse conditions met with especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection against carnivorous animals. An overnight service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey, and leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. they deliver the mail at its destination at 8.0 a.m. next day.

The main mail route is maintained by motor lorry between Limbe and Fort Jameson over a distance of 318 miles via Lilongwe. Between Lilongwe and Karonga the service is by mail carrier for a distance of 384 miles which is covered on a scheduled time-table occupying 14 days in one direction and 16 in the other.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations, and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu, are forwarded by the P.A.V. *Guendolen* which sails from Fort Johnston on a round trip of Lake Nyasa every four weeks, the journey occupying 17 days.

During the year the newly completed northern extension of the railway to Salima was utilized for the transport of mails to post offices situated on the line. In addition, the mails brought down once monthly from the lake stations by the P.A.V. *Guendolen* were off-loaded at Chipoka and transported by rail to Blantyre. Previous to this, lake mails had been off-loaded at Fort Johnston and conveyed by motor lorry to Zomba.

Mails from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa are received by rail twice weekly. Overseas mails arrive once weekly, the letter mails from Europe being disembarked at Capetown and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is 21½ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland taking an average of 41 days to complete the journey.

Air Mails.

A regular weekly air service between Blantyre and Salisbury in both directions was inaugurated by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., on the 9th of March, giving connexion at Salisbury with both the up and down journeys of the Imperial Airways service between London and Capetown. A contract for the transport

of air mail matter was concluded with the company and, as a result, the transit time for the conveyance of mails between Blantyre and London has now been reduced to $8\frac{1}{2}$ days.

In August a second weekly air service was provided to Salisbury by which air mail matter for the Rhodesias and South Africa was conveyed, going forward from Salisbury by rail.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant territories under British control north of the Zambesi, and by connecting with the Egyptian telegraph system to Cairo, thereby securing a cheaper route from South Africa to Great Britain than was at that time available by submarine cable from Cape Town, where the rate charged was 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East Africa border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent, since those days, of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d.

A branch line was also constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925, the Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well-built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of offices being now 28 excluding 14 public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. Eight of the railway offices are situated on the northern extension of the railway and were opened during the year.

Telephones.

With the opening of the northern extension of the railway arrangements were made for inter-communication between the Post Office and railway telephone systems. As a result telephonic facilities are now available at all important centres south of the Lake. There are 21 exchanges and public call offices with 314 telephones connected thereto.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

Wireless receiving sets are allowed under licence for which at present no charge is made. At the end of the year the number of licensed wireless listeners was 164. Of the sets in use 81 per cent. are of British make, 12 per cent. American, 6 per cent. Dutch, and 1 per cent. German. The value of the 67 sets licensed during the year was £1,684. As electric power from the mains is only available in the principal towns the majority of the receiving sets are battery operated.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe, and Zomba, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 22 more important post offices. The Bank continued to grow in popularity with the African section of the community during 1934, and there was a considerable increase in both the number and value of accounts open at the close of the year as compared with the previous year's totals.

The number of open accounts rose from 1,085 in 1933 to 1,268 in 1934, while the total amount on deposit advanced from £11,607 to £13,864, representing increases of 17 and 19 per cent. respectively.

Currency.

English gold, silver, and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th of October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 7s. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and cupro-nickel coins, issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The headquarters offices, workshops, and stores of the Public Works Department are situated at Zomba. For executive purposes two Divisions, the Southern and Central, are established, each under an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer, stationed at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to headquarters, as is also an Inspector of Works in charge of the South Nyasa area stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1933 and 1934:—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	20,700	22,050
Public Works Recurrent ...	12,188	11,560
Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,494	1,360
Loan Works—		
East African Loan Roads ...	16,344	14,021
Colonial Development Fund		
(Buildings etc.) ...	22,067	5,465
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£72,793	£54,456
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease		£18,337

During the year it was necessary again to maintain recurrent expenditure at a minimum and the effect of this in the condition of some of the buildings is now becoming noticeable. Roads were, on the whole, maintained in a fair condition.

With grants from the Colonial Development Fund two rural dispensaries commenced in 1933, were completed, and at Zomba African hospital the water supply, sanitation and drainage works were completed.

The new headquarters offices for the Agricultural Department, financed from the same fund, were completed and occupied. A second bungalow was also completed for the Agricultural Department as also was one for the Geological Department, both in Zomba. At the Tea Research Station, Mlanje, the laboratory buildings, offices, and store were completed and taken into use.

A dipping tank was built in the Chiradzulu district for the Veterinary Department. The initial scheme for a piped water supply for Zomba and also the dam on Zomba Plateau for the conservation of water for Zomba generally were completed.

The installation of a water-borne sanitation scheme in Zomba was proceeded with and at the end of the year 27 official quarters were completed and work was in progress at 19 others.

As regards road work financed from the East African Guaranteed Loan, the substitution of permanent reinforced concrete bridges for timber structures on the main roads was continued and various capital improvements were executed. The principal work was the completion of the new road from Lilongwe to the rail head at Salima which was opened for traffic in April. A portion of the inter-territorial road connecting Nzimba and Mbeya was re-alligned via the Njakwa Gorge and will be opened for traffic in 1935.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and the court of the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate no longer sits, as the post was abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court but this is seldom done except in cases which present obvious difficulties. Subordinate courts of the second class may try murder and manslaughter cases in which natives are defendants under the procedure laid down in section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, enacted in 1929. Under that procedure the Magistrate sits with 3 native assessors and generally tries these cases without the preliminary inquiry which may be held under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary and finally if it is "satisfied that the evidence so permits shall direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and to discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly". And every such sentence shall be subject to confirmation by the Judge. When sentence of death is

passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa within 30 days. In non-native cases of the graver crimes the accused is tried, after a preliminary inquiry, before the High Court sitting either with assessors or with a jury, according to the origin of the accused.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. " Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case ". Section 13 reserves certain cases " of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline " to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or both " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case ".

Appeals from these courts lie to District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the High Court.

From subordinate courts (i.e. District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners) an appeal lies to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

In addition supervision over subordinate courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. The Judge in revision may make any order which the justice of the case may require.

If possible, the Judge visits every subordinate court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the court books and files and the prisons, and discussing points of law arising out of the cases tried by the Magistrate.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of thirteen European officers, two European Assistant Inspectors, three Asian Sub-Inspectors, and 496 Africans.

European Officers and Asian Sub-Inspectors are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In

all other districts the African police are under the direction of the Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a Training Depot, a Criminal Investigation Department, including a Central Finger-print Bureau, and an Immigration Department. A Passport Office is also maintained at headquarters.

Serious crime has not shown any tendency to increase during the last year, but assaults have been more numerous. This is attributed to the excessive amount of beer drinking owing to exceptionally heavy crops in the Southern Province.

The number of cases reported to the police in the more settled districts of this Province was eight less than the previous year, the total being 2,470. Offences against the person were 244 or 9.87 per cent. of the cases reported, and offences against property were 956 or 38.70 per cent. The number of true cases of murder was eighteen, as compared with nineteen in the previous year.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,798 of which £617 was recovered by the police. The percentage of property recovered was 34.31.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a central prison at Zomba for the detention of Europeans, Asians, and long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and twenty-one district prisons, situated at the headquarters of each district, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The central prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans of five single cells, only one of which is completed, and contains sixteen wards accommodating twelve prisoners each and ten wards for eight prisoners each. The other block when finished will contain fifty single cells. There is a separate hospital building with isolation section situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of one ward and four single cells for lepers, one ward and four cells for venereal cases and two wards and four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions, and a female section containing one ward and four cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents, so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted for serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit of prisoners in A and B grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison shops and comprises carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc.

The older type of district prisons mostly consist of association wards, but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The admissions to prisons during 1934 were 18 Asians and 7,946 Africans. The increase over the previous year was 15 Asians and 2,875 Africans. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 1,329.25.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The number of admissions to hospital was 846 and the daily average on the sick list 39.79. The total number of deaths was 20 and the death-rate per 1,000, 2.20 of the total prison population. Executions numbered nine.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1934 :—

No. 1. *The Motor Traffic Ordinance*, 1934, combines in one comprehensive Ordinance all matters relating to the user of roads by motor vehicles. Provision is made for the licensing of public service and goods vehicles, and for compulsory third party insurance. The part dealing with insurance has not yet been applied, but will come into operation when the Governor is satisfied that the required insurance can be effected at reasonable rates.

No. 6. *The Tobacco Cess Ordinance*, 1934, permits of the forming of a fund into which will be paid the proceeds of the tax to be levied on tobacco exported from the Protectorate. The fund will be appropriated to the exclusive use of the tobacco industry.

No. 7. *The Loans Recovery Ordinance*, 1934, empowers the Court to re-open a moneylending transaction if the Court is satisfied that a harsh and unconscionable bargain has been made.

No. 9. *The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934. This Ordinance provides for the payment of taxes in kind in proclaimed districts. It also limits the period during which a widow is exempt from taxation and advances the date on which imprisonment may be awarded for non-payment of tax.

No. 12. *The Purchase of Native Produce Ordinance*, 1934, empowers the Governor in Council to order that in certain proclaimed districts cash must be paid for specified agricultural produce grown by and purchased from natives.

No. 14. *The Natives Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance*, 1934, imposes an obligation to pay poll tax on all natives who reside in the Protectorate and on all visiting natives who obtain employment in the Protectorate.

No. 16. *The Cotton Ordinance*, 1934, was enacted in order to ensure that the cotton produced in the Protectorate would be of the best quality. The legislation controls the cotton industry in Nyasaland.

No. 17. *The Tea Ordinance*, 1934, was designed to restrict the production of tea in the Protectorate, in accordance with the requirements of an international restriction scheme embracing certain Eastern and the East African tea producing countries. The purpose of the scheme is the improvement of the price of tea.

No. 18. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934, amends the Penal Code in accordance with the recommendations made by the Law Officers of the East African Dependencies at their Conference in 1933. Experience had shown that the Codes of the dependencies could with advantage be amended.

No. 19. *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934. The remarks on Ordinance No. 18 are applicable to this Ordinance.

No. 21. *The Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Ordinance*, 1934, provides for sentence of imprisonment for life being passed upon a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death if the accused is found to be pregnant.

No. 22. *The Infanticide Ordinance*, 1934, provides for the conviction and punishment of a woman found guilty of the murder of her newly born child in circumstances which show that at the time of committing the offence she had not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child. Section 2 instructs the Court to convict of the offence of infanticide and to pass sentence as if the accused had been found guilty of manslaughter.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows :—

					Revenue.	Expenditure.
					£	£
1932	...	...	...	...	530,931	505,800
1933	...	...	...	...	541,181	528,361
1934	...	...	...	...	560,552	571,674

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1934, amounted to £4,980,322, made up as follows:—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	126,960
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915-1920 ...	38,220
Trans - Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	1,245,142
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	1,570,000
Total ...	£4,980,322

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were:—

	£
Customs	127,837
Road and River Dues	2,974
Hut Taxes	129,562
Income Tax	14,547
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,423
Licences	25,486

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1934 they were distributed as under:—

Import Duty.—Table 1. Specified duties on motor vehicles, matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table 2. 33 per cent. *ad valorem* on secondhand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3. 28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4. 13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5. 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6. 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.—These were abolished in April and merged into import duties.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

HUT TAX.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of twelve months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

INCOME TAX.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income tax as imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

LICENCES.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1934 being shown against each:—

	£
Arms and ammunition	872
Bankers	120
Bicycles	1,266
Bonded warehouse	70
Game	337
Hawkers	49
Liquor	948
Miscellaneous	5,702
Tobacco	1,296
Trading	10,511
Dog	138
Trout	25

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

There was little demand for leases of Crown Land during 1934, only 9 leases with a total acreage of 1,454 acres being registered as compared with 19 leases totalling 6,702 acres in 1933 and 8 leases totalling 1,411 acres in 1932. Only one lease was advertised for sale by public auction and there was no bidding against the original applicant.

Ten leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 3,034 acres were determined either by surrender, expiry or re-entry.

Forty-two yearly tenancy agreements for trading plots were issued and 60 cancelled, as against corresponding figures of 69 and 158 for 1933.

Thirty surveys aggregating 6,495 acres were completed during the year and in addition 37 miles of roads were traversed and seven aeroplane landing grounds surveyed and contoured.

Mining.

Considerable activity in prospecting for gold occurred and 43 prospecting licences were issued during the year, but no discovery of any importance was reported. There were 83·05 ounces of fine gold with a total value of £580 18s. 7d. exported through the agency of the local banks.

Operations were commenced on the corundum deposits in the Central Shire district and a sample shipment was sent to America.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer to whom all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers, act as assistants.

The ports of entry are :—Port Herald, Mwanza, Chileka, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, and Chikwawa.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Prohibited immigrants are persons previously convicted of serious crime or suffering from infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order or likely to become a public charge.

The following persons, if known to the immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are permitted to enter the Protectorate without further formality :—members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign government; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons, other than those who are on a temporary visit, who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate, including returning residents and persons in transit, during the past five years is :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans ...	1,103	2,112	3,149	3,507	3,474
Asians ...	542	791	928	1,295	1,342

Immigrants arrived in the Protectorate during 1934 by the following means :—

	By Air.	By Rail.	By Road.	By Water.
Europeans ...	250	832	2,392	4
Asians ...	—	232	1,110	—

Publicity.

In 1934, Government voted a sum of £800 for publicity purposes. The greater part of this amount was spent in publicity articles in the South Africa and Rhodesian newspapers. These articles elicited a large number of enquiries and requests for publicity literature. Illustrated articles on Nyasaland were published in the Special Empire Travel Number of the *Times* and in a special Rhodesian and East African Supplement of the *Financial Times*.

A new publicity brochure is in course of preparation and will be published early in 1935. It will contain many illustrations and articles regarding travel facilities, hotels and garages, game shooting, and fishing, and an abundance of other information of a general character.

The cost of a visitor's full game licence has been reduced from £50 to £15 as it was felt that the comparatively small amount of game and the number of species in Nyasaland—compared, that is, with the game in adjoining territories—did not warrant so heavy a licence fee.

Rest houses for travellers have been erected on the Great North Road at Mzimba and Fort Hill. They are simply but adequately furnished with bedding, crockery, etc., to accommodate four persons.

The number of visitors to Nyasaland during the year amounted to some 2,100. Figures for the previous four years are as follows :—

1930	...	...	...	...	...	548
1931	...	...	...	...	...	1,112
1932	...	...	...	...	...	1,717
1933	...	...	...	...	...	1,959

It is considered by the Publicity Committee that their campaign of 1934 has met with a good measure of success and that Nyasaland, and in particular the Lake, is fast becoming recognized as a popular holiday resort by residents in the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias.

APPENDIX.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
<i>Nyasaland Government Gazette.</i> (Subscription to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.)	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
<i>Legislation.</i>			
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual Volume.	Prices and Postages variable.		do.
Law Reports, Vol. III, 1927-1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Index to Ordinances, August, 1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
<i>Annual Departmental Reports.</i>			
Agriculture ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Education ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Financial ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Forestry ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Geological Survey ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Medical ...	4s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Affairs ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Police ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraphs ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Prisons ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Trade, External ...	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Veterinary ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
<i>Agriculture.</i>			
Tobacco Culture (Hornby).	3s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation in Nyasaland (McCall).	5s. 0d.	3d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Report on Tea Cultivation and its Development in Nyasaland (Mann).	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Native Agricultural Committee Report, 1930.	6d.	2d.	do.
<i>Bulletins (New Series).</i>			
No. 1—Tea Research and Tea Advertising.	} Limited Circulation.	} No Charge.	} Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 2—Virus Diseases of Tobacco.			
No. 3—Tea Yellows Disease.			
No. 4—Tea Growing in Nyasaland.			

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
<i>Bulletins (New Series)—cont.</i>			
No. 5—Mosquito Bug the Cause of Stem Canker of Tea.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
*No. 6—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
*No. 7—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Fertilizers Sub-Committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.			do.
No. 8—Citrus Fruit Prospects in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 9—Climate of Central Nyasaland.			do.
*No. 10—Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
No. 11—Denudation and Soil Erosion in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 12—The Rices of Northern Nyasaland.			do.
No. 13—A Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland.			
<i>Geology.</i>			
Practical Handbook of Water Supply (Dixey).	21s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Water Supply Paper No. 3—Weirs, Dams and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes.	1s. 0d.	2d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
Water Supply Paper No. 4—Water Supply Conditions of Country traversed by proposed Railway Extension to Lake Nyasa (1929).	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Ground Water Investigations by Geophysical Methods.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.

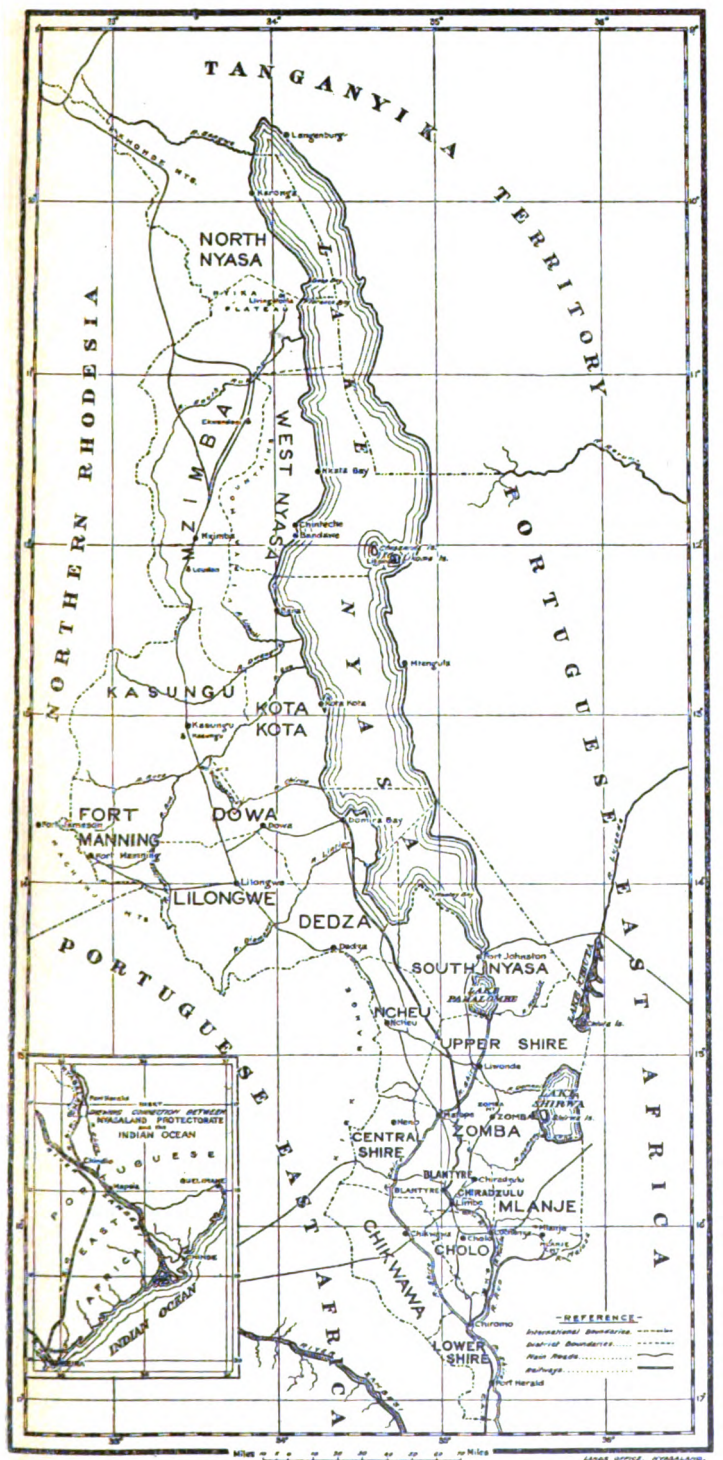
* Bulletins for local issue only.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
<i>Geology—cont.</i>			
Bulletin No. 3—The Limestone Resources of Nyasaland.	2s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
Bulletin No. 4—The Portland Cement Clays of Lake Malombe.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Physiography, Geology, and Mineral Resources of Nyasaland.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Physiography of the Shire Valley.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Bauxite Deposits of Nyasaland.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Coal Deposits of the Sumbu Area.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
The Distribution of Population in Nyasaland.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Also reprints of various papers on the Geology of Nyasaland, of which a list is obtainable upon application to the Director of Geological Survey.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.

Other Government Publications.

Nyasaland Annual Report	2s. 0d.	2d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London.
Handbook of Nyasaland, 1932.	5s. 0d.	6d.	Secretariat, Zomba.
			Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London.
			Government Printer, Zomba.
Nyasaland Blue Books ...	5s. 0d.	5d.	do.
The Census Reports of the Nyasaland Protectorate, 1911, 1921, 1926, 1931.	5s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Native Education Conference Report, 1927.	3s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Finance Commission Report, 1924.	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Road Guide, 1932 ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
Mechanization and Maintenance of Earth Roads.	—	2d.	Director of Public Works, Zomba.
Post Office Guide and Directory, 1934.	2s. 0d.	4d.	Postmaster General, Zomba.
Telephone Directory ...	6d.	1d.	do.
Publicity Brochure ...	Free	4d.	Director of Publicity, Zomba.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.



ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES (Approximate)

Zomba	2548 ft.	Port Johnston	1700 ft.	Luchansa	2500 ft.
Blantyre	3000 ft.	Dedza	4800 ft.	Kufa Kufa	1800 ft.
Kasungu	4000 ft.	Beland	5800 ft.	Chikwawa	127 ft.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.	KEDAH AND PERLIS.
BARBADOS.	KELANTAN.
BASUTOLAND.	KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.	LEEWARD ISLANDS.
BERMUDA.	MAURITIUS.
BRITISH GUIANA.	NEW HEBRIDES.
BRITISH HONDURAS.	NIGERIA.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO- TECTORATE.	NORTHERN RHODESIA.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.	NYASALAND.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).	ST. HELENA.
CEYLON.	ST. LUCIA.
CYPRUS.	ST. VINCENT.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	SEYCHELLES.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.	SIERRA LEONE.
FIJI.	SOMALILAND.
GAMBIA.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
GIBRALTAR.	SWAZILAND.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
GOLD COAST.	TRENGGANU.
GRENADA.	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
HONG KONG.	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
JAMAICA.	UGANDA.
JOHORE.	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.	BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.	BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

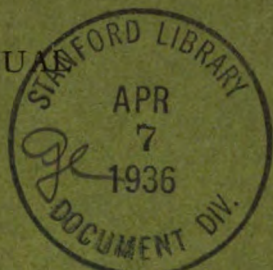
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1740

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SWAZILAND, 1934

(For Report for 1932 see No. 1654 (Price 1s. 6d.) and for
Report for 1933 see No. 1694 (Price 1s. 3d.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 8d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1740

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SWAZILAND, 1934

*(For Report for 1932 see No. 1654 (Price 1s. 6d.) and for
Report for 1933 see No. 1694 (Price 1s. 3d.).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SWAZILAND, 1934

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	4
III. POPULATION	5
IV. HEALTH	6
V. HOUSING	10
VI. PRODUCTION	13
VII. COMMERCE	18
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	18
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	21
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	24
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	27
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	28
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	28
XIV. LEGISLATION	34
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE* AND TAXATION	34
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	37
BIBLIOGRAPHY	38

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of Northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions, roughly of equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet. The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet.

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1935, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1934.

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet)—54·78 inches over 32 years,

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet)—35·42 inches over 31 years.

The mean maximum and minimum temperatures were 73·1 Fahr. and 51·2 Fahr. respectively, at Mbabane and 91 Fahr. and 58 Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongola river, but a hostile Chief in their vicinity forced them farther north, and under Chief Sobhuza they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandeni, and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921 after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

The many concessions granted by Mbandeni necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandeni, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, and of the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the British and the South African Republic Governments, the latter was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and the other south of the Great Usutu River.

The fifth Council was elected in 1932, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and Native Chiefs and their followers give an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each school Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such a Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district and on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	...	...	...	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	...	...	...	451
Total						112,951

The population is now estimated to be :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	1,390	1,440	2,830
Natives (Bantu)	58,910	64,090	123,000
Coloured (other than Bantu)	400	320	720
Indians	10	—	10
	60,710	65,850	126,560

About 83 per cent. of the Bantu population reside in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced during the year.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births	...	...	...	...	78 or 27·53 per 1,000.
(b) Marriages...	...	...	...	...	26 or 12 per 1,000.
(c) Deaths	...	...	...	...	20 or 7·06 per 1,000.
(d) Infantile mortality (Death-rate under one year)	...	...	...	...	3 or ·046 per 1,000 of European population.
(e) European Emigrants	...	...	...	...	58 or 20·47 per 1,000 of European population.
(f) European Immigrants	...	...	...	...	89 or 31·42 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, two Government Medical Officers, two doctors (subsidized), three hospital assistants and dispensers and five female nurses.

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, eight female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and two cooks.

Financial.

The total revenue earned by the Medical Department was £510 18s. 2d. The expenditure was £13,827.

Public Health.

It can safely be said that 1934 was a healthy year. There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease, the annual outbreak of aestivo-autumnal malaria was much less than that of the two previous years, and the incidence of general diseases was not above the average.

General Diseases.—The outstanding feature of chest complaints is the amount of asthma. Bronchitis is fairly prevalent in the cold and wet parts of the country, and a few cases of pneumonia occur. Chronic rheumatism is very common, but rheumatic fever is seldom seen so there is little organic cardiac trouble due to this.

The most common disease is gastro-enteritis due to improper food, poor cooking and lack of cleanliness. Kidney troubles, especially pyelitis, are fairly common ; schistosomiasis is the cause of many of these.

Communicable Diseases—Mosquito or Insect-borne.—The annual epidemic of malaria was much less than that of either of the two preceding years and very few deaths resulted from it. There were more cases than usual of what is known in South Africa as “tick-bite fever.” This is a Rickittsea disease of the typhus type. It is caused by the bite of the larval forms of certain ticks.

Infectious diseases.—Nineteen cases of enteric were reported from the Southern District, thirteen from the Central and only one from the Northern. This does not represent the actual number of cases, but it certainly represents a large proportion of the total number.

The incidence of amoebic dysentery remains about the same, but it is certain that hospital returns do not give an adequate indication of the prevalence of the disease. The Medical Officer of the Southern District at one time made a microscopic examination of a series of cases complaining of abdominal symptoms whether there was a history of dysentery or not, and found the *Entamoeba Coli* present in quite a number of cases.

Diphtheria is rare, but two proved cases were admitted into the Hlatikulu hospital.

An increase in the incidence of syphilis is reported from the Central and Southern Districts. There is undoubtedly a diminution of the increase in the Northern District, which is almost entirely a rural district in which the disease is less likely to spread, but probably the real reason is that a venereal disease clinic was established here some years before one came into being in any other part of the country. There was an epidemic of measles during the year. It started in the extreme north and gradually spread to the Central District. The disease itself was not more serious than usual, but in many cases it was followed by gastro-enteritis which caused far more deaths than the original disease.

A few cases of alastrium were reported from the Central District.

Helminthic Diseases.—Teaniasis and ascariasis are very common at all altitudes under 3,500 feet. Many natives undergo treatment, but there are so many infected streams that fresh infections and re-infections are constantly occurring, and there is no appreciable diminution in the number of cases. Two cases of Schistosomiasis Mansoni were found in the Central District.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito and Insect-borne Diseases.—Malaria is practically the only insect-borne disease; it is dealt with by free distribution of quinine to the natives through their chiefs, missionaries, police posts, schools, etc., in the affected areas. This free issue of quinine was only about 20 per cent. of the totals of the two preceding years.

Epidemic and Helminthic Diseases.—The water-borne diseases are well under control in the towns, but it is impossible to adopt general preventive measures amongst the natives. Fortunately the kraals are usually well apart and only a few get their water from each stream, so these diseases are not seriously prevalent. Tuberculosis presents a difficult problem. There is no doubt this disease is slowly but surely on the increase.

General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage disposal in the towns is by the bucket system and is, on the whole, satisfactory. The buckets are emptied every night, the contents being placed in trenches in a place approved by the Medical Officer. Refuse is collected regularly, deposited in pits and periodically burned.

The Mbabane water supply is unfiltered, and bacteriological analysis has proved that it is quite unfit for human consumption. The European section of the population never uses it except for watering gardens; their water for domestic purposes being drawn from three springs in different parts of the township. The water from these and from the supply to the native location have been tested, and in every case found to be remarkably free from bacteriological impurities.

The sanitary arrangements in the towns are under the control of Town Inspectors who make regular inspections.

School Hygiene.

A medical report on all the European schools and school children was made during the year. The universal defect was dental caries, a very high percentage being reported from each school. There was a considerable number of cases of enlarged tonsils. In the Southern District the amount of dental caries is even greater than in the North, while in some parts, notably Hluti, many children had enlarged spleens and secondary anaemia due to chronic malaria.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The only place at which there is a maternity and child welfare centre with a staff devoted entirely to that work is Bremersdorp. At the Government hospitals, dispensaries, etc., it can only be done as a part of the ordinary day's work. That the native women appreciate the maternal side is shown by the yearly increasing number of those who come to the hospitals for their confinements and those who during the ante-natal period come for examination and advice.

Child welfare work is more difficult, practically all the native children are breast-fed, but there is a pernicious national custom, followed by nearly every mother, of supplementing this from birth with sour porridge. This, with the flies and the generally insanitary conditions in and about the kraal are the cause of so much sickness, particularly enteritis in the first two years of life.

Hospitals, Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

The work done at all three hospitals again exceeded that of the previous year. This was especially noticeable at the Hlatikulu hospital.

At one time there were 42 native in-patients, although there are only 25 beds, and at another time nine European patients, although there are only three beds for Europeans. On many occasions tents had to be put in the hospital grounds for the accommodation of patients. Funds have been provided from the Colonial Development Fund for extensions to the hospital.

The busiest of all the hospitals is the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital at Bremersdorp. It had the largest number of both in-patients and out-patients, the largest venereal disease clinic, a very busy maternal and child welfare centre and altogether does most valuable work in the centre and east of the country.

Among in-patients the most common ailments treated were malaria, syphilis, gynaecological troubles, gastro-intestinal disorders and injuries of various kinds. Amongst the out-patients the most prevalent complaints were gynaecological troubles, gastro-intestinal disorders, skin diseases, especially scabies in children, chronic rheumatism, chest complaints, venereal diseases and minor injuries.

A dispensary was opened at Goedgegun in the Southern District and put in charge of a European nurse. Another dispensary was started at Mahamba in place of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital which unfortunately had to close down. The Administration was fortunate in being able to retain, at any rate for some time, the services of the matron of the hospital who was put in charge of the dispensary. She has taken up maternity and child welfare work and started a class for the instruction of native women who attend to confinements in the kraals. Home nursing and first-aid classes were also started for adult women and senior school girls.

During the year an innovation of a somewhat experimental nature was introduced in the form of medical outposts in charge of natives in areas far removed from hospitals or dispensaries. Two of them were opened during the year and a third one was completed and ready for opening early in 1935. To a certain extent they have proved successful; the sick in surrounding kraals are visited, and those who are seriously ill are sent to the nearest hospital; instruction in proper feeding and care of children is given, and advice in regard to general hygiene, but that the natives expect more is shown by the fact that there is a very decided tendency for the sick who can manage it to wait for the fortnightly visit of a medical officer. As at the hospitals, a shilling is charged for advice and medicine, and there is no doubt that the natives are of the opinion that a shilling is too much for the help received, consequently when at all possible they wait for the visit of a medical officer.

The venereal clinics continue to do an increasing amount of work, except in the Mbabane area, where the decrease in the number of cases reflects a decrease in the incidence of the disease in the Northern District.

The following figures show the number of patients treated at the various centres throughout Swaziland :—

			<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>
<i>Government Institutions—</i>				
Mbabane Hospital	...	...	593	7,115
Hlatikulu Hospital	...	...	451	8,405
Mankaiana Dispensary	...	...	7	3,356
Goedegun Dispensary (4 months)			—	1,031
<i>Mission Institutions—</i>				
Bremersdorp Hospital	...	...	820	11,130
Mahamba Dispensary	late			
Mahamba Hospital	...	...	186	2,603
Endingeni Dispensary	...	...	44	6,430
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	...	...	58	3,133
Stegi Dispensary	...	...	63	1,613
			<hr/> 2,222	<hr/> 44,816

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union. At present there are 29 natives and 3 Europeans in institutions there, and as the natives cost 2s. 6d. per day and the Europeans 4s. per day, their maintenance is a big item in the medical expenditure of the Territory.

The health of the prisoners was excellent, but some of the gaols are very overcrowded.

V.—HOUSING.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Committees of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas, sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on small holdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels, constructed of turf walls, earthen floors, and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective, and in many cases non-existent.

UNEDUCATED NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

So long as the native lives under native conditions, there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive type. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished, and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut, and in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males, and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty.

A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons.

That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are only used as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sun-dried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass hut are :—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off the mosquitoes.

The economic condition of ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live in native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

EDUCATED NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage-Earning Population.

EUROPEANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage-earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage-earners.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home-dwellings.

NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-EARNERS' QUARTERS.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters, but in a few cases the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes, and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

The year has been a good one for stock ; the grazing, especially in the bushveld, being good throughout the year.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—A severe outbreak of East Coast Fever occurred during the year. Seven dipping-tank areas were infected, mostly in the areas north-east of Mbabane and south-east of Mankaiwana. Up to the end of 1934 there were 174 deaths. Short interval dipping, hand-dressing, concentration of the infected herds, etc., under the control and supervision of a European has brought the outbreak under control. There are some 15,000 head of cattle in the infected areas.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of anthrax have occurred in many parts of the territory. In all, 52 deaths occurred and 14,300 inoculated against the disease.

Scab.—Four cases of scab were reported during the year under review. The regular dipping of sheep and goats throughout the year in the cattle-dipping tanks is undoubtedly eradicating this disease.

Contagious Abortion of Cattle.—A few cases were reported.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Heartwater.—A few deaths occurred, but the average death rate is not high except in the case of imported stock.

Quarter Evil.—Outbreaks of this disease have occurred in most districts but was not severe. The number of doses of vaccine issued was 6,400 as compared with 3,495 in 1933.

Snotzielte.—This disease was not very prevalent owing to the wildebeeste having left the country.

Sweating Sickness of Calves.—This disease is the cause of a high mortality amongst calves in certain areas.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not very prevalent. 117 horses were inoculated with a new vaccine, but it is not yet possible to ascertain results.

General.

Exports of Cattle.—The following cattle were exported for slaughter during the year :—

Johannesburg Market	...	...	3,218
Durban Market	...	...	3,538
			<hr/> 6,756 <hr/>

as compared with 9,293 in 1933. The average price obtained was approximately £6 per head.

Hides.—15,055 were exported.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 171 dipping tanks in operation at the end of the year :—

- 95 Government tanks.
- 16 Private tanks under the control of Government.
- 60 Private tanks under owners' control.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the territory at the end of the year was 420,000 of which 43,850 were owned by Europeans.

The overstocking, affecting the grazing, and what is just as important, the watering facilities, of the territory, is becoming a serious matter.

Again this overstocking and the constant use of paths to drinking-pools and dipping-tanks, is a great cause of soil erosion and the formation of dongas.

Dams constructed for the conservation of water have been of great benefit in parts where water is scarce. In the foothill and bush country there are many ideal places which could be made use of for the construction of dams.

The matter of providing watering facilities for man and beast is one of the greatest importance to the country. The cattle of the native are his bank, means of barter, and biggest asset ; and any scheme for the advancement and betterment of the native is useless if his cattle are not the first care.

The Colonial Development Fund Committee has now authorized a grant of £7,500 for the improvement of native cattle. A portion of this sum will be used for experimental work on rotational grazing and other methods of improving the local pastures. It is hoped, under the new scheme, gradually to replace the native bulls by animals of better breeding. Several breeds will be tried.

During the year, 18,019 bulls were castrated by the Government Stock Inspectors. Two bulls were left in each herd, or one for every thirty females and a young bull to take the place of the old one when he becomes of no further use.

Agriculture.

On the whole, the year has been fairly good and the crops up to average.

Early rains fell in September and the season 1934-1935 promises to be a good one if the crops are not damaged by locusts, which again invaded the territory in large numbers.

In spite of the severity of the invasion, very little damage was done to crops. Approximately 70 per cent. of hoppers were destroyed, and few locusts in Swaziland reached the flying stage.

There is evidence in many parts that the efforts made to improve the native methods of agriculture are bearing fruit. In one direction especially is this noticeable, namely the use by the natives of their cattle manure. There are now eleven native agricultural demonstrators in the country.

Maize.—This crop was slightly above the average, and the European return was approximately three bags to the acre. The natives are growing much more of this crop, and will be able to supply almost all their own needs.

Kaffir Corn.—This crop was up to average.

Cotton.—From the point of view of rainfall, the season was the best for some years. Early spring rains were general and the crops were planted under good conditions. Heavy rains in some areas destroyed some of the crop in the early part of the season, and considerable losses were experienced from locusts. Heavy rains and a high degree of cloudiness hindered the necessary early cultivation. Bollworm was slight early in the season but increased in intensity later, causing heavy losses in some districts.

Tobacco.—The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, carried on operations during the year and 374,952 lb. of tobacco valued at £10,433 were exported. At 31st December, 1934, the membership of the Company was 283.

Other Crops were all up to average.

Tung-oil apple trees are being planted and indications at present tend to show that this may be a very useful commercial crop to grow, and one that the natives might be encouraged to go in for.

Dairying.—This is becoming very popular with the natives. There are now six separating stations for natives and ten in course of erection. During the year an average sum of £80 was distributed at each separating station to natives supplying milk. These stations are in areas adjoining bus routes where the cream can be sent away regularly to the market in Johannesburg.

Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used. Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers, and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves ; or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Europeans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 200 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers, some cotton growers and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year, and the methods of planting, cultivation, and the use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, roadmaking, and domestic purposes. There was no recruitment for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines near Mbabane employed about 575 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. Small gold mines near Forbes Reef employed 375 natives. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, the cotton plantations, the European farmers and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these associations in the territory, the Swazi-land Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp, the Stegi Farmers' Association and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural shows are held annually at Bremersdorp.

Exports.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on 31st December, 1934 :—

Slaughter Cattle.

		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
lb.	...	4,373,700	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000	6,079,400
£	...	50,763	33,322	23,728	62,400	40,536

Tobacco.

lb.	...	578,330	298,413	341,055	377,906	374,952
£	...	14,397	9,082	10,850	10,010	10,433

Cotton (Seed).

lb.	...	3,224,182	1,532,132	750,000	207,000	295,800
£	...	26,868	9,578	3,125	1,400	2,048

Hides and Skins.

lb.	...	208,140	149,190	60,750	439,820	451,850
£	...	3,469	1,733	633	5,910	6,200

Wattle Bark.

lb.	...	2,274,500	9,000	56,000	1,322,000	300,000
£	...	9,108	37	28	2,653	536

Wool.

lb.	...	27,091	72,134	30,000	17,138	18,638
£	...	909	1,636	490	533	536

Butter.

lb.	...	1,748	794	1,705	1,210	1,500
£	...	130	52	85	61	68

Butter-Fat.

lb.	...	33,870	21,670	22,197	86,690	27,348
£	...	675	843	740	3,973	1,004

Bullion.

Value £	Nil.	Nil.	1,542	3,914	2,608
---------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

Metallic Tin.

lb.	...	360,692	171,481	187,980	226,912	362,380
£	...	23,414	8,875	11,497	19,665	37,356

All the above products, with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool is shorn from sheep brought into the country for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by

the natives is tobacco and at present a small quantity of butter-fat. Most of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live-stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three years were as follows :—

1932–33, £14,218; 1933–34, £14,863; 1934–35, £17,273.

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union are as follows :—

1932–33, £1,039; 1933–34, £1,312; 1934–35, £1,383.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under Chapter VI above.

The volume of trade was good during the year under review: average native crops were reaped, farmers obtained a fair price for their maize, and the prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory, but the Road Motor Services of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers £22 per month and assistant drivers £14 per month. The average cost of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child, £16 per month, made up as follows :—

	£
Rent	42 per annum.
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	90 " "
Clothing, boots, etc.	46 " "
Poll tax	2 " "
Wages of servants	12 " "

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full-time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rates of wages were £7 per month. There were four motor drivers at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 per day. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. per day. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. per day, depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. per day for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were :—

Sergeants £72 to £84 ; Corporals £60 to £72 ; Constables £36 to £54, according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in Agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share of the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week, and the average cost of living for a single man was £10 and for a married man £14 per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being ploughmen, wagon drivers and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. to £3 10s. per month. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple foodstuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal per day, or about 75 lb. per month, and 1½ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat 4½d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

	<i>Per month.</i>
(1) Bachelors (juniors)	£12 to £13.
(2) Married couple with two young children ...	£25
(3) Married couple with three young children ...	£28
(4) Married couple with four young children ...	£32

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Light	24
Poll tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

Financial Year.	<i>Amount spent from General Revenue on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Amount spent from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.</i>	<i>Total spent on Education generally.</i>		
			<i>From General Revenue.</i>	<i>From Swazi National Fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1929-30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931-32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,596
1932-33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110
1933-34 ...	2,712	—	10,271	1,637	11,908

European Education.

There are eight Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. This school is controlled by a Council on which the Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is inspected every year by the Inspector of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England.

This school has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last three years was :—309 in 1932 ; 320 in 1933 ; and 364 in 1934.

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1934 was 130, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 26.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually.

Progress continued in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

Eurafrican Education.

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence", for Eurafrian children which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance in 1934 was 27.

There are a number of Eurafrian children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives, and 104 native Mission schools, in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials, met once during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

General Welfare Work.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV, and the head teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the

School Leaving Certificate Examination (Standard VI) of Swaziland and possession of that certificate admits them to colleges and institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The average attendance during the year at the 104 native Mission schools and the three Government schools for natives was 4,675 children.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good work so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 150 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,289 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission Institutions.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been 88 pupils in attendance throughout the year, as compared with 49 in the previous year. The work includes: (1) academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers; and (2) part training in agricultural methods

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year three official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craft work, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each of the examinations, which were held in December, 1934, and the number of passes obtained :—

		<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV Examination	... ..	194	171
Standard V Examination	... ..	86	69
Standard VI Examination	... ..	47	41
(School Leaving Certificate).			

Welfare Institutions.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking-up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

A sports club for natives exists at Mbabane and has organized an association football league for competition for a cup presented by the Resident Commissioner. The question of the introduction of the Pathfinder and Wayfarer movements is also being considered in conjunction with the "Ibutho" or native regimental system.

There is a hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This is used by them for lectures, meetings, concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court.

In southern Swaziland, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, at Schurwekop, and at Mooihoek. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement as its good effect on the children is very noticeable.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives, and numerous choirs have been established throughout the country.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness and old age, but teachers on the permanent staff receive pensions at the usual rates on retirement.

There are no orphanages in the territory. Native welfare work is only in its early stages in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort, respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenço Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same mileage of secondary roads in the territory.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The motor transport services of the South African Railway, Administration and the Portuguese East African Administrations carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them, and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.	Cream conveyed.
	European.	Native.	Tons.	Gallons.
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874
1934	3,966	32,923	7,742	12,052

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

1928	839	2,958	951	—
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464
1934	1,198	11,817	1,555	7,676

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled.
	European.	Native.	Tons.
1930 (11 months)	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769
1932	173	4,268	1,045
1933	211	3,104	1,138
1934	300	3,736	2,254

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives ; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at 31st December, 1934 :—

		<i>British makes.</i>	<i>Other makes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Private cars	... ..	49	271	320
Commercial vehicles	... ..	26	43	69
Motor cycles	... ..	75	22	97
				<hr/>
				486
				<hr/>

Postal.

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided, and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal, as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been authorized.

The cost of running the postal service and the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
					£	£
1925-26	...	...	...	...	3,215	3,359
1926-27	...	...	...	...	3,354	3,213
1927-28	...	...	...	...	3,151	3,379
1928-29	...	...	...	...	3,332	3,842
1929-30	...	...	...	...	3,815	4,144
1930-31	...	...	...	...	3,986	4,193
1931-32	...	...	...	...	4,891	4,932
1932-33	...	...	...	...	4,764	7,284
1933-34	...	...	...	...	4,539	5,417
1934-35	...	...	...	...	4,008	5,562

There are no wireless stations in the territory, but licences have been issued to sixty holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are two banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, with one branch and one agency.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1935, was £2,147, and the amount on current account amounted to £32,832. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £2,297 and £3,078 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £10,082 and £410 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet.
		1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 leagner = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods.
		1 square rood = 144 square feet.
		1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet.
		1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres.
		1,000 yards = 914 metres.
		1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres.
		1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards.
		1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

Very few washaways occurred on the roads, and it was possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European toll-gate keeper is in charge of the new low level bridge over the Usutu River. Two natives operate the new pontoon on the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute", was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the

civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner.

Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

COURTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in all criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European ; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the last cases mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a *prima facie* case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil cases in which any party thereto is a European and in criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three deputy Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners.

NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decision is final.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
At sessions of Special Court ...	5	3	7	2
Before Judge in Chambers ...	45	32	27	10

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of :—

European.—1 Chief of Police and 22 non-commissioned officers and men.

Native.—107 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of two European gaolers and 27 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated-iron roofs and concrete floors.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During

this year 62 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malicious injury to property	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stock theft	...	...	...	...	...	10
Theft	...	...	...	...	...	30
Assault	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	10
						—
						62
						—

Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

Payment of fines by instalments.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

Mode of dealing with convicted persons.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, house-breaking, etc., shall, if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure, and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

Probation System.

The High Commissioner may release an habitual criminal on probation for any period, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release, he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation completes the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release, he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner, at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon

receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

Suspended Sentences.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulation No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

Criminal Statistics.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 4,352 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	42
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	694
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	550
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	3,066

Of these, 4,192 were males and 160 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,390 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	1,812
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	92
Fine	...	...	...	...	...	1,658
Bound over, cautioned, or discharged	...	...	...	...	...	368

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Eighty-seven persons were committed by Assistant Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these forty-five were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, twenty-eight remitted to trial before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, and the Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute fourteen. Of the forty-five who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, nine were discharged and the remaining thirty-six convicted :—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	11
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	8
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	—

Comparative Table.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

*The number of summary convictions
in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.*

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Offences against the person	482	520	513	622
Malicious injury to property	21	47	48	28
Other offences against property	309	483	375	382
Other crimes	415	418	360	501
Offences against Master and Servant laws	86	120	112	68
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	1,582	1,974	2,357	1,829
Miscellaneous minor offences	289	300	355	500
Totals	3,184	3,862	4,120	3,930

*Number of convictions in Superior Courts
(Special Court of Swaziland).*

Murder	3	3	8	6
Culpable homicide	8	13	10	10
Attempted murder	1	—	—	1
Rape	6	3	2	5
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	6	3	5	4
Offences against property	3	5	14	9
Other crimes	3	2	—	—
Totals	30	29	39	35

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

(a) Proclamations :—

No. 17 of 1934.	Pensions Proclamation.
„ 18 „	Public Service Motor Vehicles.
„ 26 „	Wildebeeste Control.
„ 35 „	Income Tax.
„ 58 „	Registration and Inspection of Schools.

(b) High Commissioner's Notices :—

No. 34 of 1934.	Game Preservation Regulations—amending Licence rates.
„ 98 „	Postal Regulations.
„ 147 „	Stock Diseases Regulations.
„ 183 „	Amendment of Postal Rates.

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**Revenue and Expenditure.**

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1935, amounted to £99,442, which is £7,069 more than the preceding year and £8,277 more than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £125,076, which is £11,218 more than the previous year and £9,565 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

<i>Revenue.</i>					
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	86,700	82,730	83,302	92,373	99,442
Extraordinary ...	2,913	2,177	1,629	1,126	1,359
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	114,280	113,069	111,556	113,197	125,076
Extraordinary ...	2,259	—	—	661	—

Grants in aid of ordinary expenditure amounting to £60,000 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £3,186.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining	...	...	...	...	31 per cent.
Trading and Farming	...	...	...	35	„
Civil Servants	...	...	...	22	„
Professions...	...	...	...	6	„
Employment	...	...	...	6	„

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £13,250 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended on a bridge over the Usutu river, medical outposts, creameries, and telephones.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended, nine applications for loans amounting to £1,920 were received. The sum of £1,370 was issued to six borrowers. The loans varied in amount from £40 to £650 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £3,674 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of the natives. This sum includes £1,972 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000 consisting of :—

(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan, amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1935, was £22,918.

(2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund. £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1935, liabilities exceeded assets by £33,401, inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, a decrease of £35,270 during the year. There are no assets specially earmarked, except the Sinking Fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1934-35 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	45,019
Customs and Excise	18,656
Licences	8,181
Income-tax	3,186
Dog tax	2,765
European poll tax	1,661

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—See Chapter VII.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour recruiting, hotel and banking licences.

The following were the annual charges made for these licences :—

General dealers	£15.
Agents for foreign firms (commercial travellers, etc.).	£10.
Motor-cars	£2 plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour recruiting agents	£25.
Liquor	£12 10s. to £50.
Banking	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of firearms and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £300. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, dependants and insurance premiums. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of 21 years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential or trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King, Mbandeni, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining, and a certain amount of activity continues to take place there.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade marks registered during the past four years:—

<i>Patents.</i>				<i>Trade marks.</i>			
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
—	1	—	1	39	6	5	6

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years:—

1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
3	2	—	1

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz., 1931, £9,816; 1932, £7,635; 1933, £22,065; 1934, £28,678.

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows viz. :—

				1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Recruited labourers	...	...		5,954	4,205	5,969	6,907
Others	...	...	...	5,458	5,453	7,801	6,752
				11,412	9,658	13,770	13,659

APPENDIX.**Bibliography.**

<i>Title</i>	<i>Publisher</i>	<i>Price</i>
Report on Financial and Economic Situation of Swaziland, 1932 (Cmd. 4114).	H.M. Stationery Office.	2s. 6d.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.	KEDAH AND PERLIS.
BARBADOS.	KELANTAN.
BASUTOLAND.	KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.	LEEWARD ISLANDS.
BERMUDA.	MAURITIUS.
BRITISH GUIANA.	NEW HEBRIDES.
BRITISH HONDURAS.	NIGERIA.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO- TECTORATE.	NORTHERN RHODESIA.
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).	ST. HELENA.
CEYLON.	ST. LUCIA.
CYPRUS.	ST. VINCENT.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	SEYCHELLES.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.	SIERRA LEONE.
FIJI.	SOMALILAND.
GAMBIA.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
GIBRALTAR.	SWAZILAND.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
GOLD COAST.	TRENGGANU.
GRENADA.	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
HONG KONG.	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
JAMAICA.	UGANDA.
JOHORE.	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.	BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.	BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

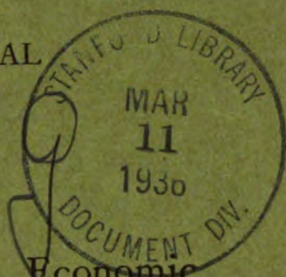
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342
REPORTS
Annual Reports
of the
in a map
Reports app
scription
include. It
be purcha
ual suppl

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1741



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

CYPRUS, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1618 and 1663
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. 6d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1741

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

CYPRUS, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1618 and 1663
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. 6d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1934

CONTENTS.

Chapter.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	6
IV. HEALTH	6
V. HOUSING	9
VI. PRODUCTION	10
VII. COMMERCE	21
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	29
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	33
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	36
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	43
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	44
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	45
XIV. LEGISLATION	49
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	51
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	55
APPENDIX: BIBLIOGRAPHY	58
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$ N. latitude, and between $32^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 35'$ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is, generally speaking, temperate and healthy, though the excessive heat of the plains during the summer is trying to Europeans. The heat is, however, dry, except on the coast, and the winters are cold and invigorating. There are numerous resorts in the hills at altitudes varying from 6,000 to 2,000 feet, such as Mount Troödos or Kantara, where the summer season, lasting from May to the end of September, can be passed in eminently healthy surroundings and without discomfort or inconvenience. The maximum temperature at Nicosia for 1934 was 111° F. and the minimum 31° F. The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 19·61 inches per annum. The mean rainfall for the year was 23·68 inches. The highest rainfall for the year was 48·46 inches recorded at Troödos and the lowest 8·25 inches recorded at Alethrico.

History.

Cyprus was a centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. The island is alluded to in both the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer to whom it was known as the home of Aphrodite, whose chief sanctuary and altar of incense were at Paphos. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence but on his death it again fell into the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's Empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th November,

1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the "Union with Greece" movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter.

Historical Remains and Antiquities.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains and monuments ranging from the pre-historic to the Turkish through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage.

At the beginning of 1934, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and of the Governor of the Colony, an influential committee, under the chairmanship of Viscount Mersey, was formed in England in response to the growing interest there in the ancient monuments and antiquities of Cyprus to which expression had been given in correspondence in *The Times*. The committee, which is known as the "Cyprus Committee", opened an account at Lloyds Bank, Pall Mall, called the "Cyprus Monuments Fund" to which donations may be sent to be applied to the many urgently necessary works of conservation and repair which the Government cannot at present afford to undertake from its own resources. In March, 1934, in conjunction with the activities of the "Cyprus Committee", Sir George Hill, Director of the British Museum, and Sir Charles Peers, President of the Society of Antiquaries and lately Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments to His Majesty's Office of Works, visited the island, at the invitation of the Government, to report upon the whole subject of the antiquities of Cyprus. In conformity with their recommendations, a new Government department under a Director of Antiquities was set up in the Colony and a new Antiquities Law was in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish

alphabet became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932, and is now in general use. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted then as now of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and fifteen elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and twelve by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots of 1931, the Legislative Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of 1933 an Advisory Council, on an informal basis, was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council together with other members to be annually selected from the unofficial community. Five persons were so selected in 1934.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fourteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930. Their councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money or compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

III.—POPULATION.

Since 1881, a decennial census of the population has been taken. In 1881 the population was 186,173. The population of Cyprus as revealed by the census of 1931 has nearly doubled itself in the past fifty years. The actual return in 1931 was 347,959, representing a density of 97·1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1934 was 361,653, an increase of 13,694 or 3·9 per cent.

Race in the Near East is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics :—

	1933.	<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1933.</i>	1934.	<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at 30th June, 1934.</i>
Births	9,765	27·4	10,852	30·1
Deaths	4,918	13·8	4,757	13·2
Marriages	2,463	6·88	2,982	8·2
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year)	1,296	132·7*	1,399	121·8

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 8,995 and 9,890 respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of Central Africa, and emigration to Greece and other neighbouring countries proceeded as usual. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troödos, Platres Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malarial fever the climate is healthy and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the

* Rate per 1,000 births.

Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Department of Health exercises a general control, with a staff including 55 medical practitioners, 55 nurses and attendants, 28 compounders, 2 Government midwives, and 7 clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1934 was £49,654.

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available, and it is not practicable to differentiate diseases in relation to occupations, inasmuch as no disease in Cyprus can be attributed to any particular occupation.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. In 1934, the incidence of malaria was comparatively mild owing to the two preceding years of drought. The number of malaria cases reported was 11,665 as compared with 10,145 in 1933 and 12,976 in 1932. The spleen rates showed a marked improvement over the 1933 returns.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. Over 11,000 cases were treated in 1934. The results of treatment are good, and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit.

In 1934, 233 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 275 in 1933; 377 cases of dysentery as compared with 312 in 1933; and 411 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 528 in 1933.

Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and state-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 272 beds and 22 cots. The total number of admissions in 1934 was 5,220 as compared with 4,878 in 1933. The Government also maintains a Leper Farm and Hospital, a Mental Hospital, and a Sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 88 lepers in the Leper Farm on the 31st December, 1934, as compared with 81 twelve months previously; admissions to the Leper Farm Hospital, which has 14 beds, were 84 in 1934 as against 107 in 1933. The Mental Hospital, which was enlarged during the year under review by the addition of two blocks, now contains accommodation for 194 patients. Admissions in 1934 numbered 52 as compared with 51 in 1933; at the end of the year 183 patients were under treatment as against 174 at the end of 1933. The Sanatorium, which now has 40 beds, an increase of ten, admitted 62 patients as against 74 in 1933.

Two small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also four small rural hospitals maintained by voluntary contributions. They render medical relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance. They are also used by the Medical Department in case of epidemics.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological and analytical work under a bacteriologist and an analytical chemist.

X-ray equipment is available at Nicosia. Limassol and Larnaca and electro-therapeutic treatment and radium therapy at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all general hospitals. Twenty-three rural dispensaries, each under the charge of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists and three honorary dentists.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and drains and streams, and with the making of new drains; they cover, fill or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Inspections of premises are carried out. Free quinine is issued to all schools, to the poor, and to Government officials.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets and cinema films is employed.

Venereal diseases.—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase in attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Propaganda is carried out by means of lectures and films.

Enteric.—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—During the year, 14,258 persons were vaccinated. No case of smallpox occurred.

The adulteration of food stuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers: there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca and a smaller one in Larnaca. During the year under review the Chief Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Port Said, Alexandria, and Beirut with the object of studying the methods of rat-destruction employed at those ports and the deratisation of ships.

Health promotion.

Infant welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol. A Baby Show and Health Exhibition was held at Nicosia in October, 1934.

Rural Medical Officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics exist in three districts and free treatment is given to poor children. The Medical Department employs a Medical Officer for schools in Paphos district. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health. The main objective is to inculcate habits of personal hygiene and to awaken a consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving-stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings as for windows closed by wooden shutters. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drain-pipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Greek-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(b) *In towns.*—There has recently been considerable activity in house-building in the towns, and the acute shortage of better class houses which existed some years ago has almost disappeared. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

In recent years by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930 and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; progress in the villages, long familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, on a larger scale, known locally as chiftliks, exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

The year 1934 commenced with good rains in January, but they did not continue long; and the harvest though good did not entirely fulfil expectations. The summer was comparatively cool; but underground water supplies had not been replenished by the winter rains sufficiently to provide all the water required for summer irrigations, and in consequence the production of summer crops, though an improvement on that of the years of drought immediately preceding, did not return to what may be termed normal.

Wheat.—The area under wheat was less than in previous years; but the production, which amounted to 2,126,011 kilés* as against 1,585,385 kilés in 1933, was well above the quinquennial average. Prices were low owing partly to the good local crop, partly to the low price of imported flour.

Barley.—The area under barley was 20 per cent. larger than in 1933, and production was 40 per cent. greater, 2,206,667 kilés being produced as against 1,583,621. There was a revival in the export trade to the United Kingdom to which some 288,290 kilés valued at £28,579 were sent. In 1933 no barley was exported.

Carobs.—The production, amounting to 27,625 tons, showed an increase of 4,791 over that for 1933, but was still well under the quinquennial average. Prices tended to improve, and 39,655 tons to the value of £166,278 were exported.

Olives.—There was a considerable increase in the quantity of olives and amount of olive oil produced, and production reached the normal average of a good year. The damage caused by *Dacus Oleae* was less than usual. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 6,164,029 okes† and 1,510,885 okes respectively, as compared with 1,449,601 okes and 150,957 okes in 1933.

Cotton.—With the improvement in available irrigation supplies and the more generous rains in the early spring there was an increase in the area planted to cotton and a corresponding increase in production of seed cotton and exportation of cotton lint. Production amounted to 22,208 cwt. as compared with 10,872 in 1933, and exportation to 9,867 cwt. as compared with 4,378 cwt. Production was still below the average of a normal year.

Flax.—The quantity of fibre produced was approximately the same as in 1933. Owing to adverse marketing conditions very little was exported. There was, however, an increase in local consumption.

The imported varieties of flax grown were satisfactory, and the quality of the fibre was good with a high scutching percentage. The Cyprus varieties grown for fibre were of indifferent quality.

Tobacco.—The area under cultivation was much greater than in recent years. Production increased correspondingly. A marked improvement was noticeable in the quality of the tobacco produced.

* The kilé is a local measure equal to a bushel.

† The oke is a local weight equal to 2½ lb. ∴ 800 okes = 1 ton.

All good quality marketable tobacco in the hands of the growers found a ready sale. The production was 316,906 okes of yellow-leaf tobacco and 254,180 okes of fumigated tobacco, as compared with 28,907 okes and 134,531 okes in 1933.

Potatoes.—The area under cultivation both for summer and winter crops was greater than in 1933. Production, which amounted to 337,200 cwt. as compared with 303,192 cwt. in 1933, was satisfactory. Prices were higher, but the market was somewhat unreliable and the quantity exported was about 11,000 cwt. less than in 1933.

The strict control exercised by the inspecting officers at the ports over consignments intended for export has at last impressed upon producers the necessity of taking all possible measures to reduce the incidence of tuber moth.

Onions.—The area planted was up to the normal average and the production of both onions and onion sets was satisfactory. Prices were low. During the year, 68,338 cwt. were produced as against 43,504 cwt. in 1933 and 46,282 cwt. were exported as against 33,988 cwt.

Vetches and legumes.—In general the area planted to leguminous crops was greater than in 1933 and production, assisted by the better rainfall, showed a satisfactory increase.

Cumin and aniseed.—Higher prices and increased demand for both aniseed and cumin resulted in a considerable increase in the area planted, especially in the area planted to cumin. Exports of cumin amounted to 12,267 cwt. valued at £21,681, as compared with 5,877 cwt. valued at £8,341 in 1933.

Citrus fruit.—Further extension of citrus plantations was made. The 1934-1935 crop was, however, smaller than the 1933-1934 crop and the quality was comparatively poor. Exports in 1934 were good. The number of oranges exported amounted to 30,779,362 valued at £58,828, as compared with 20,266,424 valued at £34,498 in 1933. The number of lemons exported was 3,226,517, which was slightly higher than that for 1933. In order that Cyprus may maintain its place in a highly competitive market consignments are submitted to careful inspection before export and proper grading and packing is insisted upon. In the year under review a new set of export regulations, cited as the Agriculture Produce (Citrus Fruit) Export Regulations, 1934, was published.

Vineyards and wine.—This industry is well established, especially in the Limassol and Paphos districts. Several varieties of ordinary red and white table wines are produced, and, in addition, a wine called commandaria made from half-dried grapes and possessing a distinctive flavour. Besides local consumption, there is a considerable export.

Owing to more favourable climatic conditions new planting of vines took place on a larger scale than in the two preceding years.

The production of grapes amounted to some 39½ million okes, being slightly greater than that for 1933 but some 25 per cent. below the average of a normal year. The quality of the grapes was satisfactory. The export of grapes was 18,344 cwt. valued at £6,097, as compared with 13,174 cwt. valued at £4,315 in 1933.

Raisin making proceeded on a larger scale than in the previous year notwithstanding the low prices offered and the poor demand consequent upon the difficulties in trading with Germany. Production is estimated at 4,375 tons, as compared with 3,500 tons in 1933. Exports amounted to 49,615 cwt. valued at £40,479, as against 99,374 cwt. valued at £58,999 in 1933.

The export of wine to the British Empire is regulated by a law of 1928 which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1934 was 221,259 gallons, as compared with 236,444 gallons in 1933. The total exportation of wines declined from 1,127,786 gallons valued at £48,574 in 1933 to 767,442 valued at £37,429. The decrease was almost entirely due to the imposition of restrictive tariffs on wines imported into Egypt. In October of the year under review more favourable tariffs were introduced and a revival of trade set in. A considerable increase was recorded in the quantity of brandy exported, and 95,414 gallons of grape juice valued at £7,421 were sent to the United Kingdom.

Figs, apples, pears, quinces, melons and mosfila (a local variety of hawthorn from which an excellent jelly is prepared) were also grown chiefly for local consumption. Plums, peaches, apricots and kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) were grown and exported in small quantities. Considerable quantities of cherries were exported to Palestine and Egypt. Kaishas and figs are dried, but the consumption is mainly local; bottling and canning are still in their infancy. Other fruits of commercial importance are hazel nuts and walnuts.

Agricultural Pests.

The incidence of insect pests and plant diseases was less than usual. During the summer it was found that citrus trees in Limasol were infected with *Lepidosaphes Bechii*, a species not previously recorded in Cyprus. A survey indicated that the pest had not spread outside the town, and in spite of the difficulties of working such an area it was decided to fumigate every tree in an attempt to eradicate it. To what extent the attempt was successful will only be known in the future.

Irrigation.

Five irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally considered that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. The provision and utilization of water supplies are of paramount importance to the country and the constant concern of the Government. Encouragement is afforded to the extension of irrigation by exploring for artesian supplies, by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island. The gardens and orchards at Famagusta, from which port there is a considerable export trade in oranges and fruit and vegetables in general, are an instructive example of the results that can be attained by the employment of air motors; but oil engines are steadily increasing in popularity.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Some further development took place of the Central Experimental Farm at Morphou, where the greater part of the Department's experimental work is done; and trials in connexion with cereals and cotton were carried out. Other trials were carried out at the Viticultural Station, the Citrus Grove and the Deciduous Fruit Station. Small consignments of sultanas and currants prepared at the Viticultural Station were sent to England for report. The market reports on the sultanas were very satisfactory and there appears to be a future for the production of lye-dipped sultanas in Cyprus, provided that care is expended in their preparation. The currants were unsatisfactory.

The Agricultural College continued its work until the twelve students thereat had completed their three year course. Teaching at the College was then suspended. In addition to the usual instruction, short courses in viticulture were given at Saitta, in tobacco-growing at Kyrenia, and in orange-growing at Famagusta. Several visits were also paid to the Central Experimental Farm.

The number of school gardens was 289 as against 275 in 1933. In addition to the agricultural instruction given in certain rural schools by the schoolmasters, officers of the Department paid frequent visits to rural schools in their Districts and gave lectures and practical demonstrations with special reference to seasonal and local conditions.

Veterinary Services.

At the commencement of the year all stock was in poor condition owing to the drought of the two previous years. Sufficient rain fell in January and February to produce a satisfactory growth of pasture and there was a steady improvement in livestock. Unfortunately, however, the majority of animals of all kinds suffered such privations during the drought, that they and their offspring born at that time will not quickly recover their former degree of productivity and

resistance to disease. The improved conditions in 1934 tended to make farmers re-stock by purchasing such cattle as were available in the local markets, with the result that local values improved and the export trade was reduced.

During the early months of the year sheep and goats were heavily infected with stomach worms, lung worms, and skin parasites. Severe losses occurred in some areas, but drenching with copper sulphate and sheep dipping proved beneficial. The epidemic of sheep pox, which was prevalent at the close of 1933, continued to spread during the first six months of 1934 and to a lesser extent during the second half of the year.

There was a noteworthy reduction in the number of outbreaks of anthrax reported. The diagnosis was not confirmed in any sheep during the year, and confirmed outbreaks in goats and other stock showed a very considerable reduction as compared with previous years. All the anthrax vaccine used during the year for cattle, sheep and goats—490,867 doses—was prepared, as in the previous year, in the Veterinary Laboratory.

The registration, inspection, and cleanliness of cowsheds and dairies are provided for by the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926, which are similar to the English Order. The Veterinary Staff are assisted in their task by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Medical Department. Cow keepers are encouraged to adopt modern methods of housing their cattle and of handling and marketing their milk, and advice is given in regard to the construction of new buildings or the alteration of unsatisfactory premises.

The ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered for food in the abattoirs at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta is now carried out by Municipal Inspectors who act in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Veterinary Officer. The establishment of this inspection service has been of the utmost importance in protecting public health.

Live Stock.

At Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia, the Government possesses a large stock-farm, which is under the supervision of a resident manager. At this farm, stock is raised for sale throughout the country, and in addition thoroughbred stallions, donkeys, bulls, and boars stand for service at nominal fees.

Stud stables are maintained at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Paphos, Polis, Ayios Theodoros, Vatili, Lefkoniko, Yialousa, Famagusta and Rizokarpaso.

The total number of horses, mules, donkeys, camels, oxen, goats, sheep and swine was estimated at 621,201, of which 495,704 were sheep and goats, as against 641,176 in the previous year. Goats under one year old are not counted for taxation purposes.

There was a considerable decrease in the total number of animals exported, the value being £49,045, as compared with an average of £77,499 for the five previous years, during part of which period however the exports had been abnormally heavy owing to the drought. The main decreases were in cattle and donkeys; there were increases in horses, mules and swine. The total value of mules exported was £31,321; of cattle £11,717; of donkeys £2,237; and of horses £1,078. All exported stock remained in the port lairages for periods varying from twenty-four hours to several days under supervision before issue of health certificates as required by the Exportation of Animals Order, 1930. The majority of cattle were shipped to Palestine for slaughter.

The exportation of mares is prohibited except in the case of mares which have been imported or are certified by the Chief Veterinary Officer to be either unfit for breeding or pure thoroughbred or Arab or not more than 13 hands in height.

The Horse Breeding Law, 1930, requires that all stallions used for serving mares or she-donkeys shall be inspected and licensed yearly by the Chief Veterinary Officer in the capacity of Inspector of Horse Breeding. No fee is charged for inspection and licence. There has been a steady improvement in the quality and conformation of horses presented for inspection and this, together with the elimination of several unsound sires, is likely to effect a progressive improvement in the quality and soundness of the horses and mules in the Colony.

Sericulture.

There was a further decrease in the production of cocoons in 1934 (107,794 okes, being 10,518 okes less than in 1933), and until there is a marked improvement in the price paid for cocoons the sericulture industry in Cyprus will continue to decline. The uprooting of a certain number of mulberry trees by growers was carried out in 1934 as in the previous year. Over 11,000 young mulberry trees were issued free of charge by the Department of Agriculture and by school gardens.

Demonstrational silkworm rearings were carried out in 125 Greek and 13 Turkish, girls' schools. Instruction was given to silkworm rearers by the officers in the Sericultural Section which is now a branch of the Entomological Section.

The Cyprus Silk Filature worked for a very short period only during 1934, and was finally closed owing to adverse marketing conditions.

Forestry.

At one time Cyprus was famous for its forests. During the Turkish administration, when their value was not appreciated and the science of silviculture not understood, they gradually declined, and visitors to the island in the seventies were horrified by the spectacle of desolation which they presented. Since the British

occupation in 1878, however, there has been a considerable improvement and artificial reafforestation has been carried out, some 9,650 acres being planted or sown. During the late War the forests of Cyprus were of great service to the Allied Armies in Egypt and Palestine, which they supplied with a large proportion of their needs in the way of timber and fuel, 100,000 tons in all being sold.

The total area of the delimited State forests, comprising practically all the forests and woodlands, is now estimated at 402,326 acres, or nearly 18 per cent. of the island. The growing stock is estimated to amount to some 114,000,000 cubic feet of timber valued at £406,000. No further progress was made during the year with the topographical survey, but the contour survey was continued in the Northern Range and in Paphos Forest.

The main forests of Troödos, Paphos, and Adelphi are confined to the highest mountain ranges in the south-western portion of the island. The forests of the northern range are less in extent and, generally, smaller trees are found in them.

The principal species of trees which grow naturally are the Corsican and Aleppo pine, juniper, plane, dwarf oak, alder, and cedar, and set out in the plantations are acacia, eucalyptus, cypress, Persian lilac, and exotic pines. The forests supply the local needs for fuel and, in part, for timber, but as yet there is no surplus available for regular export. Apart from their commercial possibilities the forests are of the utmost value in the regulation of the water supply and improvement of the climate, especially in mitigating the high temperature of the summer and the cold winds of the winter.

During the year, owing to lack of funds, no forest land was sown after being ploughed with a tractor and harrowed. Repair planting of the drainage banks of the fresh-water lake at Famagusta proceeded, and irrigation continued in the Salamis and Varosha plantations. In addition, the Department sold surplus forest tree seedlings to private individuals for forming plantations.

There were 85 fires, 8 of which assumed serious proportions, and it is estimated that the fires burnt an area of over 1,600 acres, destroying or damaging 61,000 trees and bushes of different kinds. The fire hazard in Cyprus is always very high, so that means of rapid communication and protection are essential. Forest roads cover a distance of 151 miles, bridle and foot paths 519 miles, and fire-traces 286 miles.

For reasons of economy no fresh students were sent to the Forest Apprentices' School in the Forest of Dean. The Cypriot student who was sent to England in 1929 took his B.Sc. degree in Forestry, and went through the post-graduate course at the Imperial Forestry Institute at Government expense. He returned to Cyprus and became an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in July, 1934.

The Departmental revenue amounted to £14,511 as compared with £12,005 in 1933. In addition there are permitted usages in the forests estimated to be worth over £20,000 per year. The expenditure was £24,635 as compared with £28,461 in 1933.

Of the 224,399 goats roaming in the island, 21,276 were permitted to graze in the forests. The principle of issuing permits on payment has been adopted in recent years; from time to time grants of land or trees are made on condition of a permit being rescinded and the goats sold to persons far away from the forests.

The tethered goats of superior breed referred to in previous reports now amount to over 11,000.

At the beginning of the year a Committee investigated and reported upon the commercial activities of the Forest Department. On their recommendation the conversion of timber by the Department prior to sale ceased. Trees are now sold on the stump.

The Forest Department maintains telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line measuring 255 miles in all from Troödos to the western end of the southern mountain range.

Sponge Fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported. The Government share is sold by tender and also exported, a few sponges, scarcely 2 per cent. of the total, being kept for local sale.

Eighteen licences were issued for harpoon-boats in 1934; in addition 15 licences to fish with machine diving apparatus were granted. Approximately 4,888 okes of good and 640 of "skarta" (inferior) sponges of a value of £7,600 were taken as against a total of 1,209 okes valued at £1,100 in 1933. In 1927 the catch was approximately 5,957 okes valued at £11,924. It appears that the cause of so many boats coming to Cyprus in 1934 is the enforcement of restrictions in neighbouring countries.

Mining.

A further improvement of mining conditions and a tendency to greater stability in the mineral and metal market were apparent

during the year. Interest in prospecting remained, however, somewhat stagnant, only four new permits being issued. The Government was again indebted to the Mining Companies for their co-operation in creating special relief works in order to alleviate unemployment. The total expenditure incurred by the Mining Industry in 1934 is estimated to have been approximately £500,000, of which £247,000 is estimated to have been spent in the Colony.

Pyrites (cupriferous) was produced by the Cyprus Mines Corporation at their two operating mines at Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni. The total quantity mined at both mines was 199,472 tons.

A new ore treatment plant, consisting of screening, washing, grinding, flotation, filtering and drying units for the production of copper concentrates, was completed during the year under review and put into operation by the Corporation on the 15th of October. Having regard to the extension of the Corporation's operations rendered possible by the construction of this plant and to the ensuring benefits to the Colony to be anticipated therefrom, the Government, by the Cyprus Mines Corporation (Exemption from Duties of Customs) Law, 1934, granted the Corporation special facilities in connexion with the importation of materials, especially materials of British origin, required for the construction of this plant and for other development works.

The Corporation have their own houses for Cypriot workers on both their mines, these "villages" being under the control of the Corporation authorities. Labour is easily obtainable and comes largely from the villages adjacent to the mines, with a certain proportion of men from further afield. As far as possible all underground work is on contract and surface workers are paid monthly or daily. The daily average of workers employed by the Corporation in 1934 was 2,361, as compared with 1,523 in 1933.

The Cyprus Sulphur and Copper Company, Limited, also produce pyrites (cupriferous) at their mine at Lymni, Paphos District, but as the group which controls this Company continued to experience difficulties with its other pyrites companies in Spain again no work was done during the year.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (chrysolite) was produced by the Cyprus and General Asbestos Company, Limited, at their quarries at Amiandos on Troödos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into "standard", "shorts", and "fines" qualities. These are transported by an aerial rope-way of 19 miles to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state.

There was a satisfactory expansion in the operations of the Company during 1934 as compared with the preceding year. The output of asbestos fibre was doubled and the amount of labour employed also showed a satisfactory increase. The continuation in 1934 of

the temporary reduction of royalty rates granted in 1933 materially assisted the Company in reducing production costs and thus widening the scope of its markets. In spite of the low prices ruling for asbestos fibre a larger volume of business was done than in the preceding year, 7,081 tons of asbestos fibre being produced, as against 3,494 tons in 1933.

Labour, which is plentiful, is employed in the quarries as far as possible on contract, artisans being on a daily or monthly wage. The daily average of workers employed in 1934 was 1,100, as compared with 713 in 1933.

Gold ore was mined by the Cyprus Mines Corporation, which has exploited the seam of auriferous ore (Devil's Mud) underlying the Skouriotissa pyritic body. The actual deposit of "Devil's Mud" is comparatively small and, owing to its extreme acidity, the cost of treatment is high. The quantity of ore mined in 1934 was 8,266 tons, as compared with 2,649 tons in 1933.

Chrome iron ore (chromite) is produced by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Limited, on Troödos. During 1934 the Company continued to develop the chrome iron ore deposits on their lease area, and 966 tons of ore were mined. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper (metallic).—Taking the average assay value of Cyprus pyrites to be copper 2 per cent. and sulphur 50 per cent., it is estimated that 3,000 tons of metallic copper were produced of an estimated total value of £90,000.

Copper precipitate was not produced during the year under review.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of Paris after being burnt and powdered locally. During 1934 7,843 tons of calcined gypsum and 1,228 tons of raw gypsum were exported.

There is a considerable amount of gypsum quarried for consumption in the island, but it is not possible even to estimate the tonnage, as it is quarried in so many localities and mostly in small quantities. The quarrying of gypsum is done by individuals, who have been doing this kind of work for many years and who in turn sell the gypsum to the factory owners for burning and eventual export.

Terra umbra is produced by quarrying or shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades.

During 1934 an amount of 4,459 tons was exported with an estimated total value of £11,709. There is practically no internal consumption.

Terra umbra is produced by individuals who have been employed on this kind of work for years and sell their production to the factories at contract prices.

Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption. The model tannery previously maintained by the Agricultural Department has been leased to a private individual.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry ; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony, and Cyprus cigarettes are sent all over the world and enjoy an excellent reputation. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece, but the London market is well supplied with Cyprus grown tobacco for cigarette manufacture.

The sumach industry experienced a somewhat diminished demand from abroad. Sumach is a shrub used for tanning and grows wild, principally in the hilly parts of the island. The amount exported was 9,589 cwt., valued at £5,719, as compared with 12,005 cwt. valued at £7,412 in 1933. The chief market is the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured, by individual craftsmen, of a design closely related to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £19,233 was manufactured and sold at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta.

Bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. There are a number of local potteries.

The making of stockings by machinery, mainly for local use, and the industry of hat making for ladies, are gaining ground.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The general improvement in the volume of world trade was reflected in the trade statistics of Cyprus for the year under review. The total value of imports and exports increased. Moreover the average f.o.b. prices of the majority of commodities continued to maintain the satisfactory upward trend of the previous year.

Imports.

The total value of imports during 1934 was £1,419,162, as against £1,257,256 for the year 1933, an increase of £161,906 or 12·88 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

<i>Class of merchandise.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	475,679	409,492	334,429
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	100,774	90,722	109,014
Articles wholly or mainly manufac- tured	770,127	756,513	974,865
Animals not for food	200	5	136
Bullion	508	524	717
Total	£1,347,288	£1,257,256	£1,419,162

The above figures show that there was a decrease of £75,063 in the value of food, drink, and tobacco, but an increase in raw materials of £18,292, in manufactured articles of £218,353, in animals not for food of £131, and in bullion of £193.

The following table gives the increases and decreases in quantities and values of the principal imports for the year under review as compared with 1933 :—

Commodity.	Unit.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		Increase + or - Decrease.		Increase + or - Decrease.	
		£	£		£	£		£	£	—	—	£	£
Beans and peas	cwt.	49,841	17,837	36,337	16,336	13,504	—	1,051	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, raw	"	7,265	17,971	6,164	13,809	1,101	—	4,162	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, wheaten	"	550,944	172,876	401,930	122,102	149,014	—	50,774	—	—	—	—	—
Bean oil	"	18,329	25,518	15,657	18,652	2,672	—	6,866	—	—	—	—	—
Coconut oil	"	9,501	12,541	15,683	14,404	6,182	—	1,863	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	"	29,349	11,652	37,048	13,550	7,699	—	1,898	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	"	56,062	24,142	61,303	23,180	5,241	—	962	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	lb.	19,620	1,316	32,144	1,173	12,524	—	1,013	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, leaf	cwt.	4,441	26,437	3,268	15,754	1,433	—	10,683	—	—	—	—	—
Asphalt	"	36,759	13,326	35,326	13,045	1,433	—	281	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum, crude	gal.	786,186	9,219	2,189,191	24,855	1,403,005	—	15,636	—	—	—	—	—
Timber	cub. ft.	587,907	38,718	567,421	46,756	20,486	—	8,038	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, mining	"	—	8,355	—	78,976	—	—	70,621	—	—	—	—	—
Oil engines	No.	86	14,919	97	8,839	11	—	6,080	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton piece-goods	yds.	4,902,981	64,043	5,017,814	73,515	114,833	—	9,472	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton manufactures	"	—	33,199	—	41,299	—	—	8,100	—	—	—	—	—
Leather, sole	"	4,645	18,713	6,661	23,635	2,016	—	4,922	—	—	—	—	—
Leather, dressed	cwt.	—	13,326	—	16,370	—	—	3,044	—	—	—	—	—
Benzine	gal.	958,369	33,559	1,252,726	33,707	294,357	—	148	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene	"	621,842	13,773	1,033,521	22,134	411,679	—	8,361	—	—	—	—	—
Motor-cars and motor chassis	No.	239	31,774	285	42,477	46	—	10,703	—	—	—	—	—
Cement	cwt.	193,935	14,251	234,377	17,491	40,442	—	3,240	—	—	—	—	—
Manure	"	67,913	22,901	145,689	38,073	77,776	—	15,172	—	—	—	—	—
Iron bars, joists, sheets, etc.	"	36,966	11,341	44,025	15,889	7,059	—	4,548	—	—	—	—	—
Iron piping and parts thereof	"	14,481	12,331	18,751	17,313	4,270	—	4,982	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel manufactures, other	"	—	28,399	—	43,858	—	—	15,459	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks, empty	No.	496,959	11,315	757,672	16,462	260,713	—	5,147	—	—	—	—	—
Silk piece-goods	yds.	696,518	19,232	745,491	21,668	48,973	—	2,436	—	—	—	—	—
Woollen piece-goods	"	198,460	33,384	232,451	42,088	33,991	—	8,704	—	—	—	—	—

The principal increases of value were in mining machinery, iron and steel manufactures, crude petroleum, manures, motor-cars, cotton and woollen piece-goods and timber. There was a substantial decrease in the value and quantity of flour (wheaten) imported, owing to the good harvest of 1934.

The following table shows whence the imports were received:—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>1933.</i> £	<i>1934.</i> £	<i>Percentage.</i>	
			<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire	499,003	647,456	39·69	45·62
Roumania	81,071	100,410	6·45	7·08
Italy	114,331	93,599	9·09	6·60
Germany	75,030	81,092	5·97	5·71
Japan	64,628	79,239	5·14	5·58
Greece	65,692	70,358	5·23	4·96
Egypt	63,961	68,148	5·09	4·80
Belgium	25,171	33,126	2·00	2·33
France	82,422	26,505	6·56	1·87
United States of America	11,607	24,641	0·92	1·74
Turkey	23,067	20,087	1·83	1·42
Czechoslovakia	19,069	19,343	1·52	1·36
Holland	13,754	19,081	1·09	1·34
Austria	14,635	13,682	1·16	0·96
Bulgaria	13,548	13,417	1·08	0·95
Other countries	90,267	108,978	7·18	7·68
Total	£1,257,256	£1,419,162	100·00	100·00

It is satisfactory to note that imports from the British Empire showed an increase of £148,453 over 1933, and the percentage of imports from the British Empire to total imports rose from 39·69 per cent. to 45·62 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom alone increased by £95,292 principally in machinery, iron and steel manufactures, and cotton and woollen manufactures. Australia shows an increase of £28,261, almost entirely due to flour, of which the total quantity imported in 1934 was 227,283 cwt. This increase was gained at the expense of Italy and France, a fact attributable on the one hand to an adverse rate of exchange and on the other to the increased import duty combined with an increase in the preferential rate. Imports from France and Italy decreased by £49,192 and £20,732 respectively. Japan shows an increase of £14,611, chiefly due to cotton manufactures and woollen piece-goods. There was a decline in the imports of cotton piece-goods imported from Japan. Quota restrictions were imposed on the importation of cotton and silk piece-goods in June, 1934.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,079,427 as against £899,515, an increase of £189,912 or 21·35 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification :—

<i>Class of merchandise.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	520,846	417,958	502,555
Raw materials and articles mainly un- manufactured	266,837	331,254	441,450
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	92,722	90,433	94,926
Animals not for food	39,275	36,543	35,592
Bullion	2,746	13,327	4,904
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	£922,426	£889,515	£1,079,427
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows the variation in quantities and value of the principal exports :—

Commodity.	Unit.	1933.		1934.		Quantity. Increase + or — Decrease.	Value. Increase + or — Decrease.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Animals :—			£		£		£
Donkeys	No.	1,394	4,491	788	2,237	606	2,254
Mules	"	1,643	30,684	1,726	31,321	83	637
Oxen	"	2,675	26,743	1,168	11,797	1,507	14,946
Beans and peas	cwt.	4,035	3,408	2,851	2,152	1,184	1,256
Carobs :—							
Whole	tons	26,507	89,268	29,969	117,500	3,462	28,232
Ground	"	6,721	28,661	8,909	42,733	2,188	14,072
Seed	"	841	4,359	777	6,045	64	1,686
Corn and grain :—							
Barley	kils	3,569	317	306,355	30,375	302,786	30,058
Vetches	"	57	14	18,533	3,267	18,476	3,253
Wheat	"	4,200	857	10,430	1,994	6,230	1,137
Embroidery and needlework	—	—	16,453	—	22,597	—	6,144
Fruit :—							
Almonds in the shell	cwt.	1,701	1,834	9,227	10,510	7,526	8,676
Almonds, shelled	"	1,877	8,776	455	2,035	1,422	6,741
Grapes	"	13,178	4,317	18,555	6,167	5,377	1,850
Lemons	No.	3,115,265	2,558	3,235,617	2,949	120,352	391
Oranges	"	20,296,744	34,628	30,873,687	59,031	10,576,943	24,403
Pomegranates	cwt.	56,151	5,318	36,501	4,570	19,650	748
Raspberries	"	90,374	58,909	49,615	40,479	49,759	18,520

Outstanding increases in both quantity and value are noticeable in the exports of corn and grain, oranges, raw cotton, minerals with the exception of pyrites, and cumin seed. Potatoes show a decrease in quantity but an increase in value. Raisins and wine show considerable decreases. As indicated in the chapter on Agriculture, difficulties in the way of trading with Germany adversely affected the exportation of raisins, and tariff restrictions in Egypt the exportation of wines.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1933 and 1934 with percentage distribution:—

<i>Country of final destination.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
United Kingdom	227,577	298,161	25·59	27·62
Germany	89,543	199,307	10·07	18·46
Egypt	132,736	112,979	14·92	10·47
Italy	125,709	95,840	14·13	8·88
Other parts of the British Empire...	88,082	93,957	9·90	8·70
Holland	42,188	72,459	4·74	6·71
Greece... ..	39,540	56,138	4·45	5·20
France	43,048	30,519	4·84	2·83
United States of America	29,827	22,725	3·35	2·11
Belgium	4,546	6,914	0·51	0·64
Roumania	5,445	4,048	0·61	0·38
Spain	3,133	3,586	0·35	0·33
Turkey	647	534	0·07	0·05
Other countries	57,494	82,260	6·47	7·62
Total	£889,515	£1,079,427	100·00	100·00

Exports to the United Kingdom increased by £70,584, and the percentage of exports to the United Kingdom to total exports rose from 25·59 per cent. to 27·62 per cent. This is accounted for by the increase in carobs, whole and ground, oranges, raw cotton and embroidery. There were decreases, however, in the amount of asbestos and pyrites exported to the United Kingdom.

Germany heads the export list in so far as foreign countries are concerned, with an increase of £109,764, accounted for principally by gold ore, yellow ore and metallic residues. Egypt drops for the first time to second place, the principal decreases being in respect of lemons and oranges and wine. Exports to Italy declined chiefly in respect of raisins and pyrites, to France chiefly in respect of raisins and gold bullion. The increase in exports to Holland is accounted for mainly by carobs, pyrites and metallic residues, and in exports to Greece by raw cotton, barley and wheat. The decrease in the total value of exports to the United States of America is due to a decline in the exports of wool. There was an increase in the value of asbestos exported to the United States. Asbestos also accounts for the increase in total exports to Belgium.

Invisible Exports and Imports.

"Invisible" exports, including money brought into the island by visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining companies, remittances from emigrants, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £500,000.

"Invisible" imports in the form of money sent away for education of children abroad, insurance premiums and payments on account of public debt, etc., are estimated to amount to £175,000.

The total (partially estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1934 amounted to :—

						£
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	1,594,162
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	1,579,427

Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the adverse trade balance continues to diminish steadily, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Board formed in 1931 continued its work of finding new outlets for the Colony's products. It was also instrumental in inducing orange exporters to co-operate and in making arrangements whereby fortnightly direct shipments of oranges to the United Kingdom were secured. A market was found for cumin seed and potatoes in the East Indies and a market for brandy in Borneo.

An interesting experiment was made in 1934 in the co-operative marketing of cherries. A pool was formed of the entire cherry production; the produce was sold at rates higher than the individuals could have claimed and the producers were paid on a *pro rata* basis. The scheme operated so successfully that it was proposed to register the producers as a co-operative society.

The number of visitors who came to the island in 1934 was 9,031 as against 8,330 of the previous year, but the figure for tourists landing for the day only was two thousand less than the previous year. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £128,000.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no "labouring class" in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is

gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest. The average number of hours per week worked at the mines is 53 hours, in the Public Works Department 60 and in the Railway Department 57.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1933:—

<i>Occupation.</i>		<i>Average Rates of Wages.</i>	
		<i>1934.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Railway	Skilled	29 cp. (=16·7 loaves) per diem	30 cp. (=17·1 loaves) per diem.
	Unskilled	16 cp. (= 9·1 ") "	15 cp. (= 8·6 ") "
Public Works	Skilled	27 cp. (=15·4 ") "	26 cp. (=14·9 ") "
	Unskilled	10 cp. (= 5·7 ") "	9 cp. (= 5·1 ") "
	Women and children.	6 cp. (= 3·4 ") "	6 cp. (= 3·4 ") "
	Men, underground.	28 cp. (=16 ") "	31 cp. (=17·7 ") "
Mines	Men, surface.	21 cp. (=12 ") "	22 cp. (=12·6 ") "
	Women, surface.	9 cp. (= 5·1 ") "	12 cp. (=6·9 ") "

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1933 and 1934, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district. Prices in other districts tend to be lower:—

Article.	Average price per oke (= 2 4/5ths lb.).	
	1933.	1934.
	s. cp.	s. cp.
Bread	0 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Native-made cheese	2 2	1 6
Olives	0 4	0 4
Olive oil	1 1	1 1
Beans and lentils	0 5	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wild vegetables found in the fields	Free	Free
Meat (once a week)	1 7	1 8
Dried fish (herrings, sardines), each	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulgur and rice	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Salt	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 1	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Other vegetables (average)	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

The average cost of living in 1934 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £40 a year in Nicosia town and £30 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. In other districts the cost of living tends to be cheaper. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £43 10s. in Nicosia town and £31 10s. in the villages.

The approximate figures for 1933 were :—

	Expenses per annum.	Wage rate.
	£	£
Nicosia	42	35
Villages	32	34

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bill, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted :—

	s. d.	
Whisky	7 0	per bottle.
Gin	5 0	„ „
Local wine 3d. to	2 6	„ „
Good local mineral water	0 8	per dozen bottles.

Cost of living in a house to a married couple :—

	<i>Per month.</i>
Food	£10 to £13
Two servants	£5 to £8
Rent	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	£2 to £4
Washing	£1 5s.
	<hr/>
	£21 to £33
	<hr/>

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15) are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the unearmarked houses are seldom available for newly arrived officers.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at £100 to £200.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under :—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.

Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.

Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and providing good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 12s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this is a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor-cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income-tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Compulsory education is not yet in force in Cyprus, though in response to a growing demand a law providing for its gradual introduction was passed in 1931. Considerable importance is attached among the people generally to the benefits derived from education. The richer Cypriots contribute generously to educational needs, and by such donations many schools continue to be built, both in towns and villages.

Under the law of 1905 the village authorities fixed and assessed the salaries of teachers. This arrangement led to many corrupt practices. In 1920 (for Moslems) and 1923 (for Orthodox Christians) laws were passed under which teachers were appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Boards of Education and their salaries paid from direct taxation earmarked for education.

Under the law of 1929 the appointment and control of teachers for purposes of discipline, transfers, promotion, and salary were vested in the Governor; the Boards, however, retained important functions in the control of the curriculum and textbooks, the assessment of school taxes, and the approval of loans and grants for school buildings. By the Elementary Education Law of 1933 the process of centralization was completed. The Governor was made the central authority for all matters relating to elementary education. The principal functions included in this general transference of authority were the prescription of books and curriculum, the appointment of members of Boards of Education and Town Committees, and the ultimate financial control of Education Funds. The Boards of Education were retained as advisory bodies.

Schools in operation during the school year 1933-34 were :—

		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Orthodox-Christian ...	...	200	203	279	682	38
Mohammedan ...	...	43	42	179	264	19
Other religions ...	...	2	2	2	6	14
Total ...		245	247	460	952	71

In the annual revision of the number of schools and teachers to be prescribed, a few changes were made: three villages were grouped with their neighbours, two villages previously grouped with others were given separate schools, and nine new girls' schools were prescribed. In nine cases an additional teacher was appointed owing to increased enrolments, and in three schools a teacher was removed. The number of pupils actually enrolled in elementary schools (excluding infants' schools) at the beginning of the school year was as follows :—

				<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Orthodox-Christian	...	...	...	23,733	17,771	41,504
Mohammedan	...	...	...	5,987	3,989	9,976
Other religions...	...	...	...	533	580	1,113
Total				30,253	22,340	52,593

The number of children enrolled in infants' schools was 1,625. The total enrolment in elementary and infants' schools in the preceding year was 56,677. During the year under review the Government infants' schools were closed except in towns.

The nominal age for elementary school children is six to twelve, but although most children attend school for a few years, a very large proportion leave when they begin to be of use to their parents at home or in the fields. Increased opposition has recently been apparent, not only among Mohammedans, to leaving girls at school after the age of eight or nine, especially where there is no separate girls' school under a mistress. In the absence of exact census figures for the relevant age-groups it is impossible to give the total population of elementary school age.

During the year under review the Government decided to undertake the same financial responsibilities for Maronite and Jewish teachers as it assumed in 1929 for those of Orthodox-Christian and Moslem schools instead of making a block grant to the Committees of Management of those communities and leaving them to staff their schools as they could best afford. The Maronite Committee continues to be responsible for the payment of religious teachers in their schools and for the provision, by grants to the Committee of Management of Latin (Roman Catholic) schools, of educational facilities for Maronite children in Nicosia.

Salaries of teachers, formerly paid out of education funds, are now paid by Government, as are also the gratuities and benevolent grants for which teachers are eligible when retiring on account of age, ill-health, and, in the case of women, marriage. School maintenance charges are assessed separately on each town or village. The costs of building schools are met by loans to each town or village from education funds or private sources, repayable over periods of five to twenty years by additions to the local assessments. In 1934. £5,964 was so lent.

The total cost of elementary education to the island during the year was £173,962, i.e., 9s. 8d. per head of population, and of this figure £125,051 or 6s. 11d. per head of population came from Colonial revenue.

Secondary Education.

Not more than about one-third of those who complete the elementary school course proceed to any higher education. Secondary schools are not under Government control, but are managed by local committees. They receive grants-in-aid for the teaching of English, for which purpose they are open to inspection by the Education Department.

The only Mohammedan secondary schools are the Boys' Lycée and the Victoria Girls' School in Nicosia, but there are intermediate (Rushdié) classes nominally attached to all elementary schools and actually flourishing in the towns and larger villages. The Lycée programme is based on the requirements of Istanbul University. Each of the two schools employs an English teacher.

There are Greek-Christian gymnasia, or classical high schools, in five of the main towns, and high schools with three or four classes in five large villages. There is no great demand for more facilities for this form of secondary education, as it is increasingly difficult for the pupils to find suitable openings in Cyprus. The standard reached is not high, and there is no doubt that the immediate need in this sphere is for improvement rather than extension.

There are commercial lyceums at Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia and Famagusta. The villages of Platres and Pedhoulas possess similar schools on a smaller scale.

The gymnasia of Nicosia, Limassol and Famagusta and the commercial lyceum of Larnaca have English masters on the staff.

Private secondary schools include the English School, Nicosia, conducted on the lines of an English grammar school, and the American academies, attached to the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, for boys at Larnaca, for girls at Larnaca and Nicosia. All these schools have boarding-houses. There is a private commercial school at Lemythou, founded in 1912 by the late Mr. D. Mitsis, a native of the village. There are also several smaller private schools in the towns and a few in the villages.

University Education.

There is no university in Cyprus. Students are prepared for the Universities of Istanbul or Athens at all secondary schools, though relatively few are able to proceed so far. A still smaller number go to French universities, and a few study law and technical subjects in England.

A scheme of Government scholarships for enabling Cypriots to receive higher education in England was started in 1930.

Training of Teachers.

There is great need of a teachers' training college. At present, Mohammedan candidates receive some training at the Mohammedan secondary schools, and Greek-Christians at the Pancyprian Training School (attached to the Gymnasium) and the Phaneromene Girls' School in Nicosia. These schools receive grants-in-aid for this purpose.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children learn gardening. In girls' schools needlework is widely taught, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and by demonstrations arranged by the Agricultural Department of efficient and hygienic methods.

The agricultural school maintained by the Agricultural Department is referred to in a previous chapter of this Report. Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines; and during the last few years a number of carpenters have been instructed by the Forest Department in the best use of the various kinds of wood.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish, and Greek, and the Civil Service examination were, as usual, held during the year. A special "English Ordinary" examination for schoolmasters was held in August. Of the 1,313 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 683 were successful and were awarded certificates. The certificates awarded to the successful candidates are highly valued, not only by Government officials but also by those seeking employment elsewhere.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a Committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special Committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. In Nicosia also there is a home for healthy children of lepers, administered by the Government, and a municipal poorhouse. Larnaca and Limassol also have municipal poorhouses, mainly for old people, and Limassol has a day nursery supported by a local society. In each of the district towns there is a society of Greek Cypriot women who organize relief for the poor; in Nicosia there is a Turkish Ladies Philanthropic Society, which endeavours to give employment to women and girls; and there are organizations for feeding necessitous school-children.

In 1933 the "Cyprus Self-Help Society" was founded by Lady Stubbs, with a view to relieving the distress that existed among the local handicraft workers. The Society aims at providing a wider market for the articles made and improving the standard of work. A shop was opened in the centre of Nicosia, and part of an ancient Chapter House leased for use as headquarters. The work of running the Society and selling the goods is done with the voluntary help of English, Greek, and Turkish ladies.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a bacteriologist, and a trained social worker. The duties of the social worker, whose appointment terminated during 1933, have been voluntarily taken over by various ladies. The Council, with the Governor as chairman, is formed of the heads of the Health, Education, Law, and Police Departments, the mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial, and administrative."

The protection of young servant girls first engaged the attention of the Council. A law for the protection of female domestic servants was passed in 1928, under which employers must register each servant girl under the age of 18, and report to the Commissioner and the Police when a girl leaves their employment. In the same year a hostel was opened in Nicosia where girls out of service could stay pending their further employment or return home. The hostel was closed down during 1933 as it was found that the objects aimed at could be more satisfactorily attained by other arrangements.

There are four infant-welfare centres, at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, and Famagusta, which are financed by municipal and voluntary contributions, and receive their drugs free through the Government hospitals.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now fourteen boys in residence. The children were moved during 1933 from the old building, which had proved too small, to temporary premises, pending the construction of a new school. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind. All the children are taught a trade, and in addition they receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

As in previous years, various holiday camps for delicate children were arranged, and camps were held by certain of the Boy Scout troops.

Games are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns. The interdepartmental football league, formed in 1931, had a successful season. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Turkish communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, and libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. A school of music was founded in the same year in Nicosia, and a branch subsequently opened in Limassol. Pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. The "Philharmonic Society," organized during 1933, now has a membership of 200. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and sixty-seven steamships and five hundred and eighty-one sailing vessels engaged in foreign trade called at Cyprus ports in the year under review. This represents an increase of 19 steamships and a decrease of 76 sailing ships. The total tonnage, however, for vessels of all classes entering Cyprus was 34,948 tons in excess of that of the previous year.

An increase of 66 is observable in the number of steamships engaged in the coastal trade, and a decrease of 152 in the number of sailing vessels. These figures, however, represent a total increase in tonnage of 78,053 tons over 1933.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties, for small craft, and open roadsteads, and any improvements of these ports would probably be restricted to re-arrangement and extension of the jetties, combined with dredging. At Famagusta the presence of natural advantages, unrivalled in the Eastern Mediterranean, would permit of the expansion of the harbourage to an almost unlimited extent: a scheme for the reconstruction and development of this port was started in May, 1931, and all work under contract was completed in March, 1933. Subsidiary work on the scheme, such as approach roads, fencing, and customs sheds, proceeded throughout 1934. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which have called for some time past. The scheme provided for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour to enable it to accommodate ships up to 8,000 or 9,000 tons.

There is a regular subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt; under the five-years' contract made with the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd., as from 1st October, 1931, direct weekly sailings are maintained. This Company also runs a weekly service which calls at ports in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, Constantinople, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca fortnightly, and vessels of the Hellenic Coast Line at the three chief ports weekly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Haifa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 9,157 received and 4,636 despatched, a decrease of 179 in the number received but an increase of 268 in the number despatched as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of the overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating weekly sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the subsidized Express Line of the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company operating weekly sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine.

There were 5,290 bags and packets of letter mails received and 2,350 bags and packets despatched by the former service; and 2,719 bags were received and 1,202 bags were despatched by the latter service.

Mails with European capitals, and Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were exchanged by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Messageries Maritimes and the Hellenic Coast Line and the Khedivial Steamship Company. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 1,148 and 1,084, respectively, an increase of 15 and 480, as compared with the figures for 1933.

Parcels destined for other countries show an increase of 373 on the figures for 1933. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £20,682, an increase of £5,110 as compared with 1933. The principal item in the list is embroidery and lace valued

at £14,841. Parcels received from abroad show an increase of 1,019 on the figures for 1933. The value of parcels imported was upwards of £53,096, an increase of £1,634 compared with the figures for 1933. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, also show an increase during the year under review.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent through Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England-India-Australia and England-South Africa Air Mail services. The service was extended to Siam, Straits Settlements, Malay States, the Dutch East Indies and places in the Far East as from the 1st of July, 1934. During the year under review 3,567 articles, including 365 registered items, were despatched through Egypt and 350 articles, including 49 registered items, were despatched through Palestine. The total weight of all correspondence despatched was 47 kilogrammes at a cost of £79. Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of 2,686 items in number and of 34 kilogrammes in weight of the articles despatched.

Internal Posts.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island and there are branch post sections to the villages. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year is 640,000, as compared with 615,000 in the previous year.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troödos, Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 581 postal agencies, an increase of ten over the previous year. Postal-order business was transacted at 24 of those offices as in 1933. British postal-orders are cashed and issued.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consists of 14 denominations ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre to £5. A new issue of pictorial stamps comprising the eleven lower denominations was brought out in December, 1934.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £68,583, an increase of £2,112 over 1933. Included in this total are £10,134 representing Customs Import Duties assessed on foreign inward parcels and brought to account by means of stamps. Stamps to the value of £2,322 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists, an increase of £2,296 over 1933. This increase is due to the introduction of the new issue of pictorial stamps.

The total number of articles dealt with by the local post office was 4,025,516, an increase of 302,601 on the figures for 1933. Articles posted in the island numbered 2,921,490, an increase of 181,679; the remainder were received from the United Kingdom and foreign countries. Correspondence for local delivery showed an increase of 126,703 and that posted for the United Kingdom and other countries showed an increase of 54,976. Correspondence received from abroad increased by 120,922.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

The Cable and Wireless Company, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Mount Troödos, Prodhromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

Five hundred and forty-three (an increase of 233 as compared with the preceding year) licences to instal and maintain wireless telegraphy receiving-apparatus were issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1925. Such licences entitled the holders to instal and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

There are small telephone exchanges connecting the various Government offices and the residences of certain officials at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, and, during the summer season, Troödos, all of which are connected by trunk lines. Famagusta also is connected with the police stations at Rizokarpaso and three intermediate villages and also with the lighthouse at Cape Greco. The Forest Department maintains telephones in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire, and these lines are connected with the Government system where possible. There is now a complete telephone line from Troödos to the western end of the mountain range, and the line from Troödos eastwards into Adelphi Forest has been extended. There is a small private exchange which offers a telephone service in the town of Limassol, but this is not connected with the other systems in the island.

There is also a wireless telegraphy station which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless Limited. Progress was made during the year under review with the work of installing a public telephone system throughout the island.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foot-hills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 37, between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to regular passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalonchorion is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. By arrangement, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhon, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along

the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £17,308 and £19,084, showing a decrease of £548 and £2,082, respectively, on the figures for 1933.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years :—

					<i>No. of Passengers.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i> £
1932	...	...	...	...	128,114	5,321
1933	...	...	...	...	103,940	4,528
1934	...	...	...	...	94,609	3,697

Railway road-feeder services ran 122,280 miles and carried 38,596 tons and 11,496 passengers.

45,862 tons of goods were carried by road and rail against payment during the year, an increase of 4,007 tons. Receipts were £13,419 as against £13,942 in 1933.

Roads.

In proportion to its population Cyprus is well supplied with roads. The main and secondary roads alone amount to approximately 2.82 miles per thousand of population. If village roads are included, the proportion is approximately 9.28 miles per thousand.

About 1,000 miles of the roads are traversable by car. Of recent years there has been a great increase in motor traffic, with a corresponding increased wear of the roads. In 1934, there were 1,872 motor-cars and lorries licensed to use the roads, as against 1,748 in 1933. Of 274 registered during the year, 179 were cars and 95 were lorries. There were also 325 motor-cycles licensed.

A small-scale map of the island has been published by the Land Registration and Survey Department, showing the roads on which motor-cars can be driven.

The reconstruction of roads under a loan scheme, begun in 1930, was completed in 1934, and by the end of the year there were over 600 miles of asphalted surface. Expenditure amounted approximately to £31,000, and in addition the sum of £27,000 was spent on the maintenance of completed roads and roads not included in the scheme.

The main roads are of a minimum width of 16 feet between ditches, of which 9 feet are metalled and asphalted.

The village roads are maintained by the District Administration. The sum of £5,000 was provided to assist in their upkeep from Government funds; in addition special issues were made with a view to alleviating unemployment by enabling work on village roads to be done in distressed areas.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troödos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; and the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony during the year totalled £1,108,233.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s. The 10s. notes, of the 1930 design, were placed in circulation in November, 1933.

Gold coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is scarcely seen in active circulation.

Silver coins.—

45-piastre piece (special Jubilee issue in 1928).

18-piastre piece.

9-piastre piece (= 1 shilling. There are 20 shillings to the £).

4½-piastre piece.

3-piastre piece.

Copper and cupro-nickel coins.—

Piastre.

Half-piastre.

Quarter-piastre.

In 1934, cupro-nickel piastre and half-piastre coins were issued. The copper coins of these denominations are being gradually withdrawn.

Weights and Measures.*Capacity.*

2 pints	=	1 quart.	
2½ quarts	=	1 Cyprus litre	
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.	
8 gallons	=	1 kilé.	
9 quarts	=	1 kouza	} liquid measure.
16 kouzas	=	1 load	

Weight.

400 drams	=	1 oke.
1 oke	=	2½ lb.
1½ okes	=	1 Cyprus litre.
5 okes	=	1 stone.
44 okes	=	1 kantar.
180 okes	=	1 Aleppo kantar.
800 okes	=	1 ton.

Length.

12 inches	=	1 foot.
2 feet	=	1 pic.
3 feet	=	1 yard.
33 pics	=	1 chain.
2,640 pics	=	1 mile.

Land Measure.

1 donum	=	60 pics = 40 yards square (40/121sts of an acre).
1,963 donums	=	1 square mile.
3.025 donums	=	1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and lighthouses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the Government telephone system and the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troödos Board of Health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

For departmental purposes the Colony is divided into three engineering divisions, each controlled by a Divisional Engineer, with the necessary staff, workshops, and stores.

The headquarters of the Department are Nicosia, the staff comprising the Director, Assistant Director, Roads Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Accountant.

In 1934 the expenditure, including that on road loan works, carried out by direct labour, amounted to some £133,000, as compared with £103,000 in 1933.

The artesian boring programme was carried on during the year on a reduced scale, with continued success, and resulted in additional supplies of water amounting in the aggregate to 1,495,584 gallons a day, sufficient to irrigate over 250 acres.

Nine schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 19 schemes investigated. In every case water is conducted to the village in galvanized steel pipes leading from springs or chains of wells. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village or villages interested.

Work proceeded on the experimental adit near Sykhari in the Kyrenia hills. This adit was commenced in the belief that it would be possible to tap supplies of water which could be brought by pipeline to a reservoir above Nicosia and thus solve the problem of discovering a satisfactory, adequate and reliable source for the water-supply for that town. The results of the year's work were such as to give encouraging prospects of finding adequate supplies.

XXIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

For the administration of justice Cyprus is divided into three judicial districts. The Courts are constituted under Imperial Orders in Council of 1927 and 1931. Provision is made therein for:—

(1) A Supreme Court consisting of five judges, two of whom are Christian and Mohammedan Cypriots, respectively, and having power to hear criminal and civil appeals from the decisions of all other courts, including Assize Courts and Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court.

(2) Three Divisional Courts consisting of one or two judges of the Supreme Court, as may be directed by the Chief Justice, and exercising original jurisdiction to hear and determine (a) defended actions of £300 and over and (b) election petitions.

(3) Three District Courts consisting of one non-Cypriot Judge (the President) and such number of District Judges as the Governor shall from time to time direct. The total number of District Judges during 1934 was nine. District Courts have appellate civil jurisdiction in appeals from Assistant District Judges and original civil jurisdiction in all actions except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Mohammedan Religious Tribunal or triable by a Divisional

Court, as stated in 2 (a) above. In certain cases, e.g., bankruptcy, probate, etc., their jurisdiction is unlimited. The Governor, if he considers it expedient, may direct that Additional District Courts be held, or may appoint Additional District Judges. He may also, when necessary, direct a non-Cypriot Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court to act as President, in which case the District Court so presided over has unlimited civil jurisdiction.

(4) Three Assistant District Judges' Courts having civil jurisdiction up to £25, and in the cases mentioned below up to £50. The Governor has power to appoint as many Assistant District Judges as he may think necessary. In 1934 there were seven such judges. The President and the District Judges may also sit as Assistant District Judges and when so sitting have the major jurisdiction, which may also be given by the Governor to any Assistant District Judge.

(5) Three Assize Courts having unlimited criminal jurisdiction, and consisting of three or five judges, as the Chief Justice may direct, these being in the former case a non-Cypriot Judge of the Supreme Court and either two District Judges or the President and one District Judge, and in the latter two non-Cypriot Judges of the Supreme Court and the President and two District Judges.

(6) Magisterial Courts consisting of the President sitting with one or two District Judges of differing religions, or alone, or of one or two such Judges of differing religions, or of an Assistant District Judge, and having, according as they are constituted, summary jurisdiction in cases involving up to three years' imprisonment or £100 fine or both, with or without an order for compensation not exceeding £100.

(7) Three Mohammedan Religious Tribunals consisting of a Sheri Judge, and having jurisdiction restricted to marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of vakfihs, and concerning persons of the Mohammedan faith only.

There is also a Sheri Tribunal of Appeal consisting of the Mohammedan Judge of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* President and any two Mohammedan District Judges nominated by the Chief Justice, and having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of Mohammedan Religious Tribunals.

The Courts of Cyprus apply Ottoman Law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute Law. In civil matters when the amount or value in dispute is £300 or over an appeal lies from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council. The Supreme Court may also in its discretion grant leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from any other judgment which involves a question of great public importance.

Criminal Returns.

In 1934 the number of persons tried at Assizes was 226 as against 67 in 1933. As regards individual items: 21 persons were tried for murder (of whom 12 were convicted) and 21 for manslaughter (of whom 16 were convicted). These numbers denote an increase in homicide on 1933 during which year 13 were tried for murder (7 convicted) and 16 for manslaughter (13 convicted). There was also an increase in the number of persons tried for attempted murder but the number of those convicted was less in 1934 (6, against 9 in 1933). The number of persons convicted for unnatural offences went down from 11 in 1933 to 6 in 1934. The total number of Assize convictions shows an increase of 20. The number of summary convictions increased from 30,068 to 32,048. The increases were mainly in respect of common assaults, larceny, and fraudulent larceny. There were decreases in respect of convictions for wounding and grievous harm and for offences relating to firearms.

Civil Proceedings.

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1934 (including those of £300 and over later transferred to Divisional Courts) numbered 1,420 as against 1,910 in 1933, and Assistant Judges' cases decreased from 8,068 in 1933 to 6,478. The difficulties of execution on land coupled with the uncertainty of what the Financial Commissioner (see Chapter XVI: Appointments) might recommend in regard to rural indebtedness affected civil litigation in both the higher and the lower Courts.

Police.

The Cyprus Police Force (previously entitled the Cyprus Military Police) is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878, which enacted that it should consist of a Chief Commandant, and of such Local Commandants and other officers as the High Commissioner might appoint, and of a certain number of mounted and foot police.

For police purposes the island is divided into six administrative districts, with sub-divisions. Each district is in charge of a Local Commandant, subject to the control of the Chief Commandant and of the Commissioner, with whom he works in close co-operation. At Nicosia, the headquarters, there is also a Deputy Chief Commandant, who is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, and a Commandant of the depot, which was formed in 1913 for the instruction of recruits and the establishment of a reserve force. The Criminal Investigation Department was reorganized in 1933 on up-to-date lines.

The duties of the Police include, in addition to the maintenance of public order and the prevention and detection of crime, the control of traffic and the provision of orderlies to the Courts. Further they provide the fire brigade, telephone operators, and passport control officers.

The physical and educational standards requisite for recruits were recently raised. No recruit is now enlisted unless he has a good knowledge of English. It is encouraging to note that this has not seriously reduced the number of applicants.

The printing in English of a Police Manual and its issue in 1934 satisfied a long felt need, and should be of much value in the future instruction of members of the Force.

Instruction in first aid was taken seriously in hand and put on a permanent footing during the year. Sanction was obtained to form the Cyprus Police Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. All holders of First Aid Certificates went through refresher courses of lectures and all attended the annual re-examination prescribed in the Brigade's Regulations.

The musketry course was reorganized during the year. Practices are now fired only at 100 yards and 50 yards and there is no rapid fire. Lewis gun practices were abolished.

The publication of a Police Gazette, containing descriptions of stolen and lost property and persons wanted, was commenced at the beginning of the year. It was prepared by the Criminal Investigation Department in Greek and Turkish with English headings. The Criminal Investigation Department also started the publication of a Weekly News Bulletin in English and circulated it with the Police Gazette.

In addition to the police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law 62 of 1932 as amended by Law 52 of 1934. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the District, and their cost is borne by the villages with a grant in aid from the Government. They are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

The actual strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1934, was as follows :—

Chief Commandant	...	...	...	...	1
Local Commandants	...	...	...	...	8
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	8
Sergeant-Majors	...	...	...	...	13
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	21
Corporals	...	...	...	...	32
Privates	...	...	...	...	411
Troopers	...	...	...	...	207
					<hr/>
					708
					<hr/>

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

Prisons.

The central prison in Nicosia is a modern building containing separate cells for 390 male and 18 female prisoners. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association. The prisons in the other districts are smaller and are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only.

During the year under review, an experienced farmer was engaged as Prison Farm Foreman at a salary of £60 per annum for the farm attached to the central prison. Experiments were made to find out how much seed to sow to produce sufficient vegetables, etc., to meet the demand for consumption and also at what intervals to sow in order that the produce should be progressive over the seasonable periods. The farm buildings in course of erection at the close of 1933 were completed early in 1934.

The treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment. They are employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, bootmaking, carpentering, weaving, masonry, carpet-making, as well as on agricultural and re-afforestation work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations allowed to visit them. In cases of good behaviour, remission of imprisonment is granted. After release, they have every encouragement to lead honest lives.

There is a reformatory for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia, the inmates of which are employed and instructed in farm-work and other kinds of work calculated to suit them for useful trades.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 727.73, as compared with 667.57 in 1933; the total number of imprisonments was still abnormally high, owing mainly to the continued effects of the economic crisis. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory, and the health of the prisoners good, the daily average number on the sick list being 8.74. In 1933 it was 8.58.

At the Athalassa reformatory the daily average population was 55.21 as compared with 40.12 in 1933.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-two laws were enacted during the year. Some of them are referred to in other parts of this Report; of the remainder, special mention may be made of the following:—

The Game and Wild Birds Law, 1934, amends and consolidates the law relating to the preservation and protection of game and wild birds.

The Firearms (Amendment) Law, 1934, effects certain amendments to the Firearms Law, 1933; it prohibits the possession of revolvers and pistols without a permit from the Governor and it provides for facilities to visitors who wish to bring their shot guns with them to the island.

The Municipal Corporations (Appointment of Councils) Law, 1934, suspends elections to Municipal Councils until the year 1940, and empowers the Governor in the meantime to appoint qualified persons to be members of the Councils of Municipal Corporations and to nominate from among such persons the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

The Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1934, amends and consolidates the Law relating to the printing and publication of newspapers and other publications, the registration of books and the keeping of printing presses.

The Civil Wrongs (Amendment) Law, 1934, simplifies the procedure whereby a successful plaintiff in a libel action against a newspaper can recover damages from the sureties to the bond given under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1934. The trial Court is now empowered to order that the judgment be enforced against the sureties without applying to the Supreme Court for an order. The Law also provides a remedy for persons whose goods are slandered.

The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Law, 1934, empowers any court in the Colony before which an action is pending to issue requests to courts in foreign countries to examine witnesses who reside within the jurisdiction of such courts and to authorize any party to such action to give in evidence therein the depositions of witnesses so examined.

The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1927 (Amendment) Law, 1934, effects certain amendments to the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1927, the most important of which are the following :—

(a) It provides that where the accused is unable to plead by reason of physical infirmity the Court proceeds in the same manner as if he had pleaded not guilty.

(b) It empowers the Attorney-General to delegate his power of entering a *nolle prosequi* to the Solicitor-General or a Crown Counsel in all proceedings other than proceedings preliminary to the committal of the accused for trial on information and to remit back to the lower Court any case committed for trial which in his opinion can be suitably dealt with by such Court.

(c) It assimilates the Law of Cyprus to the English Law of evidence as to corroboration.

The Cinematograph Films Law, 1934, provides for the better regulation and control of public cinematograph exhibitions and establishes a Board of Censors consisting of such persons, not being less than nine and not more than twelve, as may be appointed by the Governor.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1934.

The following were the more important measures :—

1. The Railway Regulations, 1934.
2. The Motor Vehicles (Temporary Importation) Regulations, 1934.
3. The Wireless Telegraphy (Receiving Licence) Order, 1934.
4. The Wireless Telegraphy (Dealers Licence) Order, 1934.
5. The Elementary Education (Ages of Pupils) Regulations, 1934.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories :—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.

The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.

The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Grant-in-Aid.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1930 ...	725,077	92,800	817,877	800,207	92,800	893,007
1931 ...	769,996	92,800	862,796	784,676	92,800	877,476
1932 ...	793,760	92,800	886,560	779,943	92,800	872,743
1933 ...	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893
1934 ...	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958

Revenue was £6,120 more than in 1933, expenditure £3,065 more. There was a surplus on the year's working of £53,707; the total surplus was thus increased to £141,377 on the 31st December, 1934, in addition to a reserve fund of £90,000.

Increases in revenue were mainly noticeable under Customs and Port Dues (£20,198) on account of increased imports, and Taxes on Landed Property (£8,496) due mainly to an increase at the rate of one-half per thousand in the tax leviable on the capital value of immovable property in villages. Decreases are noticeable particularly under Animal Taxes (£11,360) due to the abolition of the

tax on pigs and sheep, and Miscellaneous (£17,886) due largely to the abolition of the temporary levy on salaries.

The chief increases in expenditure were in respect of Imperial Defence (£4,000), Public Works Annually Recurrent (£14,382) and Public Works Extraordinary (£9,696). The chief decreases were in respect of Pensions and Gratuities (£16,821) and Forests (£3,826).

The amount of the Public Debt is £615,000, for which a loan was floated in London in 1932 by the issue of £615,000 Cyprus Government 4 per cent. inscribed stock 1956-66, the net proceeds being £571,710. The object in raising the loan was to provide for the reconstruction of roads, for preliminary expenses and purchase of land for the Central Experiment Farm at Morphou, for the improvement of Famagusta Harbour and for the repayment to the Imperial Treasury of the balances due in respect of previous loans for Irrigation Works, Harbour and Railway.

Currency notes of £5, £1, and 10s. under the authority of the Cyprus Currency Notes Order in Council, 1928, were in circulation throughout the year. The exchange of the superseded issue was proceeded with during the year.

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation in 1934 were as follows :—

	Yield for 1934.
	£
(1) Customs, import dues	327,114
(2) Direct Taxes :—	
(a) on property, known as Immovable Property Tax, at the rate of 6 per 1,000 in towns and 4 per 1,000 in villages on the capital value of lands, houses and other immovable property.	90,408
(b) Land Registry fees known as Defter Hakani	
(3) Animal Tax :—	
on goats	10,016
(4) Excise :—	
(a) Tobacco duties and playing cards ...	94,167
(b) Salt	23,656
(5) Licences (for wine selling, tobacco selling, game, motor vehicles and drivers, fire-arms, hotel-keeping, etc.)	24,740
(6) Stamp duties (including sale of stamps for both postal and revenue purposes) ...	41,033
(7) Royalties	6,593

Customs Tariff.

Specific duties were to a considerable extent substituted for *ad valorem* duties by an Imperial Order in Council of 1931, on which, as from time to time amended, the Customs tariff is based. Specific duties include those on flour (the sliding scale introduced in 1933 ceased to operate at the beginning of 1934), wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties include those on cotton piece-goods, motor-cars, motor cycles, and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food-stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged on values of goods imported :—

		Value of Imports.	Duty.
		£	£
Specific duties ... ..	...	511,532	228,625
15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	...	43,546	5,278
20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	...	361,890	58,053
25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	...	92,205	17,642
30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	...	105,708	17,928
Free of import duty ... ..	...	304,281	—
Total ... ..	...	£1,419,162	£327,566

The figure £327,566 represents the gross receipts from customs import duties and does not take into account certain refunds made. The net figure, as shown under "Taxation," is £327,114.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under :—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—
11s. per oke.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £93,946.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus :—

For every gross of boxes of matches not exceeding 10,000 matches—2s. 6cp.

For every gross of boxes of matches exceeding 10,000 matches—
—2s. 6cp. for every 10,000 matches.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus :—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus.

The amount paid in excise in 1934 was £211.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows :—

(1) *Tobacco, to sell by retail :—*

Tumbeki	...	...	...	£3 per annum.
Manufactured tobacco	...	...	...	£1 per annum.
Hawkers	...	...	...	£1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors, to sell by retail :—*

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. *per diem*.

In the case of any approved buildings, 10s. *per diem*.

(3) *Others, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.*

The sum of £5,365 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,467 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the under-mentioned services are collected in stamps :—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.

Companies' registration.

Court fees.

Delivery orders to Customs.

Examinations.

Issue of passports and certificates of British Nationality.

Marriage fees.

Partnerships registration.

Patents registration.

Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses Law, 1930.

Postal charges.

Registration of chemists and druggists.

Registration of Cyprus ships.

Registration of dentists.

Registration of medical diplomas.

Searching fees for births and deaths.

Ships' reports.

Ships' export manifests.

Specification for goods exported.

Trade marks.

The sum of £41,033 was paid in stamp duties during the year: the bulk of this sum is made up of postal charges and court fees.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Appointments.**

Sir Ralph Oakden was appointed in March, 1934, Financial Commissioner for Cyprus with the following terms of reference :—

To examine and report on the financial position and policy of the Government of Cyprus in relation to the economic resources and prospects of the Colony, and in particular to advise as to the development of those resources and as to any change which may be necessary or desirable in the existing basis of revenue and in expenditure on services.

He arrived in Cyprus on the 15th April and his report, which has since been published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, was submitted on the 12th August.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office, also spent several weeks in Cyprus during the period that Sir Ralph Oakden was in the island.

Mr. Herbert Henniker-Heaton, Colonial Secretary, left Cyprus on the 4th November, 1934, prior to taking up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law. Agricultural land in general (arazi mirié) is held by a title deed (gochan), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (mahlul). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as mulk (arazi memluke), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been studied by a Committee which submitted its report in the year under review.

Unowned or waste land is known as hali (arazi mevat) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the

Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of arazi mirié, remaining with the State.

The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,308,464 or £45 6s. 5d. per head of population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1934 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to 6 per thousand of the assessed value and in villages to 4 per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

There was again a demand for land by Jews for development as orange groves in the Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Famagusta districts and land to the extent of 2,451 acres with 2,226 trees standing thereon was purchased from Cypriots as against 1,914 acres in 1933. The registered value of these properties was £12,927 and the sale price £21,389 or 165 per cent. of the former as against 141 per cent. in 1933.

These purchases of land by Jews resulted as in 1933 in a slight increase in the number of voluntary sales. Prices at voluntary sales were well maintained, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 135 per cent. of the registered value as against 125 per cent. in 1933, while in the case of house property the average price was 142 per cent. of the registered value as against 139 per cent. in 1933.

As regards forced sales, the policy of fixing a reserve price, which had been adopted as an emergency measure in order to prevent debtors from losing their land at sacrificial prices owing to the absence of bidders during the financial crisis, was continued and embodied in Law No. 15 of 1934. In consequence sale prices were, as in 1933, above the registered value, the percentage being 105 per cent. as against 114 per cent. in 1933.

In August, 1934, on the recommendation of the Financial Commissioner (see above) a law was enacted whereby forced sales of immovable property in rural areas were suspended pending consideration of the general question of rural indebtedness. The number of attachments consequently fell from 8,862 affecting 108,584 properties in 1933 to 5,665 affecting 67,290 properties in 1934. There was likewise a decrease in the number of mortgages and of Agricultural Bank securities registered. Mortgages numbered 5,280 securing debt to the amount of £420,390 as against 8,361 securing debt

to the amount of £514,693 in 1933. Agricultural Bank securities numbered 111 involving 655 mortgages securing loans for £16,629 as against 173 involving 1,444 mortgages securing loans for £36,514 in 1933. Mortgages to the number of 4,395 affecting 20,701 properties were cancelled.

As at the 31st of December, 1934, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,299,842 as against £2,212,584 on the corresponding date in 1933. These debts represent 14·10 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1934 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages, including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to maintaining the survey work already done. It has been found that the benefit derived from General Registration is progressively impaired unless the standard of accuracy of survey on which it was based is subsequently maintained. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of much closer liaison between the General Registration and Survey Branches of the Department. The cadastral plan prepared by the Survey Branch should at all times be the graphic complement of the Land Register prepared by the General Registration Branch. In the absence of close liaison between the two Branches, there is apt to be discrepancy between the cadastral plan and the Register.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 324 co-operative credit societies with a membership of 16,600. There were also 14 co-operative societies with 320 members.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was funded with the view of fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst the local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with abroad. The Chamber is working in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £856 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE, NICOSIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

Title.	Price s. d.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1930 to 1933 (per copy)	1 6
	to
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1929	2 6
Blue Book (Annual) to 1933	4 0
*Census Report, 1931 (without abstracts)	2 0
*Census Report, 1931 (with abstracts)	7 0
*Chronology of Cyprus, by Sir R. Storrs—1930	2 0
†Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) per copy	0 3
"Cyprus" (a pamphlet) by the Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London	0 2
Department of Antiquities Report No. 2—1934	4 0
*Disturbances in Cyprus in 1931	1 0
Famagusta: A short guide to—by R. Gunnis	0 4
*Financial and Economic Resources of Cyprus, Report on, by Sir Ralph Oakden—1934	6 0
*Forests of Cyprus, by Dr. A. H. Unwin—1927	2 4
*Handbook of Cyprus, 1930, by Sir R. Storrs and B. J. O'Brien	7 4
*Historic Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey—1928	7 4
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey— 1932	1 0
Historical and Architectural Buildings in Cyprus, by G. Jeffrey— 1933	1 0
Report on present position of Ancient Monuments of Cyprus, by Sir Charles Peers—1934	0 5
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (with maps)	5 0
*Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (without maps)	2 6
Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31-12-33	1 4

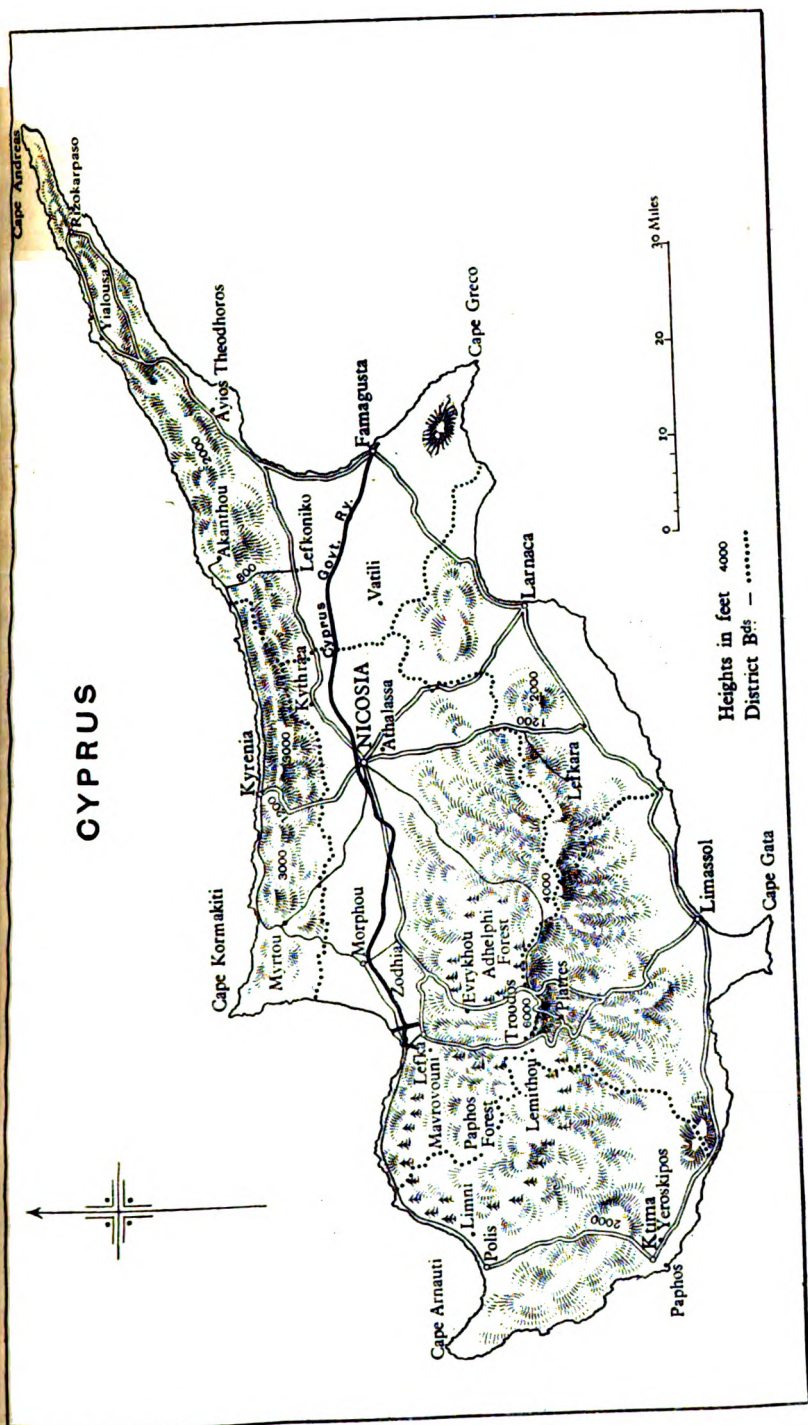
MAPS.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and
Surveys, Nicosia.)

Cyprus, Motor Map—8 miles to an inch, layered, coloured, mounted and folded—1931	2 0
Cyprus—5½ miles to an inch—uncoloured—1931	0 4
Cyprus—4 miles to an inch—Administration Map	1 0
Kyrenia. Visitors' Map—1 mile to an inch—contoured, coloured, mounted and folded, 1931	2 0
Troödos Hill Resorts. Visitors' Map—1 mile to an inch—con- toured, coloured, mounted and folded, 1932	2 0

* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank,
Westminster, London, S.W.1.

†Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.



(32610-48) Wt. 2242-3532 750 2/36 P. St. G. 377/7

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

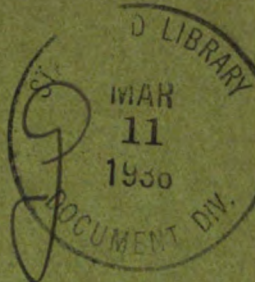
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1742



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

1934

(For Report for 1932 see No. 1650 (Price 2s. od.)
and for Report for 1933 see No. 1687 (Price 2s. od.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. od. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1742

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE 1934

(For Report for 1932 see No. 1650 (Price 2s. od.)
and for Report for 1933 see No. 1687 (Price 2s. od.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. od. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1934

CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	4
III.—POPULATION	6
IV.—HEALTH	7
V.—HOUSING	9
VI.—PRODUCTION	9
VII.—COMMERCE	17
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	20
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	22
X.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	25
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	26
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	27
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	29
XIV.—LEGISLATION	31
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION... ..	32
XVI.—VETERINARY	38
XVII.—MINING	42
XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS	46
APPENDIX	51

I.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

Proclamation of British Protectorate.—During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal Chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the

Bechuanaland Protectorate), namely; Khama, Gasietsiwe, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when, by an Order in Council dated 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorized to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of June, 1891, being declared in force in the Territory, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as not inapplicable. Subsequent legislation has been effected by Proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Relations with the British South Africa Company.—For fiscal and other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland until 15th November, 1895, when the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native Chiefs, to the British South Africa Company. The country occupied by the Bamalete tribe and so much of the Baro-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate were transferred to the administration of the British South Africa Company. Later the administration of the two areas above referred to was transferred to the British Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of the old Matabeleland and conceded in 1887, by Lobengula, to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and on the west by the Territory of South-West Africa.

It has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

The eastern portion of the country has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the surface generally is sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been estab-

lished, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake N'gami. There is reason to believe that good underground waters exist, and development in this direction will be undertaken as soon as the Territory is able to provide funds for the purpose.

Climate.

The climate of the country on the whole is sub-tropical but varies with latitude and altitude.

As latitude 22° South passes through the centre of the country all that portion north of this line lies definitely in the Tropics.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Territory lies in an extensive saucerlike depression having an altitude of 3,000 to 3,200 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe, and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher portions of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights cold with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night; whereas, in the extensive basin, the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the end of August, is likewise pleasantly warm and the nights comfortably cool. But in summer the days are very hot and the nights are mostly very warm.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry which helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability—particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

Provided the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa), the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by Proclamation.

The Territory is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following Districts under Resident Magistrates who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police :—

N'gamiland (Headquarters—Maun).

Chobe (Kasane).

Ngwato (Serowe).

Gaberones (Gaberones).

Lobatsi (Lobatsi).

Ghanzi (Gemsbok Pan).

Francistown (Francistown).

Tuli Block (Selika).

Kweneng (Molepolole).

Ngwaketsi (Kanye).

Kgalagadi (Lehututu).

The High Commissioner is empowered by the Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1891, to legislate for the Protectorate by Proclamation, and it is provided that, in issuing such Proclamations, the High Commissioner shall respect any native laws or customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes, or populations are regulated, except so far as the same may be incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction.

The native Chiefs have hitherto adjudicated through their Kgotlas (Councils), according to native law and custom, in most matters arising amongst natives of their respective tribes. By Proclamation No. 75 of 1934, the constitution and functions of Native Courts have been defined, their powers and jurisdiction have been established on a proper legal footing, and adequate safeguards for the due administration of justice have been provided.

The jurisdiction of Native Courts does not extend to any case in which the accused is charged with (a) treason, (b) sedition, (c) murder or attempted murder, (d) culpable homicide, (e) rape or attempted rape, (f) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (g) offences relating to the currency, (h) perjury, (i) conspiring against or subverting or attempting to subvert the authority of any Chief or Sub-Chief, (j) offences constituted by any statute in force in the Territory unless in such statute it is otherwise provided. Nor does it extend to the hearing or determining of (a) any cause or proceeding whereby, in the case of persons married under the law of the Territory, divorce or a declaration of nullity of marriage or an order for judicial separation is sought; or (b) any cause or proceeding arising in connexion with a testamentary disposition of property or the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to which the law of the Territory applies or arising under the law relating to insolvency or involving matters or relationships between the parties to which native law and custom are inapplicable.

The Proclamation provides for a right of appeal from any Native Court to the next Senior Court, viz., from Junior Native Courts to Senior Native Courts, and from Senior Native Courts to the Court of Resident Magistrate, and to the Special Court under certain conditions, i.e. if the amount of the judgment exceeds £100, or where the combined value of the fine and compensation exceeds fifty pounds, or where sentence of imprisonment for a period exceeding six months or of corporal punishment exceeding five strokes has been imposed.

No suits, actions, or proceedings in which a European is a party can be adjudicated upon by a Chief.

III.—POPULATION.

No vital statistics are available. The vast area of the Territory, with a widely scattered population and a relatively small number of officials, has made it impossible for the Government to collect data which would be of any value.

Attempts have been made to get information as to the number of deaths that may have occurred during certain particular epidemics, but they have proved valueless.

According to the notices of death received in respect of Europeans, there was a total of 23 deaths in 1934 out of an estimated total European population of 1,660, which would give a death-rate of approximately 21 per thousand. But it is impossible to give the death-rate among natives.

The last census taken in 1921 gave the total European population as 1,743; Indians, other Asiatics and coloured persons as 1,055; and natives as 150,185; distributed thus:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics and Coloured.</i>	<i>Native.</i>
Bamangwato Reserve ...	230	6	58,047
Bakwena Reserve ...	107	77	11,162
Bangwaketsi Reserve ...	82	58	17,466
Bakgatla Reserve ...	13	—	11,604
Bamalete Reserve ...	69	37	4,578
Batawana Reserve ...	45	14	17,449
Batlokwa ...	—	—	1,199
Tati District ...	195	69	11,877
Gaberones Block ...	120	13	392
Tuli Block ...	86	6	1,374
Lobatsi Block ...	354	1	1,001
Barolong Farms ...	99	—	3,154
Ghanzi District ...	124	34	1,698
Kazungula District ...	8	—	2,115
Nekati ...	4	—	836
Molopo Strip ...	4	—	1,285
Lehututu District ...	19	522	4,004
Railway Strip ...	184	218	944
TOTAL ...	1,743	1,055	150,185

No record has been kept of emigrants, but these, in any case, are very few.

Immigration.

In August, 1932, legislation was enacted to regulate the entry of immigrants, other than native immigrants.

The Proclamation lays down certain classes of persons who are definitely prohibited from entering the Territory; other persons entering or desiring to enter may be required to satisfy the authorities by sworn declaration that they do not come within the prohibited class. On the information given in the declaration form, the Resident Commissioner issues or withholds, as the case may be, his sanction for person concerned to enter or to remain within the Territory.

Prohibited immigrants found within the Territory are given notice containing grounds of prohibition in writing, and may, within three days, give notice of appeal. If such appeals are dismissed, warrants are issued for the removal of such prohibited immigrants, and failing compliance with such warrant of removal prohibited immigrants render themselves liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, and to removal from the Territory.

IV.—HEALTH.

The European medical staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, six Medical Officers, two District Surgeons (subsidized Medical Missionaries), two Hospital Matrons, four Staff Nurses, one Welfare Nurse, two Dispensers; and the Native Staff of two Dispensers, two pupil Dispensers, two Medical Orderlies, five female Nurses (Probationers).

Hospitals.—There are two Government Hospitals, one in the Southern Protectorate at Lobatsi, opened in September, 1930, and the other in the Northern Protectorate at Serowe, which commenced to function in March, 1931. At each of these there is accommodation for some five European patients and approximately twenty native patients. The Medical Officers are responsible for the treatment of all in-patients and the administration of the hospitals.

Good work is being done at the Medical Mission hospitals and dispensaries—Kanye (Seventh Day Adventist); Mochudi (Dutch Reformed Church); and also at Molepolole (United Free Church of Scotland) where there is a first class hospital, with accommodation for twenty native patients, fully equipped on modern lines with operating theatre. It is staffed by two European nurses and native ward attendants (male and female). It is a very valuable addition to the medical work of the Territory, and particularly to the Bakwena tribe, of which Molepolole is the capital.

At Mafeking the Administration have access to accommodation for European patients at the Victoria Hospital, where the patients come under the medical care of the Principal Medical Officer.

During the year 1934, 1,210 in-patients were treated in Government and Mission hospitals, of whom 53 died, compared with 838 in-patients and 46 deaths in 1933. All native in-patients, *bona fide* residents of the Protectorate, receive all maintenance and treatment in Government hospitals free of charge.

Dispensaries.—There are some fifteen dispensaries in the Territory, where out-patients are attended by the Government Medical Officers. At these natives are afforded consultations and treatment for 1s. per individual attendance, while patients suffering from venereal disease are treated free. Likewise at the Mission stations the Medical Missionaries treat out-patients at a nominal charge, and venereal disease cases free.

In remote districts, where the inhabitants are sparsely scattered, syphilitic remedies are distributed free of charge, as opportunity permits.

The total number of out-patients treated at the Government and Medical Mission dispensaries was 55,500—of these 26,759 were first attendances.

Public Health.—It is impossible to obtain throughout the Territory records of births and deaths for natives, and such data as have been obtained would be valueless for statistical purposes. The only means of ascertaining to what extent the population is affected by particular diseases is by the record of diseases diagnosed among patients attending the out-patient departments. A comparison of the individual Districts shows great uniformity in the incidence of each particular disease throughout the Territory.

Malaria.—Very serious outbreaks of malaria occurred in the Ghanzi and Kgalagadi Districts, which, owing to distance from the railway and from permanent medical assistance, and to lack of telegraphic or other communication, constituted a problem of some difficulty to the Administration, particularly as poverty and lack of food, due to market restrictions on their produce by reason of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and locust depredations, drought, and depression generally, had considerably reduced the resistance of the population, both European and native.

With the use, however, of an aeroplane, quinine was distributed in far less time than would otherwise have been possible, and by energetic action the epidemics were tackled, and, aided by the advent of cold weather, were controlled and overcome in a comparatively short period of time.

Tuberculosis.—Actually the total number of new cases treated is the same as in 1933, i.e., 346, though it is a serious increase when compared with a total of 36 cases seen in 1927.

Syphilis.—The total number of new cases of syphilis treated, i.e., 7,163, was lower than in the previous two years, both as regards the actual number and the proportion of these in relation to the total number of out-patients.

Yaws.—The total number of new cases treated in 1934 was 85, which is one less than in 1933. In the treatment of this disease the arsenical preparations have been used more liberally than in previous years; this has been made possible by a slight increase in the Medical Vote.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of the Protectorate consists of :—

(a) *Traders and farmers* who for the most part are tolerably well housed with reasonable sanitary conveniences, and

(b) *Natives*.—In the native towns and villages sanitation is, at present, non-existent. This state of affairs has the earnest attention of the Administration, which, however, is handicapped in its desire to establish more satisfactory conditions by its present lack of sufficient funds to do so. By propaganda in schools and elsewhere natives are advised and encouraged to try to work out for themselves a simple form of sanitation.

Chiefs and a few of the more affluent Headmen live in brick-built or stone-built houses, the floors being of hardened mud. The housing conditions of the rank and file vary enormously according to the tribe, the best housed being the Bakgatla. In this tribe most families occupy well-built stone or brick rondavels, excellently thatched. Generally speaking a householder has three good rondavels enclosed in a form of courtyard, the house and the courtyard wall being artistically decorated with multi-coloured geometric figures. The interior and surroundings of these courtyards are particularly clean and tidy.

The houses of the Bangwaketsi and Bamalete tribes consist of rondavels built of mud bricks and carefully thatched. Generally the householder has two such huts but less attention is paid to the courtyard, decorations, or general tidiness. The remaining tribes are satisfied with mud rondavels of smaller dimensions. Very indifferently thatched, two such hovels suffice a householder. They are surrounded by a rough wooden palisade, the surroundings of the huts and palisades being generally untidy and uncared for. In all cases, the better class rondavels have wooden doors and a small hut window, but the less pretentious simply have a mat hung over the doorway and no window.

Generally the parents and daughters occupy one rondavel and the sons and the male guests the other, thus allowing approximately three inhabitants per hut.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati District. During 1934, 9,485 ounces of gold and 978 ounces of silver, valued at £65,578 and £90 respectively, were mined, as against 5,525 ounces of gold and 622 ounces of silver, valued at £22,280 and £47 respectively, in the previous year.

Cattle.

The main occupation of the natives of the Protectorate is the business of cattle rearing, and a good deal of attention has been concentrated during recent years on the improvement of the herd both by purchase, out of the Native Fund, and by distribution amongst the various tribes, of pure bred bulls and cows.

In normal years cattle may, under certain specified conditions, be exported to most of the surrounding territories, but since the unfortunate outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease within its borders in 1933, a calamity of first-class veterinary and economic magnitude, the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been practically closed to all external markets for its animal and vegetable products. The clouds of depression and penury which hung so heavily over 1933 have remained to darken the greater part of the year 1934.

Dairying.

Introductory.—The close of 1933 saw the Territory emerging from the throes of foot-and-mouth disease and a severe drought. In December, copious rains fell in the Southern Protectorate, but the rain, though opportune there, was insufficient in most parts of the Territory to overcome the effects of the drought.

The new year dawned with every promise that the leeway would be more than made up, but the season did not live up to expectations. The late rains were disappointing and drought conditions persisted. In many instances good crops were reaped, particularly in the south, but the grass was poor; that which had survived the drought grew rapidly but was of very little use for winter feeding.

Although adverse conditions retarded development, much was accomplished.

The dairy industry yielded £20,000 approximately, as compared with £4,300 in the previous year, a striking enough proof that the Territory is resourcefully regaining its feet despite its severe setback.

Routine.—A much needed addition to the staff was effected in September by the appointment of another Assistant Dairy Expert, who was stationed at Lobatsi, the other Assistant Dairy Expert being transferred to Francistown.

The Territory now has more adequate attention.

The recruitment of two extra Native Dairy Instructors has enabled a number of natives in the remote parts of the Territory to come in contact with more progressive ideas and standards, and it is hoped that the efforts in this direction will eventually bear fruit.

During the year the usual routine work was carried out including check testing and grading of cream against the two butter factories, cheese grading at farm cheese factories, butter judging, determining

moisture content in butter, answering farmers' queries and inspecting all registered dairy premises in accordance with the existing dairy regulations.

In addition much useful work was carried out under the various heads enumerated in this report.

Cream Production.—The main matter of interest in dairying from the native viewpoint is the supplement of individual effort in the past year by engaging in co-operation with Europeans.

There are many natives who, whilst unable to maintain successfully a creamery of their own, are well able to derive a suitable income by selling milk.

The system that has been followed is that a selected European approved by the Chief concerned has been allowed to open a chain of milk-buying cream depots in suitable areas.

The scheme briefly is that the European makes provision for buildings, equipment, machinery, motor transport, organization and management, and all that the native has to do is to milk his cattle and deliver the milk to the native depot foreman, when, after separation, 75 per cent. of the separated milk is returned to the vendor.

In the Bamangwato Reserve, some 440 of these milk depots have become firmly established. Recent attempts in the Bamaletse and Bakgatla Reserves to establish similar chains have met only with partial success owing to the prevailing drought conditions.

With the partial collapse of the beef market, these provide an alternative means of utilizing cattle economically.

Another feature of this development that is not without value is the opening for employment offered to the more educated type of native. This superior employment keeps them in the Reserves, otherwise they invariably drift to the Union towns and their ability is lost in relation to the general government and progress of the tribe.

The development of native dairying has also provided an income to natives who otherwise would not have been self-supporting. Further this has been very favourably reflected in our hut tax returns.

Despite drought conditions, production of butterfat rose to 335,221 lb., as compared with 64,346 lb. the previous year. The standard of quality was maintained. 62 per cent. of the native production was first-grade as compared with 56 per cent. in 1933 and 47 per cent. in 1932.

European butterfat has also gained a higher first-grade percentage, that is 76 per cent.

Butter Production.—The quality of the butter manufactured by the Francistown and Lobatsi Creameries was satisfactory. 599,500 lb. were manufactured during the period under review.

Cheese Production.—Only 4,021 lb. of cheddar and gouda cheese were manufactured by three farm cheese factories. Export was allowed under permit and subject to certain veterinary restrictions, but the quantity was little above that required for local consumption. The comparatively small production of cheese was due to the fact that the majority of the farmers were not in the position to tie up capital for three months—the maturing period, and they, therefore, produced cream in preference.

Cheese Factory at Ghanzi.—The Dairy Expert visited Ghanzi in August and September with a view to investigating various possible ways of improving the economic conditions there.

It was decided that a cheese factory would be likely to yield the most immediate return to settlers in that area, but on investigation it was found that such a factory would be impracticable and unprofitable. The chief difficulty lay in the concentration of sufficient milk at any one centre. An output of 500 lb. of cheese *per diem* would cost 11½d. per lb. landed at Walvis Bay—an output of 1,000 lb. *per diem* was required to bring the cost down to 10d. per lb.

The financial aspects of marketing the production as cream was then considered. This field proved to be much more hopeful, and is being explored with a view to putting it into effect so soon as the lifting of the veterinary restrictions caused by the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak permit.

Poultry.—In May, Messrs. Tollman Brothers and Davis, Limited, of Johannesburg, opened part of the Lobatsi Cold Storage premises as a poultry depot. Here birds were received from all parts of the territory, killed, trussed and chilled before railing to Johannesburg. A price of 4d. per pound live weight was paid at Lobatsi for native bred fowls, and a corresponding higher price for better bred birds, 25,220 birds being received of a total value of £1,630 3s. 7d. or 1s. 3d. per bird.

The establishment of this depot has been the means of reducing the number of native bred cocks so that it will be a comparatively easy matter to grade up a better class of bird from the existing native hens by the introduction of pure bred cocks.

Caponizing has been demonstrated throughout the Territory, and at Ramathlabama an experiment was carried out under the aegis of the Division to prove whether the caponizing of native cockerels would be of any advantage. It was found that the capons gained weight more rapidly and economically than the cockerels.

There are several well established flocks of White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, and Minorcas in the Territory, but egg production is precarious.

It is thought that farmers would be well advised to concentrate on the table bird, for which there is a ready market in Johannesburg at certain times in the year.

The potential possibilities of poultry in the Territory are enormous. Grain is cheap and thick separated milk is available for at least seven months in the year.

Several flocks of White Leghorns were culled, and breeding pens made up, but the industry has now reached a stage where it is essential to introduce new blood to avoid producing stunted and unprofitable birds.

The Economic Utilization of Locusts.—The locust invasion during the year under review was considerable. An organized campaign for their destruction by poison was initiated. Although this was successful, the poison on the grazing lands accounted for the death of many hundreds of cattle.

Arrangements were made with Messrs. Os-kop Fertilizers (Pty.) Limited, to purchase dried locusts, poisoned and unpoisoned, at 3s. and 4s. 6d. per hundred pounds respectively, *f.o.r.* Protectorate stations.

British Machinery.—Several thousand pounds worth of British machinery have been imported into the Territory as a result of the development of the dairying, agricultural and mining industries. It has been found that in most cases the prices are somewhat higher than those paid for foreign articles, but the increased expenditure is justified by the prolonged life of British machinery.

Agriculture.

Crops.—Maize and kaffir corn are the staple crops of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. As a result of the better rains of the year under review, crops nearer to the average amount would have been reaped but for the heavy infestations of locusts (and, in some parts, mealie crickets also) whose serious depredations necessitated the continuance of Government assistance in certain portions of the Territory. Good crops on the whole were, however, reaped in the Chobe, Ngwato and Gaberones Districts.

At Maun, in the north-western region of the country, interesting experiments have been made on the demonstration irrigation plot which has been extended to over four acres, and planted with the idea of distributing purebred seeds (kaffir corn, mealies, pumpkins, beans, etc.) to improve existing food supplies. Citrus trees and bamboo have also been planted and experiments made with potato crops; locusts, brown beetles, and lack of good rains have retarded progress to a certain extent, but satisfactory results have been achieved, and the school children have been allowed to visit the plot once a week with a view to stimulating their interest.

Spineless cactus grows successfully and the Administration encourages such growth in view of its value as cattle fodder. Cow peas have also been grown with success in the Tuli Block.

Small quantities of tobacco for local consumption were produced in the Bakwena and Kgagadi Districts.

No cotton was grown during the year.

Sundry Experiments.—Experiments in apiculture, sericulture and sisal production have commenced, but there are as yet no definite results on which to report.

Native Agricultural Demonstrators.—Native Agricultural Demonstrators have continued their useful work in the Reserves, educating the natives in improved methods of raising crops. Lectures have been given by these Demonstrators, and vegetable gardens have been started under their supervision in the local schools.

Statistics.

1st January to 31st December, 1934.

BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION.—

<i>First Grade.</i> —				lb.	lb.
European	...	...	...	202,600	
Native	...	...	...	39,293	
				<hr/>	241,893
<i>Second Grade.</i> —					
European	...	...	...	48,208	
Native	...	...	...	11,774	
				<hr/>	59,982
<i>Third Grade.</i> —					
European	...	...	...	17,230	
Native	...	...	...	8,602	
				<hr/>	25,832
<i>Below Grade.</i> —					
European	...	...	...	2,603	
Native	...	...	...	4,911	
				<hr/>	7,514
Grand Total				...	335,221
					<hr/>

BUTTER MANUFACTURED.—

					lb.
Factory	...	...	...	...	599,500
Farm	...	...	...	...	2,145
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	601,645
					<hr/>

CHEESE PRODUCTION.—

					lb.
Cheddar	...	...	...	...	841
Gouda	...	...	...	...	3,180
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	4,021
					<hr/>

WHOLE FRESH MILK.—

Supplied to trains, etc.	Gal. 2,618
---------------------------------	------------

POULTRY PRODUCTS FROM EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.—

	£	s.	d.
Poultry (32,754 head)	2,091	16	11
Eggs (6,279 dozen)	254	12	5
Total	£2,346	9	4

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.—

Europeans.—

	£	s.	d.
Butterfat	12,076	9	4
Cheese	201	1	0
Farm Butter	197	12	5
Whole Fresh Milk... ..	196	7	0
Factory Butter (being increase on value due to manufacture)	2,415	5	10
Total	£15,086	15	7

Natives.—

Butterfat	2,738	13	6
Grand Total	£17,825	9	1

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE REGISTRATION OF PREMISES.—

Type of Business.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
<i>European</i> —					
Cheese factory... ..	14	14	11	11	11
Creamery	149	154	157	157	297
Butter factory... ..	1	1	2	2	2
Cream depot	—	—	1	—	—
Stores selling dairy produce	6	11	11	11	11
Milk sellers	4	7	18	18	6
European Total	174	187	200	199	327

Native—

Creamery	...	...	215	298	358	358	300
Milk sellers	...	...	301	342	409	409	409

Coloured—

Creamery	...	...	7	7	7	7	7
Grand Total...	...	...	697	834	974	973	1,043

EUROPEAN CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

Grade.	1930. January– December. lb.	1931. January– December. lb.	1932. January– December. lb.	1933. January– December. lb.	1934. January– December. lb.
First ...	276,572	358,637	342,802	32,612	202,600
Second ...	62,103	135,655	111,996	15,441	48,208
Third ...	18,728	71,495	29,451	11,356	17,230
Below ...	1,414	17,620	19,304	1,138	2,603
Total ...	358,815	583,407	503,553	60,547	270,641

Grading Percentages.

Grade.	1930. January– December. per cent.	1931. January– December. per cent.	1932. January– December. per cent.	1933. January– December. per cent.	1934. January– December. per cent.
First ...	77	62	68	54	76
Second ...	17.3	23	22	25	17
Third ...	5.3	12	6	19	6
Below ...	.4	3	4	2	1
	100	100	100	100	100

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

Grade.	1930. January– December. lb.	1931. January– December. lb.	1932. January– December. lb.	1933. January– December. lb.	1934. January– December. lb.
First ...	13,897	70,604	53,655	2,148	39,293
Second ...	23,244	55,470	24,678	1,064	11,774
Third ...	31,853	61,808	30,702	537	8,602
Below ...	6,481	18,010	4,759	60	4,911
Total ...	75,475	205,892	113,794	3,809	64,580

Grading Percentages.

<i>Grade.</i>		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
		<i>January- December. per cent.</i>	<i>January- December. per cent.</i>	<i>January- December. per cent.</i>	<i>January- December. per cent.</i>	<i>January- December. per cent.</i>
First	...	18.4	34	47	56	62
Second	...	30.8	27	22	28	19
Third	...	42.2	30	27	14	11
Below	...	8.6	9	4	2	8
		100	100	100	100	100

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE POULTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
		<i>January- December.</i>		<i>January- December.</i>		<i>January- December.</i>		<i>January- December.</i>		<i>January- December.</i>	
		No. Value.		No. Value.		No. Value.		No. Value.		No. Value.	
		£		£		£		£		£	
Poultry, head	...	180,548	972	12,559	582	15,193	655	306	17	32,754	2,346
Eggs, dozen	...	17,897	906	14,953	673	20,453	800	3,300	132	6,279	254
Total	...	£1,878		£1,235		£1,355		£149		£2,600	

VII.—COMMERCE.

Traders deal, in the main, with firms in the Union or Rhodesia. In a few isolated instances there are direct importations from the United Kingdom, Belgium, India and elsewhere overseas, but in the absence of Customs statistics no particulars can be given. The export trade, in normal years, is almost wholly comprised of cattle, small stock and their by-products.

Owing to a further recrudescence of foot-and-mouth disease in the early months of 1934, and to the consequent continuance of many of the embargoes and restrictions already laid down by neighbouring Territories against produce from the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the year again constitutes a dark one, on the whole, from an economic view, as compared with normal years.

Conditions, however, improved to a certain extent during its latter months and, in spite of the severe ban against the export of cattle and small stock, the export figures for the year reveal a considerable improvement upon those of the preceding year.

IMPORTS INTO THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Article.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>From Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	2,049	1,357	14,752	9,276	1,531	1,15
Mealies ... bags	5,181	2,460	3,009	1,831	464	25
Mealie meal ... bags	11,686	5,554	10,890	5,991	5,886	3,23
Wheat and wheat meal. ... bags	2,907	4,424	2,289	3,430	2,265	3,63
Horses ... head	42	320	2	50	3	5
Donkeys ... head	—	—			—	—
Mules ... head	—	—			2	2
Sheep and goats. ... head	4	14	—	—	300	22
Cattle ... head	152	629	—	—	29	45
Pigs ... head	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles ... No.	15	1,683	11	2,196	20	4,82
General merchandise	—	96,442	—	75,749	—	104,12
<i>From Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	220	88	1,305	810	110	8
Mealies ... bags	125	67	1,731	995	1,874	1,24
Mealie meal ... bags	795	402	9,081	5,742	9,677	6,07
Wheat and wheat meal. ... bags	235	430	382	650	1,202	1,18
Vehicles ... No.	4	389	2	200	7	1,80
General merchandise	—	49,783	—	27,957	—	42,70
<i>From Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
Mealies ... bags	—	—	—	—	35	2
Wheat and wheat meal. ... bags	49	136	13	32	11	2
General merchandise	—	1,699	—	1,161	—	58
<i>From Other Countries.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	—	—	1,532	761	—	—
Mealies ... bags	2	2	10	9	—	—
Mealie meal ... bags	11	8	6	6	—	—
Wheat and wheat meal. ... bags	13	24	8	13	—	—
Vehicles ... No.	1	135	—	—	—	—
General merchandise	—	9,956	—	14,037	—	6,95
TOTALS ...	—	£175,002	—	£150,896	—	£178,67

EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

Article.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>To Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
affir corn ... bags	5,200	2,017	—	—	—	—
lealies ... bags	—	—	180	75	—	—
lealie meal ... bags	250	169	—	—	—	—
heese ... lb.	11,080	379	530	21	8,884	551
acon and ... lb.	505	13	—	—	—	—
hams.						
utter ... lb.	462,008	24,732	—	—	161,078	10,067
ggs ... doz.	5,353	169	49	1	1,545	30
attle ... head	10,483	39,311	715	2,918	—	—
igs ... head	1,503	2,630	—	—	—	—
ides... lb.	450,281	4,290	—	521	1,367,255	16,566
ins (sheep ... lb.	14,813	94	994	22	149,938	2,238
and goats).						
ins and ... No.	4,817	3,622	1,066	192	4,122	695
karosses(wild animals).						
strich feathers lb.	513	83	—	—	505	65
ohair ... lb.	—	—	—	—	262	41
ool ... lb.	500	3	—	—	587	250
eam and ... lb.	40,811	1,660	2,626	91	—	—
butterfat.						
rewood ... tons	233	278	—	—	—	—
ehicles ... No.	—	—	2	736	2	275
owls ... head	—	—	—	—	32,000	2,000
ther articles ...	—	4,309	—	8	—	12
<i>To Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
affir corn ... bags	326	208	—	—	150	64
lealies ... bags	365	178	—	—	—	—
heese ... lb.	—	—	—	—	2,320	77
utter ... lb.	—	—	—	—	262,049	21,719
gs ... doz.	240	15	—	—	161	8
leep and ... head	9,849	7,387	126	63	4,567	2,536
goats.						
igs ... head	—	—	—	—	31	69
ides... lb.	943,440	1,007	—	21	1,140	10
ins (sheep ... lb.	2,784	33	—	—	109	78
and goats).						
ins and ... No.	2,221	362	—	—	—	—
karosses (wild animals).						
old ... oz.	2,247	9,443	5,525	22,280	9,485	65,578
ilver ... oz.	1,676	104	622	47	978	90
ther articles ...	—	1,032	—	—	—	881

**EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS—continued.**

<i>Article.</i>	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>To Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	1,206	622	—	—	—	—
Mealies ... bags	1,656	704	—	—	283	139
Cattle ... head	4,471	16,766	—	—	1,800	450
Sheep and goats. head	1,311	983	—	—	144	90
Skins and No. karosses.	12	12	—	—	2,218	125
Ivory... lb.	—	—	—	123	534	130
Other articles ...	—	2,314	—	—	—	1,245
<i>To other Countries.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	150	90	—	—	—	—
Cheese ... lb.	106	6	—	—	—	—
Cattle ... head	10,149	38,059	—	—	—	—
Hides... lb.	4,358	40	—	115	78,892	655
Skins and No. karosses.	8,821	762	—	730	—	—
Butter ... lb.	—	—	—	—	198,579	12,411
Other articles ...	—	5,533	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	£169,419	—	£27,964	—	£139,135

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

Europeans.—Other than Government there is but little employment for Europeans in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Such Europeans as reside in the Territory are usually store-keepers or farmers, who, with European assistance in a few cases, generally manage their respective stores and farms with the aid of native labour.

White assistants who are employed can earn from £60 to £300 per annum.

Government employees are paid according to the scales laid down for the particular posts or ranks which they hold, and they are in most cases provided with quarters.

Natives.—For natives, who are mostly still in their tribal state—living in their villages and ploughing their lands—there are few avenues of employment open in the Territory beyond those mentioned above, or in respect of domestic services in the white settlements. Ranging from youths of 12 years or so, who are employed as herds, to adults of all ages, they can earn from £6 to £36 per annum, and are usually supplied with food by their employers.

Provision was made during the year, under the Native Labourers' Compensation Proclamation No. 39 of 1934 for the payment of compensation by employers in respect of native labourers who suffer injury or death in the course of employment in the Territory.

Labour.

Labour for service on the Witwatersrand gold mines, the Natal coal mines, and the diamond mines of South West Africa is recruited under the conditions imposed by the Native Labour Proclamation No. 45 of 1907 as subsequently amended, which amply protects the liberty of the labourers.

Up to 1933, labour from the tropical regions lying north of latitude 22° South might, for reasons of health, only be engaged from South West Africa for work on the Witwatersrand Mines. Towards the end of that year, however, and during 1934, the Union Government relaxed its embargo in this respect, and permitted experimental recruitment of tropical natives from north of the above-mentioned parallel from the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Some 1,062 of these natives were recruited from the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and a record of their health statistics, which have been separately kept and reported upon by the Health Advisory Committee to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, has revealed the fact that, although it is early to formulate a definite opinion, the results to date are good and augur well for the future.

Within the Territory there has been increased mining activity in the Tati District, and important legislation, as stated elsewhere in this report, has been promulgated from time to time during the year.

Cost of Living.

Natives.—Maize meal, maize, and kaffir corn form the staple food of the natives. These, in normal years, they grow on their lands, which they plough and reap at stated seasons, and supplement with milk from their herds, and, occasionally, with meat.

The average price of these commodities if bought from the traders is as follows:—

Mealies	...	...	...	8s.	0d.	per 200 lb. bag.
Mealie meal—						
Rhodesian Pearl	...	...	...	16s.	6d.	per 180 lb. bag.
Union No. 1 Special	...	...	...	18s.	9d.	per 180 lb. bag.
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	7s.	6d.	per 200 lb. bag.

Europeans.—Such small boarding-houses and hotels as exist in the larger centres charge at the rate of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. by the day or from £8 10s. to £10 by the month.

House rents vary from £5 to £7 10s. by the month, but in most centres it is practically impossible to rent a house.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1934, there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate 11 schools for European children, attended by approximately 220 pupils, two coloured schools at Francistown and Molepolole, with a total enrolment of 63 pupils, and 92 native schools with an attendance of 8,574 pupils.

The European schools are under the control of District School Committees elected by the adult European population and presided over by the Resident Magistrate, the proceedings of which are submitted to the Resident Commissioner for confirmation. There are no secondary European schools, either for industrial or academic work, within the Protectorate, but, subject to certain conditions, special bursaries are awarded, as the result of qualifying examinations held towards the end of each year, to a limited number of pupils who pass Standard V and Standard VI at the Protectorate primary schools. These bursaries of £24 per annum entitle certain pupils to proceed, after passing Standard V, to schools outside the Protectorate, where there are facilities for academic work of a secondary nature; and for other pupils, after passing Standard VI, to proceed to special schools for industrial, agricultural, or vocational training. Subject to certain conditions these bursaries are tenable up to the end of the year in which the child attains the age of eighteen.

A further bursary of £24 per annum (or two bursaries of £24 each provided there are more than ten candidates) is granted yearly as a result of a competitive examination held in December for the children of permanent residents within the Protectorate, who, owing to various causes, e.g., health and distance from a Protectorate school, have found it necessary to have their children taught during the primary stage of their education at schools outside the Protectorate.

Grants for primary education of £16 each per annum, not exceeding three in each family, are available for children of European residents, from the age of five to fourteen, or until they have passed Standard VI.

The syllabus of instruction used in the primary European schools is, except for slight modification, identical with the code used in Southern Rhodesia, and each year the Education Department of that Colony conducts part of the Standard V examination which is held in all primary schools. The results of the examination show that the work being done is, in most respects, satisfactory.

Since 1st April, 1931, the native schools have been financed from the Native Fund.

The distribution of native schools was as follows during 1934 :—
Schools.

Lobatsi Block	...	...	...	...	...	5
Batlokwa, Khale and Ramoutsa	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kanye Area	...	...	...	...	...	11
Molepolole Area	...	...	...	...	...	8
Mochudi Area	...	...	...	...	...	7
Serowe Area	...	...	...	...	...	34
Francistown Area	...	...	...	...	...	13
N'gamiland Area	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kgalagadi Area	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ghanzi Area	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chobe Area	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	92
						<hr/>

The two largest native schools in the Territory are the Khama Memorial School, Serowe, with an attendance of approximately 590 pupils, and the Mochudi National School, with an attendance of approximately 290 pupils. These schools were erected by the Bamangwato and Bakgatla tribes respectively.

As in the case of the European schools, so also the native schools have been under the control of a Committee in each tribal area, the personnel of the Committee being generally composed of the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, representatives of the leading Missionary Societies engaged in educational work within the area, the native Chief and his nominees. Since 1st January, 1931, these Native School Committees have been newly constituted so as to be partly elective. All Missions interested in the schools of each Reserve must now be represented by a Missionary and they have a preferential right to the secretaryship. The duties of the Committees have been carefully regulated. The appointments of teachers are now amply safeguarded and controlled. Staffing arrangements have been standardized and a uniform scale of salaries adopted. In the Bamangwato Reserve there are also a central executive committee and local school committees presided over by the Headman of the area or village. These Committees are of great value in the educational system for natives who feel that they thus have direct contact with educational work.

There is not as yet any institution within the Protectorate where Bechuana teachers are trained but the Administration makes from general revenue and from the Native Fund a total grant of £200 to the Tiger Kloof Institution in the Cape Province, where there is excellent teacher training.

Since March, 1931, a new code designed solely for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate schools has been brought into use. It has been based to a great extent on the code issued by the Cape

Provincial Education Department for use in native schools. In its compilation much help was rendered by the Principal and Headmaster of the Tiger Kloof Institution, Cape Province, who are well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the Protectorate and at the same time possess a full knowledge of the Cape Code, which is used at Tiger Kloof. In it an attempt has been made to meet the special needs of the Protectorate native children—particularly in respect of more attention to the vernacular (Tsoana) in all classes, and in the direction of fostering and improving, in the schools, arts and crafts peculiar to the Bechuana people. Agricultural work for the boys has also been stressed.

School work as regards the teaching of the vernacular is handicapped by the fact that there are but few books in the vernacular which have been specifically designed as textbooks for school use, but now that the question of Tsoana orthography has been settled, new and better text books are appearing in the schools.

A meeting of the Board of Advice on Native Education was held on the 9th of August, 1934.

During the year it has been possible for the Inspector of Education to visit most of the European schools within the Territory. A great many native schools have been visited also by him.

A matter which has seriously engaged the attention of the Administration has been the question of arranging for the systematic inspection of all native schools within the Territory. With this in view an experiment was made early in 1931 by the appointment of a native Supervisor of Schools in the Tati District, who visits at regular intervals all schools in that area, spending two or three days at each school helping and advising the teachers and demonstrating new methods. This experiment has proved a great success, and there are now four native Supervisors at work in the Territory.

At most of the smaller native schools an unqualified teacher is in charge. With only a limited number of qualified teachers available, the employment of such unqualified teachers is unavoidable, but, by means of subsidiary training courses which are held from time to time, it is hoped to improve gradually their methods of teaching and to broaden their outlook and aims. The value of these courses has been evidenced by increased enthusiasm and keenness at all schools controlled by teachers who have attended them. To follow up and consolidate the work is the task of the Inspector of Education and the native Supervisors already referred to.

The administration also makes provision for the training of the sons of Chiefs and Headmen, and Moremi, the son of the late Chief Mathiba, N'gamiland, is in training at the Tiger Kloof Native Institution, Cape Province.

A native Standard VI School Leaving Certificate Examination is held annually in the Territory for pupils actually at school in Protectorate schools. On the results of this examination bursaries

are awarded from the Native Fund to four suitable candidates each year, to enable them to proceed to approved Institutions in the Union of South Africa to take up teacher training.

Welfare Institutions.

There are at present in the Territory no welfare institutions, but a qualified nurse has undertaken welfare work among the natives in the Bamangwato Reserve and is rendering invaluable assistance to the natives there. Two Jeanes teachers, women, are also at work and others are in training.

There is no provision by means of insurance for accident, sickness, or old age.

X.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, passes through the Territory on its eastern side for a distance of 400 miles, entering from the south at Ramathlabama and leaving the Territory at Tloaenabane.

There are tolerably good roads for motor transport from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages: one of considerable length is from Palapye Road to Serowe, constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club. Other good roads constructed by the Administration now run from Gaberones to Molepolole, from Hildavale and from Lobatsi to Kanye, and from Kanye to Molepolole. A fairly good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory is in existence, and the motor road between Kazungula on the Zambesi River and Maun in N'gamiland enables the journey to be done by car in three days. There is also a road from Ghanzi to the Batawana Boundary.

On the sandy tracts, where the going is very heavy, travelling is done by means of Cape carts or ox wagons, but this is almost impossible in the extreme north during the tsetse fly season. The light motor lorry is gradually replacing this form of transport as far as the Europeans are concerned.

The Road Motor Service, operated in the Territory by the Union Railway authorities, is limited to one service—namely, that operating between Debeeti Siding and Selika, with a deviation via Machaneng and Sofala, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants of these districts.

There are 17 landing grounds for the use of air pilots who periodically visit the Territory. There are also two private landing grounds on ranches in the Tuli Block, and the aerodrome on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking Headquarters has been pronounced by expert opinion to be second only to one other in South Africa.

Postal Communications.

There are in the Territory two money order, savings bank, post, telegraph and telephone offices; two money order, savings bank, post and telegraph offices; two postal order, telegraph and telephone agencies; twelve postal order agencies; five postal order and telegraph agencies; and one telegraph agency.

The postal work at all of these offices is controlled on behalf of the Administration by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa; the telegraph work by the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, to which Government the telegraph line along the railway line belongs (except those constructed by the Railway Company) as well as a telegraph-telephone line from Serowe to Macloutsie and Fort Tuli.

Lobatsi is connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union of South Africa, and Mochudi with the Railway line, these telephone lines being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria.

The rate of postage on letters for delivery within the Territory or in the Union of South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique is 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof. The charge for the delivery of letters to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and other British possessions is also 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Air Mail.

Since January, 1932, the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been able to avail itself of air mail facilities to Europe and other parts of Africa.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

There are, as yet, no banks in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Currency.

Prior to 1932 the coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was as declared by Orders in Council of 1911 and 1920, all British and all Transvaal coins, British coins being any which were, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins being those coined in the mint of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic, or at the Pretoria branch of the Royal Mint.

Changes in the currency of the Territory were effected by the Currency Proclamation No. 54 of 1932 under which all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa were declared to be legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation, notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were declared to be legal tender in the Territory, conditional upon the said Bank continuing on demand to pay its notes in United Kingdom coins or Union coins of legal tender, but this condition was suspended by the Currency Amendment Proclamation No. 3 of 1933.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Territory are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads.

Owing to lack of funds road work was, in general, limited to maintenance only, with the exception of the completion of the new motor road from Lobatsi to Kanye, a new road from Lobatsi to Ramathlabama, and the improvement and repairs of the Morwa-Pilane-Mochudi road.

Fences.

Work under this head comprised maintenance of the border fencing between the Protectorate, Southern Rhodesia and the Transvaal. Continual inspection was necessitated on account of restrictions imposed under the foot-and-mouth disease campaign. Arrangements were made to start fencing on the Government farm at Lobatsi in connexion with killing operations at the Lobatsi Cold Storage Works.

Aerodromes.

Owing to lack of funds, extension work in regard to aerodromes could not be carried very far, but all existing aerodromes were generally kept in good condition.

Five emergency landing grounds in the Serowe District and one at Tshane in the Kgalagadi District were selected and sufficiently cleared and levelled to be of use in the foot-and-mouth campaign.

Temporary sites were selected and cleared at Ramoutsa and Mohembo, and a new aerodrome was made at Serowe, the old site not being considered safe.

Mechanical Transport.

In order to cope with the increased demand for transport in connexion with the foot-and-mouth disease and building operations, three new lorries had to be purchased to replace two old lorries which were unfit for further use. A new lorry for camp work at Mafeking was also bought to replace the one formerly used, which was no longer suitable for the heavy work required of it due to the increased camp duties.

The maintenance and upkeep of vehicles has therefore increased accordingly; and one of the lorry drivers had to be stationed at Gaberones to assist the fitter mechanic. The lorries had to be continually overhauled and repaired owing to the heavy loads which they were forced to carry and the bad roads which had to be traversed, most of these being rough tracks made to the new quarantine camps and foot-and-mouth cordons.

Scotch carts and water carts under the charge of the drill foreman and fence foremen also had to be repaired and maintained throughout the year.

Buildings.

During the first part of 1934, little work was carried out in regard to buildings, the work being mostly confined to repairs and general upkeep. A new filing room was built at headquarters.

Towards the end of the year, a new block of offices was built for the Public Works and Stores Departments, and major additions and alterations were carried out on the Store Office and Store Rooms. The Controller of Stores' quarters were re-roofed and thoroughly repaired and repainted throughout, and alterations and repairs were effected to the Accountant's quarters.

The Resident Commissioner's Office was enlarged and improved; the block of offices housing the Director of Education and Registrar of Deeds was renovated and repaired; the Financial Secretary's quarters were painted and repaired throughout, and minor repairs were effected to all staff quarters at Mafeking.

From a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, work was started on a Hospital at Francistown; also quarters for the non-commissioned officers at Francistown and Maun were commenced.

The erection of a new Court House at Lobatsi, at which place the Sessions of the Special Court are held, was authorized as a matter of urgency at a cost of £2,000. This necessitated holding over until early 1935 the building of the non-commissioned officer's quarters at Maun, and the commencement of the Assistant Dairy Expert's quarters at Lobatsi.

Water Supplies.

Boreholes.—At sites chosen by the Union Geologist in 1933, four boreholes were sunk under the new co-operative agreement between the Government and Native Syndicates, in the Bakgatla Reserve. Of these, two proved blank holes, and two were successful, each yielding approximately 20,000 gallons per day. Arrangements will be made to instal pumps in 1935.

A fifth borehole was started for Chief Molefi in the same reserve, and appears to be very successful.

Both drilling machines have caused considerable trouble during the year; the particular drill which had previously been reported upon as being too light for the heavy work required in the eastern part of the Territory had to be continually overhauled and repaired.

Wells.—A good supply of water was obtained at Kanye towards the end of last year. A new pumping plant was installed, and an engine house, storage tanks, and pipe-line, etc., were erected.

Four wells were sunk by contract at Molepolole for the Bakwena Tribe, at sites chosen by the Union Geologist. Unfortunately, only one well proved successful. It was proposed to install and to subject to a prolonged test, an animal gear pump at this well. The

animal gear pump is more economical to run than hand-operated pumps, and provided that the test proves satisfactory, this type of pump will be installed at other native wells.

Towards the completion of the fourth of the wells which were being sunk with compressed air operated machinery, the plant broke down and work was delayed until repairs could be effected. Owing to the three other wells at Molepolole being failures it was decided to purchase a good well about a mile distant from the camp, which had been subjected to a prolonged test.

The Government water supply at Marakalala was also re-tested in view of the revised proposals to erect a new camp there.

A further visit was arranged with the Union Geologist for the purpose of selecting well and boring sites in the native reserves and for the new camp it is proposed to build at Mochudi, and for water supply at Mahalapye.

Pumping plants and machinery, both Government and native owned have been maintained and kept in good repair throughout the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during 1933-34 was 1,544, as against 1,684 in 1932-33.

Fourteen persons were charged with homicide; of these, three were discharged on the merits of their cases, two were committed for trial, one was acquitted, six were not tried (*nolle prosequi*), and two were bound over.

There were 114 cases of other offences against the person, in 94 of which convictions followed, 354 offences against property with 294 convictions, and 1,062 prosecutions for other offences in which 970 convictions followed.

During the year, 873 persons were imprisoned, 303 were fined, and 18 were whipped.

Since 1912, a Special Court called the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been established. This Court consists of a Judge or Advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa, or any person who was admitted as a barrister in England or Northern Ireland or as an advocate in the Court of Session of Scotland, appointed by the High Commissioner to be the President of the Court, and any two Resident Magistrates nominated by the Resident Commissioner. Sir Cecil Fforde, K.C., was appointed President of the Court on the 2nd of July, 1934. The jurisdiction of the Special Court is as follows:—

Criminal.—Jurisdiction in respect of the trial of all persons charged on indictment of committing any offence within the Territory.

Civil.—Jurisdiction in civil actions in which either party is a European and in which the claim or value of any property in dispute exceeds £1,000, or in which the actions for a divorce of persons joined in matrimony or for a declaration of nullity of marriage, or any such actions pending in any Court, in which either party is a European, as such Court may either on application to it by either party to the action, or on its own mere motion remove to the Special Court.

Appeals.—The Special Court is the Court of Appeal and Review in the Territory, but the right to appeal to the Privy Council lies against any final judgment, decree, sentence or order of the Special Court.

Provision has been made for the appointment of a Native Assessor to assist the Special Court when required. It should also be noted that in all cases both criminal and civil in which natives only are concerned, the procedure is regulated by Proclamation 75 of 1934, providing for the constitution of Native Tribunals, all of which are subject to an eventual right of appeal to the Special Court.

The Resident Commissioner, subject to the foregoing exclusive jurisdiction of the Special Court, exercises all the powers of the Supreme Court of the (late) Cape Colony.

The rules governing the procedure in the Special Court and the Resident Commissioner's Court, are provided for by Regulation. and are *mutatis mutandis*, as far as circumstances of the Territory permit, the same as, or similar to, those of the Supreme Court of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Apart from these two Courts there are twelve Courts of Resident Magistrates, and six Courts of Assistant Resident Magistrates, and one Court of Special Justice of the Peace, from all of which appeal lies to the Special Court. The procedure in the Courts of the Resident Magistrates and other inferior Courts is the same as that which was in force in the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of June, 1891, and the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Resident Magistrates is, subject to the foregoing exclusive jurisdiction of the Special Court, the same as that of the Supreme Court of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of June, 1891.

Courts of the Assistant Resident Magistrates have such jurisdiction in all matters and cases, civil and criminal, as was conferred prior to 10th June, 1891, on the Courts of Resident Magistrates of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

There are also a number of Justices of the Peace throughout the country.

The proceedings in all Courts in regard to criminal matters are now governed by Proclamation No. 20 of 1933.

Prisons.

There is a prison at Francistown and another at Gaberones. At other stations there are lock-ups. Criminals of a dangerous type are sent to the Union of South Africa prisons by arrangement with the Union Government.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, eight only having been sent to hospital, and 8.7 being the daily average number on the sick list.

Time is allowed, under the provisions of High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 20 of 1933, for the payment of fines by instalment. Suspended sentences of imprisonment are also governed by his Proclamation.

There are no Juvenile Courts in the Territory, but Proclamation No. 81 of 1921, as amended by Proclamation No. 37 of 1930 and No. 21 of 1932, provides for special treatment of juvenile offenders in Union of South Africa institutions.

Police.

There is no defence force; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. This force is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner who is the Commandant, and the existing establishment is as follows :—

- 1 Staff Officer.
 - 6 Sub-Inspectors.
 - 27 European Non-Commissioned Officers.
 - 1 Native Drill Corporal.
 - 50 Native Mounted Police.
 - 181 Native Dismounted Constables.
- One rifle club exists in the Territory.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Proclamations and Notices promulgated during 1934 :—

- Proclamation* No. 39 : Native Labourers' Compensation.
- „ No. 40 : Regulation of Works and Machinery.
- „ No. 52 : Dealing in unwrought Precious Metals.
- „ No. 54 : Preservation of Health and Regulation of Sanitation in matters connected with Prospecting and Mining.

- „ No. 62 : Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy.
 „ No. 68 : Preservation of National and Historical Monuments, Relics and Antiques.
 „ No. 74 : Native Administration.
 „ No. 75 : Native Tribunals.

- Notice* No. 48 : Amendment of Prison Regulations.
 „ No. 108 : Amendment of Prison Regulations.
 „ No. 116 : Sanitary Regulations.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

<i>Head.</i>	REVENUE.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax	42,451	40,740	31,921	26,027	9,624
Customs and Excise	30,913	25,579	26,313	27,899	29,100
Posts and Telephones	15,672	15,469	16,772	18,470	18,031
Licences	6,789	6,553	6,282	6,244	5,102
Revenue Stamps	522	527	529	670	646
Judicial Fines	617	669	438	687	474
European Poll Tax	1,231	1,218	1,249	1,996	1,234
Income Tax	39,613	37,871	2,686	2,245	2,432
Rentals and Transfer Duty.	876	817	685	550	626
Native Fund Contribution	2,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	—
Interest	3,064	2,174	1,725	1,157	1,023
Deductions from Salaries and Allowances.	—	—	—	3,322	3,326
Fees for Veterinary Services.	—	—	—	1,945	220
Mining Revenue... ..	—	—	—	2,502	2,529
Miscellaneous	2,708	5,353	4,309	2,958	1,995
Total Ordinary Revenue	146,606	137,970	93,909	97,672	76,369
Extraordinary Revenue	—	11,594	12,826	4,631	1,902
Parliamentary Grant in Aid.	—	—	—	—	177,000
Total Revenue ...	£146,606	£149,564	£106,735	£102,303	£255,271

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1929-30.</i>	<i>1930-31.</i>	<i>1931-32.</i>	<i>1932-33.</i>	<i>1933-34.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner...	10,310	11,572	12,015	12,634	13,071
District Administration..	14,507	14,537	12,093	12,551	12,257
Police	30,324	31,813	29,316	29,263	31,963
Posts and Telegraphs ...	5,902	6,223	5,928	5,810	5,769
Administration of Justice	5,643	6,169	5,750	5,461	5,358
Public Works Department	—	4,821	5,075	2,872	3,070
Public Works Recurrent	16,541	9,722	7,308	5,837	6,699
Public Works Extra-ordinary.	708	—	—	—	—
Medical	11,797	12,232	12,626	12,185	12,898
Education	5,710	6,103	5,022	4,444	7,572
Veterinary	15,095	13,350	17,558	23,065	14,134
Allowances to Chiefs ...	3,856	3,804	3,569	2,920	1,868
Pensions... ..	9,312	12,058	11,972	11,020	12,321
Miscellaneous	4,876	4,596	6,780	8,701	32,599
Total Ordinary Expendi- ture.	£134,581	£137,000	£135,012	£136,763	£159,579
Extraordinary Expendi- ture.	21,529	17,840	27,548	1,559	27,684
Colonial Development Fund.	—	—	—	4,508	—
Total Expenditure	£156,110	£154,840	£162,560	£142,830	£187,263

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1934, were as follows :—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31ST MARCH, 1934.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cash in Hands of</i>	<i>Sub-Ac-</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Standard Bank of South Africa	...	1,225 18 1	countants	...	11,370 17 7	
Sundry Deposits	...	3,387 15 5	Crown Agents	...	8,000 0 0	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...	49,288 18 8				19,370 17 7
			<i>Loans—</i>			
			To Settlers	...	5,444 15 10	
			To Swaziland Government	...	20,000 0 0	
						25,444 15 10
			Sundry Advances	...	8,965 0 0	
			South African Railways	...	121 18 9	

£53,902 12 2

The following amounts are not included as Liabilities in the above statement:—

On loan from Colonial Development Fund	...	£6,085 6s. 3d.
Grant-in-Aid from Imperial Treasury, 1933-34	...	£177,000 0s. 0d.

Description of Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax.—The collection under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £9,624. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, etc., are given below.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration receives annually 0·27622 per cent. of the total Customs Revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. The amount received for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1934, was £27,495.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on importations of Union manufactured spirits and beer into the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the amount received in this connexion for the above period was £1,605, making the total Customs Revenue for the Territory £29,100. The rates of duty on spirits and beer are governed by the Schedule Part III of Proclamation 65 of 1921.

Licences.—General dealers are subject to annual licences in terms of Proclamation No. 48 of 1924 which consolidated and amended the duties payable in respect of trading in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Labour agents licences and motor vehicle licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 45 of 1907 and 10 of 1929, as amended, respectively.

The laws in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licences payable in this connexion are laid down in Act 28 of 1883 of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope as in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by virtue of the provisions of Section 5 of the Proclamation of the 4th April, 1892, as amended by Proclamation 30 of 1931.

The licences payable in respect of the sale of firearms, gunpowder and ammunition, and the conditions appertaining thereto are governed by Proclamations dated 10th June, 1891, and 15th November, 1893.

The following statement shows the chief classes of licences and the amounts collected in respect of each during the past two years :—

<i>Class of Licence.</i>	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£
Ammunition, Gun and Gunpowder ...	963	623
Agents for Foreign Firms, General		
Dealers and Importers	2,952	2,536
Labour Agents and Runners	207	299
Motor Vehicles and Drivers	1,125	1,145
Liquor	341	288
Miscellaneous	656	211
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£6,244	£5,102
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Income-Tax.—The collection of income-tax is governed by Proclamation No. 70 of 1922 as amended. The general provisions of the Principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates levied are fixed by Proclamation each year.

The rates of tax imposed for the year ended 30th June, 1933, were fixed as follows:—

(1) In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount two shillings and sixpence;

(2) In the case of persons other than companies

(a) When the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

The amount collected for the financial year ended 31st March 1934, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Arrear tax	737	15	1
Current tax	1,614	19	6
Tax paid in advance by officials	78	17	1
	<hr/>		
	£2,431	11	8

The following statement shows the number of the different classes of persons assessed for tax, the total amount of tax paid, and the aggregate of the taxable incomes in the several categories and also compares the collection with the previous year.

Number taxed. 1932-33. 1933-34.		Category.	Amount of tax received. 1932-33.		1933-34.		Total income of taxpayers 1932-33. 1933	
5	5		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Companies and Farmers.	323	6	7	685	18	3
		Traders ...	920	2	2	459	7	10
19	29	Officials ...	844	6	9	687	11	2
73	59	Others ...	157	1	8	519	17	4
22	36	Payments in advance by officials.	—			78	17	1
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
			£2,244	17	2	£2,431	11	8
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
			£80,633			£91,5		

Poll Tax.—Proclamation No. 44 of 1922 as amended provides for the payment of a poll tax of £2 per annum in half-yearly instalments, by every male domiciled in the Protectorate, who is 21 years of age or over and who does not pay hut tax.

The total amount realized under this head amounted to £1,234 for the year ended 31st March, 1934.

Customs Tariff.—In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, Bechuanaland maintains a Customs Tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

Stamp Duties.—Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 14 of 1897 putting in force the laws of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to stamp and licence duties.

Native Tax.—Native tax is imposed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Tax Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. Every male native of eighteen years of age, or more, residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of 15s. per annum, and in addition if such native has more than one wife, according to native custom, a further sum of 15s. for every such additional wife. No native, however, is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than two pounds five shillings in any one year.

RATES OF NATIVE TAX.

Bamangwato (Serowe) and Batawana (N'gamiland) Reserves.

Rest of Territory.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1923-1924	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1924-1925	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1925-1926	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1926-1927	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1927-1928	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0
1928-1929	...	...	1	3	0	1	5	0

Whole Territory Uniform rate.

						£	s.	d.
1929-1930	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1930-1931	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1931-1932	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1932-1933	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
1933-1934	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
1934-1935	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0

Native Fund Tax.—This tax represents 5s. of every native tax collected under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. The total receipts under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934, amounted to £3,800 3s. 9d. plus a grant from Vote "Education"

of £3,422 10s. 8d. to balance the shortfall in receipts as compared with expenditure and making a total of £7,222 14s. 5d., as compared with £6,619 16s. 9d. the previous financial year. The moneys standing to the credit of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund are used at the discretion of the High Commissioner for any one or more of the following purposes:—education of natives residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; abatement of contagious diseases; eradication of cattle diseases; improvement of native stock; and fencing of native areas.

A native who is domiciled in some country other than the Territory and who can produce proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he had paid his tax for the current year in that country shall not be liable to pay the tax for that year.

Resident Magistrates are empowered to exempt from the payment of tax, in whole or in part, after consultation with the Chief, any native who is able to prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he is unable on account of poverty, to pay the tax without being deprived of his means of subsistence.

The rate of native tax was reduced from £1 8s. to 15s. by High Commissioner's Notice No. 82 of 1933. The reduction in the rate of tax was necessitated by the reduction in the capacity of natives to contribute to taxation owing to the embargo on the export of all animals, and animal and vegetable products from the Territory due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The position was further aggravated by the drought and famine conditions obtaining during the year.

Resident Magistrates are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts and perform this duty through the Chiefs and Headmen. The Chiefs are paid, under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932, a gratuity of ten per cent. of the value of current tax collected and five per cent. in respect of arrear tax paid to Magistrates on or before the 31st day of October, and five per cent. on all tax paid thereafter, whether in respect of current or arrear tax. During the year 1933-34 it was found necessary to double the amount of commission payable.

The tax may also be paid at all seats of magistrates and police camps. In some districts other than Native Reserves, assistance is given by the Police in the collection of the tax.

XVI.—VETERINARY.

General.

The Territory had fair general rains, except for certain areas in the northern portion of the Protectorate, particularly in the Tuli Block, Tati territory and Bamangwato Reserve, where the rainfall was below the average.

The losses of cattle due to poverty throughout these districts were heavy, especially amongst breeding stock. In the Native Reserves the losses were accentuated by overstocking, and in some cases by grazing on veld previously treated with locust poison.

Owing to conditions prevailing, a free issue of explosives was made to assist in sinking and deepening of wells in those districts most seriously affected.

The partial reduction of export of produce and total cessation of cattle export entailed by the foot-and-mouth disease restrictions has resulted in much poverty and distress, and this has shown itself, to a certain extent, in the cessation of improvements of conditions for stock life in the Territory in many areas.

Cattle Improvement.

The Importation of Bull Calves.—The importation of pure-bred Ayrshire bull calves was continued. Eleven fortnight old calves were imported from the Union of South Africa and were successfully reared on native cows.

This factor has now passed the experimental stage, and it would appear that, where time is not a factor, hand reared imported calves are in every way a more satisfactory investment than imported mature bulls.

By comparison, the initial cost is infinitesimal and the chances for acclimatization are immense.

Castration.—Efforts to encourage the natives to castrate their surplus bull calves at an early age continue.

The pernicious practice of allowing young bulls to run with heifers has brought about inbreeding, with the result that numbers of young animals are stunted and weak in constitution.

The crude native methods are gradually being eliminated by the introduction of the Burdizzo castrators, but the number of young bulls castrated was below that of last year as the native dairy instructors were concentrated on the establishment of native milk buying cream depots.

Dehorning of Calves.—An intensive campaign in dehorning was carried out during the year on European and native owned calves. Every member of the Division was equipped with dehorning irons. The cauterizing method was found to be the most satisfactory on calves ranging from three to ten weeks old. The use of caustics cannot be recommended in this country where very little provision is made for housing calves. There is a great danger during wet weather of the caustic preparations causing blindness.

The cauterizing of the horn buds is a simple and effective operation, and the pain inflicted is momentary.

It is noticeable that the dehorned calf matures more rapidly than the horned. This is particularly true of the native stock, where horns grow to a prodigious length. The increased value of the unblemished hide and the convenience of trucking hornless cattle are also big points in favour of dehorning.

It is hoped that all European owned calves will be dehorned this season. The introduction of this operation on native stock will be much slower, however, particularly with regard to trek oxen, since

horned oxen are more readily yoked. During the year, 1,314 head of cattle were dehorned.

Mutton Improvement.—The possibilities of a successful mutton industry in the Territory were proved by the satisfactory maintenance of an experimental flock of Blackhead Persian sheep at Ramathlabama.

A Colonial Development Fund grant of £1,000 was authorized for the improvement of the mutton industry in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and negotiations were commenced with reputable Union breeders for the purchase and immediate delivery of 50 registered Blackhead Persian rams. These rams were imported to the Mahalapye area and exchanged on the basis of four native sheep for each ram. It is hoped that in this manner 1,000 rams will be imported.

Europeans and natives are taking full advantage of this concession, and time will doubtless show an immense improvement in the mutton industry.

Cattle Diseases.

(a) *Foot-and-mouth Disease.*—Following the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in 1933, which, as previously stated, was dealt with by an extensive inoculation campaign conducted in the eastern portion of the Territory, and completed in August, 1933, the year 1934 opened with police cordons and veterinary inspections on each side of the cordon at full strength.

Restrictions were gradually being removed by neighbouring Administrations. Permission had been obtained to export such products as butter manufactured from pasteurized cream, hides and skins, karosses and wild animal skins, after storage under Government supervision, and cattle, via Kazungula, to the north, and it was anticipated that normal export would resume at an early date. Such was the position for the first four months of the year when the augmented veterinary staff were carrying out intensive cattle inspections in the inoculated area in addition to ordinary routine duty. There was every reason to believe the Territory to be free from foot-and-mouth infection, when, on 4th May, a report was received from the Stock Inspector stationed at Rakops, some 200 miles west of Serowe, that he had found foot-and-mouth disease amongst a mob of 800 trade cattle at Sukwani, 17 miles north of Rakops; these animals were being moved from N'gamiland and Ghanzi, and the herd had been added to at Makalamabedi on their journey to Palapye Road, where they were proceeding for export.

On 8th May the diagnosis was confirmed by the Government Veterinary Officer who had proceeded to Rakops with all speed. Inspections set on foot throughout the Territory showed infection to have been present from Nokanen through Tsau and the area of Lake N'gami to Maun. Active disease was present in the districts around Kachikau, Makalamabedi, Ghanzi and Rakops.

It was decided, on account of widespread infection, to define the infected area and inoculate all cattle therein, and cordons were laid down to enclose it and to prevent the movement of animal or vegetable produce considered likely to convey infection.

Inoculation commenced on 29th June, and was completed on 24th September. Altogether 261,774 head of cattle were inoculated.

(b) *Trypanosomiasis*.—In the N'gamiland and Chobe Districts there is some cause for anxiety at the spread of the tsetse fly, *Glossina Morsitans*, and an increase of trypanosomiasis amongst cattle and horses has resulted in some districts.

Steps are being taken to combat the spreading of the fly, and reports show that favourable progress is being made.

A Government Veterinary Officer is conducting these operations from Maun, N'gamiland, in conjunction with his work of supervising the foot-and-mouth disease quarantine area.

(c) *Anthrax*.—Very few cases of anthrax have been notified, but inoculation against anthrax is being pursued throughout the Territory.

(d) *Parasitic-Gastro-Enteritis and Verminous Infestation* is still prevalent, especially in the small stock of the Southern Protectorate where the rains have been good.

(e) *Sheep Scab*.—A few outbreaks of sheep scab have been notified in the Barolong Farms and Kanye areas, but all have been controlled and there is no fear of the disease spreading to any extent.

(f) *Horse Sickness*.—The Territory has been singularly free of horse sickness during 1934. Inoculation against this disease has not been pursued very actively, but since the advent of the new vaccine issued from the Onderstepoort Laboratory, 80 horses and mules were inoculated before 31st December.

The following diseases have been placed on record during the year: heartwater, quarter evil, paratyphoid, sweating sickness of calves, styfsickness and lamsiekte.

As in previous years, the chief cause of mortality among live stock was poverty occurring during winter months; absence of the common South African protozoal diseases associated with piroplasma, anaplasma and theileria is noteworthy.

The Locust Campaign.

This Administration co-operated with the Union Government, who generously contributed on the pound for pound principle, in a campaign inaugurated for the destruction of red locusts. The Territory was divided into three sections, each being placed under a Senior Locust Officer.

The infestation was heavy throughout the whole of the Protectorate, and the campaign was rendered more difficult owing to the fact that the habit of this species differed widely from the Brown

variety of which we had had much experience in the past. Measures which had previously met with success had to be modified to combat the more active nature of the red variety.

There was some delay in commencing operations owing to the shortage of pumps and poison, but field operations on an extensive scale started on 10th February, and were carried on till the end of May.

Abattoirs.

Slaughtering operations commenced at Lobatsi Cold Storage in September, and continued to the end of the year. Although not many cattle have been handled, the main difficulties associated with the commencement of such operations have been overcome and the works are now operating to capacity.

From the 3rd September to the 31st December, 1,071 head of cattle were slaughtered at Lobatsi and were exported overseas, mainly as boned beef

Vaccines.

The following vaccines were issued during the year :—

	<i>Doses.</i>
Anthrax vaccine	113,183
Quarter evil vaccine	9,055
Paratyphoid vaccine	1,855
Horsesickness vaccine	80

XVII.—MINING.

Prospecting and mining in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by the Mines and Minerals Proclamation No. 33 of 1932, which came into force on 12th August, 1932, and the Regulations thereunder published under High Commissioner's Notices No. 111 of 1932 dated 12th August, 1932, and No. 157 dated 21st October, 1932. It should be noted, however, that the Tati District is presently excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation.

For the purposes of the Proclamation land is divided into :—

- (a) Crown land.
- (b) Land held under Mineral Concession.
- (c) Land not held under Mineral Concession, and
- (d) Private Land.

Under the Proclamation power is given to the High Commissioner to specify by notice published in the Gazette areas within the Bechuanaland Protectorate to which the Proclamation or such of its provisions as may be deemed advisable shall apply. Notices

applying the Proclamation to the following areas have been issued
to date :—

Bamangwato Native Reserve.
Bakwena Native Reserve.
Gaberones Block (Private Land).
Tuli Block (Private Land).
Ghanzi Magisterial District (Crown Land).
Kgalagadi Magisterial District (Crown Land).
Chobe Magisterial District (Crown Land).
Bakgatla Native Reserve.
Bangwaketse Native Reserve.
Lobatsi Block (Private Land subject to Mineral Concession).
Gungwe Reserve (Crown Land).
Batawana Native Reserve.

On *Crown Land* to which the Proclamation has been applied
prospecting is allowed in either of two ways, viz. :—

(1) Under Prospecting Permit, provided the land has first
been declared under High Commissioner's Notice published
in the Gazette to be open to prospecting. Such Notice has been
published in respect of the Magisterial Districts of Kgalagadi,
Ghanzi and Chobe, excluding the Reserved Game Area in the
last-mentioned district.

(2) By an exclusive right to prospect conferred under a
Crown Grant issued by the High Commissioner. Such grant
has been made in respect of an area of Crown Land within the
Mining District of Bamangwato Reserve (Magisterial District
of Francistown) known as the "Gungwe Reserve."

On *Land held under Mineral Concession*, i.e., land within a
Native Reserve to which the Proclamation has been applied and
which has been granted under concession made by the Chief and
tribe with the approval of the Secretary of State for the purpose
of prospecting or mining, prospecting may be carried on in terms
of the concession, providing a prospecting permit is obtained by the
concessionaires. The following is a list of Mineral Concessions
presently of force and effect :—

<i>Description of Concession Area</i>	<i>Date of Concession</i>	<i>Date of Registration of Concession</i>	<i>Present Registered Holder</i>
Bangwaketse Reserve	13.10.1887	27.1.1933	Balkis Limited
Bangwaketse Reserve	29.3.1888	27.1.1933	Balkis Limited
Bakgatla Reserve	22.7.1898	2.5.1933	Linchwe Concession Co., Ltd.

Since the date of publication of the last Annual Report, the
British South Africa Company has relinquished its concessionary
rights in the Bakwena and Bamangwato Native Reserves.

Land not held under Mineral Concession refers to Native Reserves which are not subject to such concession and the Batawana Native Reserve and Barolong Farms fall within this category. The Proclamation having been applied to the Batawana Reserve, prospecting within this area may take place under the authority of :—

(a) A concession for such purpose made by the Chief of a tribe and approved by the Secretary of State. In addition thereto a prospecting permit is also required, or,

(b) A Crown Grant issued by the High Commissioner, with the consent of the Chief and tribe.

“ Public ” or General Prospecting on Native Reserves.—Such prospecting may take place under the authority of a prospecting permit provided the Proclamation has been applied to the Reserve and the land has also been declared under High Commissioner's Notice, published in the Gazette, to be open to such prospecting. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether any land within a Native Reserve will be made available for public prospecting. For the purposes of the Proclamation, the Barolong Farms are regarded as a Native Reserve.

On *Private Land*, i.e., land other than Crown Land, or land any Native Reserve or the forty-one farms known as the Barolong Farms, to which the Proclamation has been applied, public or general prospecting may take place under the authority of a prospecting permit, but only after the land has, with the consent of the registered holder of the mineral rights, been declared under High Commissioner's Notice published in the Gazette, to be open to such prospecting. No private land has yet been made available for public prospecting.

Before the registered holder of the mineral rights of private land may himself prospect he is required to obtain a prospecting permit.

The holder of a prospecting permit—the period of availability which is one year, and for which a fee of £1 is payable—may apply under the authority of such permit, a maximum number of 5 claims, but no restriction as to the number of claims which may be pegged, is imposed on the holder of a mineral concession in respect of the land he holds under such concession or on the registered holder of the mineral rights of private land.

Before any minerals may be worked on any land it is necessary that the person by whom these are being won shall be in possession of either :—

(a) A Crown Grant issued for such purpose.

(b) Claim licences for such number of claims as shall have been pegged by him or otherwise acquired and registered in his name. The extent of a claim is 400 feet by 150 feet, equal to 60,000 square feet, and the rate of licence fee payable thereon varies according to the period for which the claim is held.

For the first year the rate per claim is 1d. per month; during the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, the rate is increased to 1s., and for the 5th and succeeding years, the rate is further increased to 5s. Such fees may be refunded by the Mining Commissioner on proof being furnished that the claim holder has spent during the period in respect of which a refund is claimed at least 10s. per month per claim in wages on work upon the claims, including an allowance of £30 a month for his own work if personally engaged thereon.

PROSPECTING FOR AND MINING OF DIAMONDS.

A special chapter of the Proclamation is devoted to the above, the provisions of which, briefly stated, are as follows :—

Prospecting for or mining of Diamonds may not take place on Private Land, unless such land has first been specially declared by High Commissioner's Notice, published in the Gazette, to be open for such prospecting and mining. It should be noted that the publication of any such notice permitting public or general prospecting is not contemplated.

On Crown Land or Native Reserves such prospecting and mining is permitted only under the authority of Crown Grant.

Any person prospecting for or mining diamonds in contravention of the above provisions is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months in respect of each such operation undertaken by him, and any diamonds won may be forfeited to the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

In the regulations to the Proclamation "Mining Title" is defined as :—

(a) Claims for which a Certificate of Registration has been issued by the Registrar of Deeds.

(b) Mineral Concessions (whether granted previously or subsequently to the Proclamation).

(c) Crown Grants duly registered as required by the Proclamation.

Such title may be transferred, leased, or mortgaged. For the better protection of the claimholder's title to his claims, a certificate of Special Registration may be obtained, which is regarded as conclusive evidence that at the date of its issue the person named therein was in indisputable possession of the claims to which the certificate refers. Before such certificate can be granted the claims require to be surveyed and certain formalities regarding publication of notices, etc., require to be complied with. The rights conferred by the certificate may not be upset, except on the ground of fraud.

For the purpose of administering the Proclamation the Territory is divided into Mining Districts, each district being under the supervision of a Mining Commissioner, who is authorized, *inter*

alia, to issue prospecting permits and claim licences. Prospecting permits for use in respect of land in the Mining Districts of Kgala-gadi, Ghanzi and Chobe may also be obtained on personal application at the Administration's offices at Mafeking.

The following is a list of the Mining Districts which have been established to date :—

Name of Mining District and Mining Commissioner's Address.

Bamangwato Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Serowe.
 Bakwena Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Molepolole.
 Gaberones Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Gaberones.
 Tuli Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Serowe.
 Bangwaketse Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Kanye.
 Lobatsi Block, c/o Resident Magistrate, Lobatsi.
 Bakgatla Reserve, c/o Resident Magistrate, Gaberones.
 Kgalagadi, Resident Magistrate, Tsabon, via Kuruman.
 Chobe, Resident Magistrate, Kasane.
 Ghanzi, Resident Magistrate, Ghanzi.

Tati District.

As already stated, the above District is presently excluded from the provisions of the Mining Proclamation. Increased Mining activity in this District has necessitated the introduction of legislation dealing with the following matters :—

(a) The protection of life and limb, regulations regarding which were published under Proclamation No. 40 of 1934.

(b) Native Labourers' Compensation—vide Proclamation No. 39 of 1934.

(c) Health and Sanitation on the Mines, dealt with under Proclamation No. 54 of 1934.

(d) Dealings in Unwrought Precious Metals—vide Proclamation No. 52 of 1934.

(e) Workmen's Compensation—vide Proclamation No. 76 of 1934 and Regulations thereunder published under High Commissioner's Notice No. 29 of 1935.

(f) Gold Premium taxation—vide Proclamation No. 25 of 1934.

XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Visit of His Royal Highness Prince George.

An outstanding event during the year was the visit to the Territory of His Royal Highness Prince George, fourth son of His Majesty the King, and who has since been created Duke of Kent by His Majesty.

The visit was extremely short, but an opportunity was afforded to Gaborones for His Royal Highness to meet and have presented to him both European residents and native Chiefs of the Protectorate, after which an excellent programme of native sports was arranged, which included drill displays by troops of Pathfinders and Wayfarers, and the dance of the Bakgatla Regiment. An extremely pleasant and enjoyable day was spent as a result of the efforts of all concerned, and His Royal Highness expressed his regret that he was unable to stay longer.

Departure of His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley.

Sir Herbert Stanley's relinquishment of the post of High Commissioner, to take up the Governorship of Southern Rhodesia, is recorded with great regret.

He paid a farewell visit to the Territory in July, proceeding as far north as Francistown, and returning via Mahalapye, Lobatsi and Kanye, and seeing as much as was possible of European residents and native Chiefs who came to bid him farewell, and express their sincere good wishes for his future happiness and prosperity, and that of Lady Stanley, in Rhodesia.

One of his last acts in the Territory was to lay the foundation stone of St. Mark's Church at Lobatsi.

Tour of the Resident Commissioner in the Territory.

In the latter part of August and the first half of September, the Resident Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Rey, visited the Territory on a tour which included some of the remote parts of the Northern Protectorate, going by aeroplane from Serowe to Ngamiland and Ghanzi, and returning via the Tuli Block, Mochudi, Gaborones, Khale, and Lobatsi.

On the tour the Resident Commissioner met, as far as was possible, the European residents and the native people along the route, inspected schools, hospitals and quarters, presented various medals, enquired into the serious economic conditions then prevailing with a view to relief of distress, examined the possibilities of development work, and personally investigated a number of questions awaiting settlement by the Administration.

European Advisory Council.

This Council held its Eighteenth Session at Mafeking in December, 1934.

It represents seven electoral areas covering the whole Territory. Each area returns one member who must be a qualified voter, nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and who holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election (or by-election), a register of qualified voters in each area is compiled.

The following have one vote :—

Every owner or lessee of land situated within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred pounds) or the owner of stock within the Territory of the value of £200 (two hundred pounds) and *bona fide* used for farming purposes (legal proof of such ownership during the twelve months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll must be furnished), or the holder of a general dealer's licence within the Territory or a person who derives from sources within the Territory an annual income of not less than £200 (two hundred pounds) provided that in each case such person is either :—

(a) a British subject of European parentage, of full age and sound mind, who has resided in the Territory for 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll, or

(b) an alien of full age and sound mind who has resided in the Territory for five years immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll and who, if legislative provision be made therefor, would be eligible for naturalization as a British subject,

and has made application for registration and been placed on the Voters' Roll.

The Council suffered severely during the year by the lamented death of Mr. G. Haskins, Member for Electoral Division No. 4, and by the resignation of its Chairman, Mr. H. C. Weatherill, O.B.E., J.P., the termination of whose long and exceedingly valuable period of service is a severe blow to all concerned. By-elections in respect of Electoral Divisions Nos. 4 and 1 respectively were thus necessitated and opportunity was also taken of the occasion to call for nominations for Electoral Division No. 3, which was then unrepresented, no candidates having been nominated at the General Election in 1933.

The by-elections resulted as follows :—

Electoral Division No. 1, C. K. Going—returned unopposed.

Electoral Division No. 3, Captain C. W. Martin, D.S.O.—returned unopposed.

Electoral Division No. 4. No nomination.

Native Advisory Council.

This Council is representative of the Barolong, the Bakwena, the Bangwaketsi, the Bakgatla, the Bamalete, and the Batlokwa tribes of the Southern Protectorate and since 1931 of the Batawana from the remote District of N'gamiland.

The Council consists of the Chiefs of the above-mentioned Districts each accompanied by some four members who are elected by the tribes according to their custom. It discusses with the Resident Commissioner all matters affecting native interests which its members desire to bring forward, especially the administration of the Native Fund.

The Fund is devoted to purely native purposes, e.g., native education, improvement of native stock, water-supply in native reserves, and cost of anthrax and quarter evil vaccine. The revenue of the Fund is obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every native liable for native tax.

No session of the Council was held during the year 1934.

Scout Movement and Girl Guides.

For some time past a small troop of Guides has been in existence at Francistown in the Northern Protectorate, and in the Lobatsi area in the Southern Protectorate, amongst the Afrikaans-speaking girls. There are no Scouts as yet.

Pathfinders and Wayfarers.

The Pathfinder and Wayfarer Movements (African Scouts and Guides) have strong detachments throughout the Territory with particularly promising troops at Kanye, Khale, Mochudi, Molepolole and Ramoutsa. Guidance, help and control of the two movements are vested in two divisional Councils for the Protectorate, which meet from time to time at Headquarters, Mafeking.

During the year Mrs. H. Dyke succeeded Mrs. J. D. Rheinalt Jones as Superintendent for Wayfarers in the Protectorate.

Both organizations have expanded very considerably and their benefit to the African boys and girls of the Territory has been immense.

The pressing needs of the moment are more camps for the training of leaders and sub-leaders, increased financial support and extra assistance in respect of clerical work, which is increasing with the growth of the movements.

Lands and Surveys.

Originally, all the lands in the Protectorate belonged to the several native tribes to be found within its border, except that sovereignty over what is generally known as the Tati Concession, or Tati District, was claimed by Chief Khama of the Bamangwato and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of their respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen abandoned certain territory. By Order in Council dated the 16th May, 1904, the territory thus abandoned was declared Crown Lands and vested in His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, who was empowered to make grants or leases thereof on such terms and conditions as he might think fit, subject to the directions of the Secretary of State.

An Order in Council passed on the 10th January, 1910, added to the Crown Lands above-mentioned all other land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate elsewhere than in the Tati District, with the exception of: (1) land included in any Native Reserve duly set apart by proclamation or the subject of any grant made by or on behalf of His Majesty, and (2) the 41 farms known as "the

Barolong Farms " (held by members of the Barolong tribe by virtue of certificates of occupation issued by the Chief Montsioa on the 28th March, 1895), and vested such lands in the High Commissioner subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of 16th May, 1904.

The doubts as to the ownership of the lands in the Tati District were resolved by an Order in Council passed on 4th May, 1911, which vested these lands in His Majesty and empowered the High Commissioner to grant them (certain lands being reserved for the occupation of natives under the control of the Government) to the Tati Concessions, Limited, in full ownership. This grant was effected by Proclamation No. 2 of 1911, including the right to all minerals and precious stones under the land.

The boundaries of the 41 Barolong Farms (which comprise all the land reserved to the Barolong tribe within the Protectorate) were defined by Proclamation No. 1 of 1896. The boundaries of the Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakgatla, Bakwena, and Bangwaketsi tribes were defined by Proclamation No. 9 of 1899 as amended by Proclamations Nos. 14 of 1907 and 55 of 1908 in respect of the Bakwena, and of the Bamalete tribe by Proclamation No. 28 of 1909. A reserve for the Batlokwa tribe was established by Proclamation No. 44 of 1933; and certain lands on the Nata have been included in the Bamangwato Reserve by Proclamation No. 31 of 1933. With the exception of five farms that had already been granted to pioneers by native Chiefs, and certain land retained for Government purposes, the Crown lands along the eastern border of the Protectorate were granted to the British South Africa Company by Proclamations Nos. 4, 12 and 13 of 1905 and became known as the Gaberones, Tuli and Lobatsi Blocks.

Certain settlers to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had, under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, granted tracts of land in the Ghanzi District, were in 1898 and 1899 confirmed in their holdings by the High Commissioner on certain conditions, including the payment of an annual quit-rent at the rate of £1 per thousand morgen (a morgen = 2.1165 English acres).

Apart from trading sites, which usually do not exceed 50 yards by 50 yards in extent, thirteen farms of 1,000 morgen each and one of 2,000 morgen have been leased by the Government to European settlers at an annual rental of £5 and £10 respectively. These leases are renewable annually. As a rule preference is given to persons who are already domiciled within the Territory.

Under an agreement between the Administration and the Imperial Cold Storage Company, Limited, signed in June, 1925, 250,000 morgen of Crown Lands on the northern bank of the Molopo River have been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for twenty-five years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory, and to purchase a minimum of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining comprise about 125,000 square miles.

The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have granted to European settlers a considerable quantity of the land placed at their disposal by the above-mentioned Proclamations.

No surveys have been made of any land within the Territory, except where such land has been granted to private corporations or individuals.

There are no irrigation works of any large scale within the Territory. Apart from the rivers Marico, Limpopo, Zambesi, Chobe, and the Okovango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connexion with the working of the railway line, namely:—

	Capacity in gallons. Millions
Lobatsi	15
Metsimaswaana (Notwani Siding)	45
Mileage, 1,197	5
Palapye	15
Tsessebe (Inchwe River)	12
Pilane	9

APPENDIX.

Some publications relating to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1933. (Cmd. 4368.) H.M. Stationery Office. 3s. 6d.
- Rise of South Africa (sections dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). Sir George Cory, M.A., D.Litt. Longmans Green & Co.
- History of South Africa (section dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). G. M. Theal, Litt.D., LL.D. George Allen & Unwin.
- The Kalahari or Thirstland Redemption. E. H. L. Schwarz. T. Maskew Miller, Cape Town.
- The Bantu Past and Present: An ethnological and historical study of the Native Races of South Africa. S. M. Molema. W. Green & Sons, Ltd. 12s. 6d.
- N'gamiland and the Kalahari. (Papers read at Royal Geographical Society, June, 1932.) Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey. C.M.G. Vol. LXXX, No. 4, October, 1932, of Geographical Journal.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.P.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

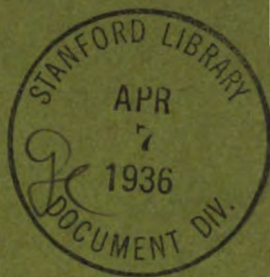
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1743



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. LUCIA, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1648 and 1693
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1743

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. LUCIA, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1648 and 1693
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 1 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SAINT LUCIA FOR THE YEAR 1934

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	5
IV. HEALTH	5
V. HOUSING	6
VI. PRODUCTION	6
VII. COMMERCE	11
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	14
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	15
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	16
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	18
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	18
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	19
XIV. LEGISLATION	20
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	21
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	25
APPENDIX	26
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of St. Lucia is situated in latitude 13° 54' North and longitude 60° 59' West, at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles in length and 14 at its greatest breadth ; its circumference is 150 miles and its area 233 square miles, rather less than Middlesex.

Castries, the capital, is situated at the north-western end of the island. Castries and district have an estimated population of 20,000.

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and for loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 12 miles to the south of Castries. The town and district contain a population of 7,000. Just below Soufriere Bay stand the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situate at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

Climate.

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, for the year 1934 was 83° F. in the shade. The maximum was 90° F. and the minimum 64° F., a range of 26°. The hot season extends from May to November, and the cool season from December to May. No exceptional rain-storms occurred throughout the rainy season. The hurricane season was also bare of incident, and as usual over a long period of years, the periodical revolving storms had no serious local effect.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, was 66·35 inches and is the lowest rainfall on record (45 years) in contradistinction to that for the previous year which was the highest on record, being approximately twice the amount now recorded. This was also 23·54 inches below the average rainfall for 45 years (1890-1934), the average now being 90·90 inches per annum.

The maximum precipitation for Castries occurred on 30th November when a relatively low fall of 2·24 inches was recorded, and 4·02 inches rainfall was recorded on the same date as the highest maximum precipitation for the Colony. Dry and fine weather was the general meteorological feature, but the distribution of rains throughout the year was so well averaged that no general drought occurred.

History.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was reannexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, d'Orléans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on 4th April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. By an Order in Council dated 21st March, 1924, which came into operation on 1st December, 1924, a partly elective Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of six *ex-officio* members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. On 12th February, 1931, that Order in Council was amended to provide that the Council should consist of three *ex-officio* members, three nominated official members, three nominated unofficial members, and three elected members. This island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. The first election under this Constitution was held in March, 1925.

III.—POPULATION.

On 31st December, 1933, the resident population of the Colony was computed at 62,000—males 29,499; females 32,501. By 31st December, 1934, the figure had increased to 63,804—males 30,572; females 33,232. The natural increase during 1934 was 1,172. The number of persons arriving in the Colony exceeded the number of departures by 632. The net increase in population was therefore 1,804.

The number of inhabitants of the Colony per square mile was 273.

The births (including still-births, which numbered 114) totalled 2,211—males 1,096; females 1,115. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) was 32·8 per thousand of the population—an increase of 1·3 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The deaths (including still-births) numbered 1,039—males 504; females 535. The death-rate (excluding still-births) was 14·4 per thousand of the population—a decrease of 1·7 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The principal causes of death (other than still-births) were:—malaria, 59; pulmonary tuberculosis, 21; phthisis, 21; syphilis, 58; diseases of the heart, 55; bronchitis, 39; pneumonia, 21; gastro-enteritis, 31; infantile debility, 50; senile decay, 115; heart failure, 41

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the Colony was satisfactory throughout the year. There were only four cases of enteric fever and one of dysentery notified. There was a marked decrease in the incidence of malarial fever in Castries and its surroundings, but the figures for the country districts are similar to those of the previous year. Throughout the year constant oiling of ravines and pools was carried out by the sanitary staff, and great benefit has been derived from the excellent report made by Dr. Earle, Malariologist of the Rockefeller Institute.

It is not an exaggeration to state that in Castries mosquitoes are now rarely seen. There was again an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified.

During the months of May and June, Dr. P. James Kelly, C.B.E., late Surgeon-General, British Guiana and a member of the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee, conducted an enquiry into the medical services of the Colony. It is expected that, as a result of this investigation and the recommendations which will be made, the medical services of the Colony will be brought into line with those of the more advanced Colonies.

The medical staff consists of the Senior Medical Officer, who is the administrative and executive head of the Medical and Sanitary Departments; the Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital and five District Medical Officers. The Medical Officer of District I is also Port Health Officer. The Sanitary Department is carried on by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and five Sanitary Inspectors.

The medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital situated in close proximity to the town of Castries; small casualty hospitals at Soufriere, Vieux-Fort and Dennery; a mental home at La Toc, near Castries; a leper asylum at Malgretoute, near Soufriere; and a pauper asylum near Soufriere. The staff of the Victoria Hospital consists of the Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and nurses recruited locally. At this hospital there are six rooms available for private paying patients.

There is a quarantine station at Rat Island, a short distance from the mainland.

V.—HOUSING.

A number of new stores and general shops have been erected since 1933, mainly in concrete, or concrete and wood. These have much improved the appearance of the business section of the town.

An additional ten model cottages have been erected on the reclaimed land, leading to a marked improvement in the locality. This is reflected to some extent in the better type of private cottages gradually replacing the earlier wooden hut usually erected in the town area.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The staple crops of St. Lucia are sugar, cocoa, copra, and limes; but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e. bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples, for the Bermuda, American, Canadian and English markets.

Sugar.—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to

as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price for sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory, at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory, usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The total crop production for 1934 was 5,498 tons of first and second sugars, of which 4,730 tons were exported. This compares favourably with production for the previous year as given below. The production of molasses and syrup was decreased somewhat, 194,000 gallons being made as against 207,000 gallons in 1933, and there was difficulty in disposing of these products. A proportion of the molasses was utilized for the manufacture of rum for local use, and a considerable quantity still remained unsold at the end of the year. There was also no export trade in rum.

The weather was generally favourable throughout the year, although the threat of drought in April to June had a general retarding effect on growth, and caused losses in the southern cane-fields. The crop for 1935 is therefore likely to be lower from this area, but otherwise should be satisfactory.

The total cane area has been re-extended by replanting operations, and is now approximately 4,500 acres, a small proportion of this consisting of small-holders' canes.

A new low record for sugar prices was created in November-December, and the markets generally were very dull. Prices ranged from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. in the first half of the year to 8s. 1d. and 6s. 4d. per cwt., f.o.b., and 8s. raw preferential 96° c.i.f. towards the end of the year.

The following figures show the exported quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years:—

Sugar (Vacuum Pan).

Year.					Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1930	...	...	...	...	4,567	45,289
1931	...	...	...	...	3,973	35,554
1932	...	...	...	...	4,990	46,466
1933	...	...	...	...	4,940	46,493
1934	...	...	...	...	4,730	39,396

33494

A 3

Molasses and Syrup.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Gal.	£
1930	...	...	...	...	157,254	2,872
1931	...	...	...	...	24,837	1,194
1932	...	...	...	...	32,988	1,453
1933	...	...	...	...	43,260	1,417
1934	...	...	...	...	23,080	1,431

Rum.

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					P. Gal.	£
1930	...	...	...	...	1,583	278
1931	...	...	...	...	—	—
1932	...	...	...	...	—	—
1933	...	...	...	...	—	—
1934	...	...	...	...	—	—

Cacao.—The cacao market remained depressed generally throughout the year, and a reduction in area further accounts for the continued restriction, and the loss of importance of this once valuable crop. Exports augmented slightly, 6,349 cwt. valued at £6,032 being consigned mainly to Canada, the United Kingdom and Trinidad. The interest shown by the Canadian market has been a great encouragement to the depressed producers, and better prices are now being realized in this market. A better reception is thus indicated with regard to proposals to classify the local grades to accepted standards in order to retain and improve this market. Quotations ranged from 20s. to 30s. per cwt., c.i.f., the Canadian price being approximately 26s. c.i.f. The crop for 1934 was only fair, and the amount exported was low, 6,349 cwt. valued at £6,032 as compared with 6,056 cwt. valued at £6,778 in the previous year.

The quantity and value of cacao exported during the last five years are as follows :—

Year.					Quantity.	Value.
					Cwt.	£
1930	...	...	...	...	10,449	19,261
1931	...	...	...	...	10,419	14,125
1932	...	...	...	...	8,188	9,091
1933	...	...	...	...	6,056	6,778
1934	...	...	...	...	6,349	6,032

Limes.—The exported lime crop of the Colony from January to December, 1934, estimated in barrels of limes, amounted to 43,703 barrels valued at £21,582 as compared with 38,683 barrels valued at £15,828 in 1933. This apparent increase is to some extent due to a carry-over from 1933 being exported in 1934. There is, however, a moderate increase in the total crop for the Colony as compared with that of the previous year.

The exports of concentrated juice decreased owing to low prices for this product. A larger volume of trade was done in raw lime juice, 10,525 gallons valued at £471 being exported. The production of distilled lime oil was again the principal feature of the crop, the quantity made being 12,618 lb. valued at £12,275, a considerable excess on that for the previous year—7,582 lb. valued at £7,412. The market prices were erratic, from 20s. to 27s. per lb., c.i.f. Handpressed oil was less in demand and a smaller quantity was exported, viz., 1,770 lb. valued at £1,868, as compared with 2,430 lb. valued at £3,021 in 1933. Quotations ranged from 31s. to 37s. per lb., c.i.f.

The crops for the last five years in barrels of limes are :—

Year.					Quantity. Barrels.
1930	...	...	...	...	42,844
1931	...	...	...	...	50,339
1932	...	...	...	...	44,762
1933	...	...	...	...	44,019
1934	...	...	...	...	45,000

Coconuts.—This crop has now assumed the position of third staple industry, largely through the increased value of nuts exported, the total quantity exported being 2,616,175 nuts valued at £7,298, as against 1,199,808 nuts valued at £3,527 in 1933.

The coconut crop continued to increase steadily and 302 tons of copra were exported. There was an increase of 118 per cent. in the exports of nuts, the total value of coconut products being £9,890. The copra trade was concurrently less active, quotations being low throughout the year generally, from £9 per ton, c.i.f.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years :—

Coconuts.

Year.					Quantity. Number.	Value. £
1930	...	...	...	...	268,078	862
1931	...	...	...	...	367,350	1,178
1932	...	...	...	...	650,240	2,430
1933	...	...	...	...	1,199,808	3,527
1934	...	...	...	...	2,616,175	7,298

Copra.

Year.					Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1930	...	...	...	...	400	7,428
1931	...	...	...	...	498	5,869
1932	...	...	...	...	432	5,389
1933	...	...	...	...	542	5,167
1934	...	...	...	...	302	2,592

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.—The cultivation of vegetables and salad fruits such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and carrots has continued mainly for local supply, and there has been very little export trade in these commodities.

The fresh fruit trade has however maintained its position and in several respects has markedly improved, the principal exports being green limes in crates and barrels, crated mangoes, crated avocado pears, and bananas.

The exports of bananas were somewhat lower than for 1933, through the new crop not being yet available, and more rigid selection of export fruit being practised. A total of 18,377 bunches valued at £1,499 being exported as against 22,258 bunches at £1,626.

There was also some improvement in the mango export trade, and experimental shipments in cold storage were made to London. These gave a satisfactory return.

The total value of exports under this head amounted to £12,308 as compared with £10,081 in 1933 and is shown in detail below:—

Article.	Quantity exported to						Value.	
	Canada.	Ber- muda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.	Total.	1934.	1933.
Green limes Brls.	261	727	55	4,947	11	6,001	£ 7,010	£ 4,445
Grapefruit Crates	13	19	—	—	—	32	13	13
Oranges "	1	160	1	2	210	374	92	141
Mangoes "	288	3,535	298	—	3,760	7,881	1,372	1,212
Avocado pears "	4	2,241	—	—	—	2,245	389	610
Pineapples "	—	36	—	—	—	36	16	31
Bananas Bchs.	17,136	—	713	—	528	18,377	1,499	1,626
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,917	2,003
Total... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,308	10,081

A total of 11,872 packages of fruit and 17,849 bunches of bananas was inspected for export by the Fruit Inspectors under the Fruit Ordinance, as compared with 15,029 in 1933.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Act, 1929, a grant of £1,480 was made in 1930 for the supply of planting material to peasants, the topworking of common mangoes to produce choice fruit, and the purchase of farm animals for breeding. The work is nearing completion. The gross expenditure up to the end of 1934 was £1,448.

Farm Stock.—Extensive use has been made of the Government breeding bulls and boars for services, and interest in better breeds of cattle and small animals is being stimulated. Continued importations of day-old chicks have resulted in the introduction and establishment of the more important laying and table breeds for domestic and market purposes.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1934, and as compared with 1933, was as follows :—

Imports.		1934.	1933.
		£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco ...		57,770	49,813
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured.		23,637	26,724
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured.		88,029	85,803
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles, including parcel post.		3	4,670
Totals ...	...	£169,439	£167,010

The above table shows an increase of £2,429 in the total value of imports for 1934 as compared with the previous year. Classes I and III show increases viz., £7,957 and £2,226 respectively.

Postal parcels formerly shown separately are now incorporated in their appropriate classes.

The values of imports for 1934 and 1933, classified according to country of origin, were as follows :—

		1934.	1933.
		£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	93,059	97,185
Other parts of the British Empire		48,864	42,658
Foreign Countries ...	...	27,516	22,502
Parcel Post ...	...	—	4,665
Totals ...	...	£169,439	£167,010

The value of imports from the United Kingdom suffered a setback of £4,126, whereas that from other parts of the British Empire increased by £6,206.

Imports from foreign countries increased by £5,014—the principal countries contributing thereto being Czecho-Slovakia and Japan. There was, however, a drop in Japanese cotton piece-goods, from £1,599 in 1933 to £1,285 in 1934, which was more than offset by an increase in apparel from £160 to £1,454.

The value of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1933 and 1934 was as follows :—

<i>Article.</i>	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Coal, bituminous	23,955	21,251
Cotton—		
Piece-goods	10,543	14,320
Other manufactures	8,359	3,156
Fish, salted and dried, etc.	5,706	4,702
Flour, wheaten	15,426	19,798
Oil, edible	5,034	4,766
Totals	£69,023	£67,993

The following table is given as suggestive of openings for British products :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Total value of Imports in 1934.</i>	<i>Imports from British Empire.</i>
	£	£
Butter (cooking)	1,378	899
Cotton manufactures :		
Piece-goods	14,320	10,068
Other kinds	3,156	2,032
Oleomargarine	1,752	1,226
Paper	1,436	364
Totals	£22,042	£14,589

Exports.

The values of exports in 1934, classified under five main divisions, were as follows :—

	1934.	1933.
	£	£
I. Food, drink, and tobacco	68,502	70,527
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	8,171	10,592
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	18,553	14,480
IV. Miscellaneous	509	426
V. Bullion and Specie	6,324	2,453
Totals	£102,059	£98,478

The principal increases occurred in Heads III and V. Whilst there was a large decline in exports to United Kingdom from £56,433 in 1933 to £30,375 in 1934, there was an appreciable increase to other parts of the British Empire, viz., £22,788 in 1933 to £43,128 in 1934.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports :—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Value in 1934.</i>	<i>Value in 1933.</i>
	£	£
Cocoa	6,032	6,778
Limes and lime products ...	21,852	15,778
Fancy syrup and molasses ...	1,431	1,417
Sugar	39,396	46,493
Copra	2,592	5,167
Charcoal... ..	4,486	4,327
Coconuts	7,298	3,527
Bananas	1,499	1,626
Other fresh fruits	3,802	4,010

The values of the exports, domestic and other, classified according to destination, were as follows :—

EXPORTS (MERCHANDISE).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Total. 1934.</i>	<i>Total. 1933.</i>
	£	£
United Kingdom—		
Domestic exports	29,986	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	389	
	30,375	56,433
Other parts of the British Empire—		
Domestic exports	39,798	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	3,330	
	43,128	22,788
Foreign countries—		
Domestic exports	21,895	
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie). ———	337	
	22,232	16,804
Totals	£95,735	£96,025

The values of supplies to ships during the last two years were as follows :—

			1934.	1933.
			£	£
Bunker coal	...	...	30,885	29,831
Ships' stores	...	...	1,042	1,043
Totals	...	...	£31,927	£30,874

Coaling.—The coaling trade, for which exceptional facilities exist for quick despatch to steamers calling for bunkers, was again favourable in 1934 ; 76 steamers took 25,670 tons of coal, as compared with 25,179 tons taken by 74 steamers in 1933.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard rates of wages for the labouring classes—agricultural, manual and artisan—have been maintained during 1934 though, owing to the low prices obtained for staple products, estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week.

Ruling daily rates are—

			<i>For Men.</i>	<i>For Women.</i>
Agricultural	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	...	...	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	...	...	3s. to 5s.	1s. 2d.

In domestic service the monthly wage which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows :—

Beef, fresh	...	...	8d. per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	9d. per lb.
Pork, fresh...	...	...	8d. per lb.
Chicken	...	...	6d. per lb.
Fish, fresh	...	...	5d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	2d. per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	2d. per lb.
Rice	...	...	2½d. per lb.
Butter	...	...	2s. per lb.
Sugar	...	...	2d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	3d. per lb.
Flour	...	...	2½d. per lb.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**Primary Education.**

There are 48 recognized primary schools in the Colony. None of these are Government schools, the organization of education being on a denominational basis. The Government fixes the salary of head teachers, based on the personal qualifications and the average attendance of the school. Assistant teachers are paid by the school manager, to whom the Government makes a grant-in-aid, though in most cases the managers are unable to supplement such grant. During 1934, the Government paid a total of £5,131 18s. 3d. to the school managers for salaries; to this sum the total amount added by the managers was £40 7s. 0d. The school buildings (the estimated annual rental value of which is £1,517 9s. 0d.) are the property of the churches, who spent, during 1934, £292 15s. 0d. on repairs and furniture for them.

Elementary agriculture is taught, and gardens are attached to most schools. The Agricultural Department advises in this work, and the standard is reasonably high.

Secondary Education.

There are two secondary schools, St. Mary's College for boys, under the direction of the Curé of Castries, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee to which the Government nominates three of the five members; and St. Joseph's Convent School for girls, managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Up to twelve scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools, and five for girls at St. Joseph's Convent.

Both schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1934, St. Mary's College received £502 14s. 7d., and St. Joseph's Convent £178.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils. Elementary agricultural science is taught at St. Mary's College, and certain commercial subjects may be taken at both schools.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination (First Division).

Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available, but owing to the lack of facilities for the study of science in the secondary schools, these scholarships are seldom sought.

Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Association continued to do good work during 1934 with Mrs. (now Lady) Doorly as President, and Mrs. F. Floissac as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, assisted by a number of ladies.

The Association is not subsidized by the Government, but contributions are made by the public in the way of money and kind. The Government, however, provides medicines, etc., free of charge and Medical Officers give their services voluntarily to the clinics which are held thrice weekly.

Various.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia ; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and in the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football and cricket are the favourite games but regular competition is confined entirely to the capital, though there are cricket matches at rare intervals between the districts.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided.

There is a cinema in Castries which is equipped with talking pictures. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted, and the hall is occasionally used for public dances and amateur theatricals and also by itinerant entertainers.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Shipping.—The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,290, of a total tonnage of 1,811,002 tons. Of this total 689 were steamships and 601 sailing vessels. In addition, 105 American seaplanes visited the Colony during the year.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means :—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Barbados and Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A fortnightly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness Withy Company.

(4) A fortnightly service to and from Canada, and a monthly one to the United States of America and most of the British West Indian Colonies by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Steamship Company.

(5) A four-weekly service direct to London by steamers of the Harrison Line. These steamers do not usually call at St. Lucia on the outward voyage. Passengers and mails from England are transhipped at Barbados.

(6) A weekly seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports *en route*, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated.

(7) *Post Office*.—A General Post Office is established at last, and there are nine Sub-Post Offices in the country districts, four of which are also Money Order Offices. Inland mails are regularly despatched by land and sea routes. Mails for England are sent as opportunity offers via Barbados or the United States and direct by the Harrison Line every four weeks. Air mail letters for England are despatched via Miami, U.S.A. Mails for other destinations are sent by all the steamers of the lines mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Roads.

Internal communication is maintained solely by a road system which is divided into three classes, viz., main roads, by-ways and unclassified roads with a total roadage of 350 miles, divided as follows :—

Main roads	127½ miles.
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------------

By-ways :—

Maintained by the Public Works Department

ment	33½	} 148½ „
Maintained by Road Boards	115	

Unclassified roads	74	„
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	---

Main Roads.—This is the most important class and connects all the important towns and villages with the capital. This class provides the main avenue of transport of the produce of the island, and has been maintained in a practicable condition throughout the year for vehicular traffic as fixed by law.

By-ways.—This class connects the larger estates with the main roads, and is divided into five districts of which three are maintained by Road Boards and two by the Public Works Department. Sixty-three miles are motorable.

Unclassified Roads.—This class serves agricultural pioneers in the interior and connects mainly with by-ways. They are entirely bridle roads maintained by the Public Works Department.

Motor-boat Service.

There is a daily coastal motor-boat service along the western, or leeward, coast of the island. This vessel is operated by a private company.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, associated companies of Cable and Wireless Limited.

Telephones.

The telephone system is maintained entirely by the Government and consists of nine exchanges situated in towns and villages. One hundred and sixteen miles of trunk lines connect these exchanges, and four hundred and thirty-four miles of branch lines serve subscribers.

During 1934, the old grounded system was replaced by a metallic system in Castries and its environments.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

A branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is maintained in the Colony. It conducts all classes of banking business, including savings bank. There is also a Government Savings Bank with branches in the out-districts.

Currency.

British sterling is the currency of the island, but United States gold is also legal tender. Barclays Bank, referred to above, issues currency notes which are covered by deposits with Government.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use in St. Lucia, but land quantities are frequently expressed in a local unit of measurement known as a *carré* equal to about three acres, thirty-two perches.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

This Department supervises the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, public buildings, wharves, and jetties, dredging of the harbour and the floating plant. The Crown Lands and Telephone Departments are also controlled by the Superintendent of Works. The Government Stores are also attached to this Department and supply materials for the various works and to the Government Workshop in which artisans of most trades are employed.

The following works were carried out during the year under review :—

Area metallised, rolled and oiled	...	23,065 square yards.
Reforming	... ..	325,199 " "
Metalling	... ..	34,024 " "
Drains redug and cleaned	... ..	2,987 chains of 100 ft
Macadam applied	... ..	27,142 barrels.

Public buildings were maintained in good condition at a cost of £862 2s. 0d.

A section of Western Wharf, 61 feet long, was reconstructed in ferro-concrete. The amount expended was £177 6s. 7d.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Chief Justice presides over the Royal Court which has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from the Royal Court are heard and determined by the West Indian Court of Appeal constituted under the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

In criminal cases tried in the Royal Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve as in England.

For magisterial cases the island is divided into three judicial districts. The Chief Justice is also the Magistrate and Coroner of the First District and presides over Courts at Castries and Dennery.

The Magistrate and Coroner of the Second and Third Districts presides over Courts at Soufriere, Choiseul, Vieux-Fort, Micoud, and Anse-la-Rayé.

The Chief Justice hears appeals from the Magistrate of the Second and Third Districts. A Commissioner for appeals, who is also Assistant Magistrate, hears appeals from the First District Court and conducts preliminary inquiries into indictable cases that arise in this District.

A code of Civil Law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1897. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Collier, Chief Justice, who also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

An adequate Police Force is maintained to enforce the decisions of the Courts and to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. Besides ordinary police duties, this Force assists in the administration of poor relief, and provides the main portion of the Castries Fire Brigade.

There is one gaol, the Royal Gaol, situated in Castries, which contains separate prisons for male and female convicts. The institution has its own bakery, which supplies excellent bread to all the public institutions and, in addition to stone breaking and carrying out useful work outside the walls, certain of the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

The total number of cases heard and of persons convicted of various crimes in the Colony over a period of 5 years is as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Magistrate's Courts					
(Cases heard)	1,714	1,807	1,657	1,826	1,755
Magistrate's Courts					
(Convictions)	1,164	1,287	1,132	1,326	1,239
Royal Court					
(Convictions)	22	14	22	14	13

The following table shows the number of offences dealt with by the Magistrates in 1934 as compared with 1933 in the Colony. It is satisfactory to note that there were 71 less cases than in 1933.

	1933.	1934.
Offences against the person, including homicide...	274	292
Praedial larceny	124	200
Offences against property other than praedial ...	196	203
Other offences	1,232	1,054
Total number of offences reported...	1,826	1,759

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Council passed 23 Ordinances including two Appropriation Ordinances. New legislation consisted of the Bananas Ordinance, 1934, creating a body corporate to market bananas and to regulate and control the export thereof ; the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance, 1934, authorising the imposition of a temporary levy upon official emoluments during the year 1934 ; the Official Emoluments Levy Ordinance (No. 2), 1934, imposing a temporary levy upon official emoluments during the year 1935 ; the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, relating to the importation of textiles from foreign countries ; the Marchand Recreation Ground Ordinance, 1934, vesting in the Castries Town Board a piece of land at Marchand in the vicinity of Castries for use as a recreation ground ; the Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance, 1934, signifying the opinion of the Legislature that all lawful fees ordered by His Majesty in Council under the provisions of section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, ought to be levied in this Colony ; the Barnett Isaie and Medouze Pensions Ordinance, 1934, legalizing the payment of pensions to certain head teachers of primary schools ; the employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance, 1934, providing for the carrying out of certain conventions of the League of Nations relating to the employment of women, young persons and children.

There were 30 Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing chiefly with administrative routine and the new legislation mentioned above. They included, *inter alia*, a Royal Order in Council extending the life of the Legislative Council for an additional year, and a Proclamation fixing the 31st March, 1934, as the operative date of Ordinance No. 26 of 1933, intituled an Ordinance relating to Trade Unions.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	Local Revenue. £	Total Revenue including Imperial Grants. £	Local Expenditure. £	Total Expenditure including Development Scheme. £
1930	73,524	82,588	86,313	91,453
1931	70,740	98,902	87,867	103,893
1932	79,713	130,207	79,626	96,278
1933	72,569	92,816	81,002	94,732
1934	75,229	85,079	84,532	90,953

The Public Debt of the Colony (including Guaranteed Loans) stood at £120,365 11s. 2d. at the close of the year while the accumulated Sinking Fund towards its redemption amounted to £10,263 9s. 5d.

The Imperial Grants received have been as follows :—

Year	In aid of Administration £	For Colonial Development £	Reparation Receipt £
1930	6,664	2,400	—
1931	7,700	20,462	—
1932	35,300	15,194	3,956
1933	2,500	17,747	—
1934	8,000	1,850	—

The Assets of the Colony at 31st December, 1934, amounting to £34,131 2s. 5d. were made up as follows :—

ASSETS.											
Cash—			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In hands of Treasurer			156	19	9				
" " Sub-Accountants			327	11	6				
" " Crown Agents			142	2	8				
At Barclays Bank (Current Account)			1,009	0	3				
								1,635	14	2	
Investments—											
On account of Savings Bank			18,538	13	4			
" " Public Officers' Guarantee Fund			1,631	3	0			
" " Baron Trust Fund			105	17	7			
" " Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund			102	3	3			
" " Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund			145	7	9			
" " Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund			840	1	2			
" " Model Cottages Fund			271	3	6			
" " Public Buildings Insurance Fund			50	1	10			
" " Castries Town Board Building Fund			33	2	10			
								21,717	14	3	

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...		21,717	14	3
<i>Loans—</i>							
Castries Town Board for Streets (from P.B. Insurance Fund)	...	2,400	0	0			
" " " Cemetery	...	85	14	5			
" Water Authority for Waterworks	...	300	0	0			
Village of Dennery for Waterworks	...	192	0	0			
" Choiseul for Market, etc.	...	22	10	0			
" Canaries for River-wall	...	54	0	0			
Town of Soufriere for Market, etc.	...	216	0	0			
" Vieux-Fort for Sea-wall	...	198	0	0			
					3,468	4	5
<i>Stores—</i>							
Public Works Materials and Stores	...	3,062	18	5			
Colony Drug Store	...	659	12	0			
					3,752	10	5
<i>Advances—</i>							
Anse-la-Rave Village Fund	...	85	7	7			
Choiseul Village Fund	...	85	6	1			
Micoud Village Fund	...	244	15	6			
Vieux Fort Town Fund	...	38	9	6			
Castries Electric Lights Fund	...	695	6	0			
Post Office Account	...	667	5	11			
Packing & Crates Suspense Account	...	177	17	7			
Government of St. Vincent	...	394	18	7			
Other Advances	...	715	15	7			
					3,105	2	4
Drafts and Remittances Account	...				451	16	10
<i>Total Assets</i>	...				£34,131	2	5

The Liabilities, as seen hereunder, exceeded the Assets by £1,783 4s. 9d., made up as follows:—

Surplus and Deficit Account	...	5,742	11	2			
<i>Less—</i>							
Public Buildings Insurance Fund	...	3,959	6	5			
					£1,783	4	9

The liabilities of the Colony at 31st December, 1934, amounting to £35,914 7s. 2d., were as follows:—

LIABILITIES.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Deposits—</i>									
Savings Bank Depositors	...	...	...	18,964	1	4			
Interest, Baron Trust Money Account	...	...	...	138	6	10			
Sundry Deposits Account	...	...	...	155	6	6			
Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	...	879	4	9			
Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	...	102	3	3			
Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund	...	...	...	145	7	9			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	...	...	...	1,656	8	1			
Police Recreation Fund	...	...	...	13	7	9			
Police Fines Fund	...	...	...	5	12	6			
Distressed Emigrants' Fund	...	...	...	160	18	6			
Model Cottages Fund	...	...	...	271	3	6			
Note Guarantee Fund	...	...	...	126	10	0			
Castries Town Board Building Fund	...	...	...	33	2	10			
							22,651	13	7

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				22,651	13	7
<i>Special Funds—</i>						
Towns and Villages	910	10	10			
Castries Fire Relief Loan Account	128	13	5			
Castries Waterworks Reconstruction Loan Account	155	3	7			
Castries Town Fund	2,837	9	9			
Castries Town Board Electric Light Loan Account... ..	11	4	11			
				4,043	2	6
<i>Advances—</i>						
From Joint Colonial Fund	9,000	0	0			
„ Government of Grenada	219	11	1			
				9,219	11	1
<i>Total Liabilities</i>				£35,914	7	2

Taxation in St. Lucia is both direct and indirect. The main source of the former is Income-tax. Incomes under £100 per annum are free of tax, while the first £100 of incomes exceeding £100 is free from taxation; the remainder being taxed according to the following Schedule :—

For every pound of the first £100	4d.
„ „ „ „ next £200	6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £300	1s.
„ „ „ „ „ £400	1s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	2s. 3d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	3s.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	3s. 9d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	4s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ „ £500	5s. 6d.
„ „ „ „ of the rest of the chargeable income	5s. 6d.

A temporary surcharge of 12½ per cent. imposed in 1933 is still in force.

Another source of direct taxation is a House Tax. This tax in the towns and villages is assessed and collected for the benefit of the particular town or village fund. In the rural districts the tax is assessed and collected by Government for the benefit of general revenue. In the case of the Rural House Tax, houses of a rental value of £5 and under are exempt; the remainder are taxed as follows :—

Of an annual rental of :

Over £5 and not over £7 10s.	7s. 6d.
„ £7 10s. and not over £10	10s.
„ £10 and not over £12 10s.	15s.
„ £12 10s. and not over £15	20s.
„ £15 and not over £20	28s.
„ £20—£7 per cent. of the assessed rental value.	

In the case of the towns and villages it is provided by Ordinance that the House Tax shall not exceed eight per cent. of the assessed annual value of the house.

The principal source of indirect taxation is Import Duty. There is a Preferential Tariff on goods of Empire origin amounting to 50 per cent. Household goods to the value of £250 which have been in the possession of the importer for at least one year and which are imported for his personal use are admitted free. There are certain other specific exemptions, and the Governor in Council may exempt anything from duty upon good cause being shown.

There is an Excise Duty on rum, and a Stamp Duty Ordinance which provides for the stamping of the usual documents, etc.

There is an Export Duty on certain agricultural products, graded according to the f.o.b. value of the several commodities.

The yield from taxation in the years 1933 and 1934 was as follows :—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Import Duties	38,502	40,925
Export Duties	1,739	1,936
Port, Harbour, etc., Dues	1,865	1,903
Spirit Licences	815	801
Distillery Licences	164	162
Animals, Vehicles and Guns	644	678
Petroleum, Cocoa, Boats, etc.	749	713
Excise Duty on Rum	7,033	6,338
Trade Duty on Spirits	3,294	3,004
Stamp Duty	1,141	1,140
Income-Tax	2,575	2,994
Succession Duty	1,247	1,426
Rural House Tax	1,141	794

The following temporary taxes remain in force :—

(1) the imposition of a temporary levy according to the subjoined schedule upon the emoluments of every public officer provided that such emoluments are not less than £50 per annum and provided that the total amount of the levy does not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual emoluments :—

On every pound of the first £50 or part thereof ...	1½d.
“ “ “ next £50 “ “ ...	3d.
“ “ “ £50 “ “ ...	4½d.
“ “ “ £50 “ “ ...	6d.
“ “ “ £100 “ “ ...	9d.
“ “ “ £100 “ “ ...	1s.
“ “ “ £100 “ “ ...	1s. 3d.
“ “ exceeding £500 ...	1s. 6d.

(Ordinance No. 2 of 1934) ; and

(2) an increase of the income-tax by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., exempting from income-tax the amount of any levy made on the emoluments of Government officials and exempting from such increase of income-tax the balance of such emoluments after deduction of levy (Ordinance No. 4 of 1934).

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No permanent appointment having been made to the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands rendered vacant by the retirement from public service of Sir Thomas Vans Nest, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., in the preceding year, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E., then holding the substantive office of Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia, continued to act as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands throughout the year with headquarters at St. Lucia.

The Acting Governor visited the Colonies of St. Vincent and Grenada twice during the year, leaving St. Lucia on the first occasion on the 18th April, returning on the 23rd May, and on the second occasion leaving St. Lucia on the 31st August, returning on the 26th September.

The following British ships of war visited the Colony during the year :—

H.M.S. *Crescent*, *Kempensfelt*, *Cygnets*, *Crusader*, *Achilles*, *Scarborough*, and *Frobisher* in February.

H.M.C.S. *Saquenay*, *Skeena*, *Vancouver* and *Champlain* in March.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

(a) Official or Semi-Official Publications

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Saint Lucia Gazette	—	St. Lucia Government Printing Office.	Fortnightly	12s. per annum, 6d. per copy.
Saint Lucia Blue Book	—	Do.	Annually	10s.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to the Leeward Islands and St. Lucia (Cmd. 3996).	—	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1932	2s.
West India Sugar Commission Report 1929 (Cmd. 3517).	—	Do.	1930	2s.
Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands. Report of a Commission appointed to consider Problems of Primary Education (Colonial No. 79).	—	Do.	1933	2s.
Year Book of the West Indies	—	Thomas Skinner & Co., London.	Annually	7s. 6d.
The West India Committee Circular ...	—	The West India Committee, London.	Fortnightly	2 guineas per annum.
Government of the West Indies	Hume Wrong	Clarendon Press ...	1923	—
Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. II, West Indies.	Sir C. P. Lucas	Clarendon Press ...	1905	7s. 6d.
History, Resources, and Progress of British West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall	Pitman ...	1912	7s. 6d.
Pocket Guide to the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.	1931	10s. 6d.
Handbook of the West Indies	Sir A. Aspinall	West India Committee ...	1929	6s. 6d.

(b) *Descriptive Publications.*

English in the West Indies ...	J. A. Froude ...	Longman, Green & Co. ...	1888	18s.
Cradle of the Deep ...	Sir Frederick Treves ...	Smith, Elder & Co. ...	1908	12s.
A Wayfarer in the West Indies ...	Sir A. Aspinall ...	West India Committee ...	1928	8s.

(c) *Historical Publications.*

St. Lucia: Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Campaign in the West Indies in the year 1794.	Henry H. Breen ...	Longman Green, London	—	—
Chronological History of the West Indies.	Willyams ...	T. Bensley, London	1796	—
History of British Colonies in the West Indies.	Captain Thomas Southey	Longman Rees; Orme Brown & Green.	1827	—
History of Caribbee Islands	Bryan Edwards ...	John Stockdale ...	1793	—
Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique	De Rochefort (translated by J. Davis).	—	1666	—
Pere Labat (1693-1706), Memoirs of	J. B. Labat ...	Husson and others, La Haye.	1742	—
The West Indies in 1837 ...	(Translated by John Eaden.)	Constable & Co. ...	1931	7s. 6d.
West Indian Tales of Old...	Sturges and Harvey ...	Hamilton ...	1838	8s. 6d.
	Sir A. Aspinall ...	Duckworth ...	1912	8s.

(d) *Scientific Publications.*

Obeah ...	H. J. Bell ...	Sampson Low ...	1889	2s. 6d.
-----------	----------------	-----------------	------	---------

(e) *Fiction.*

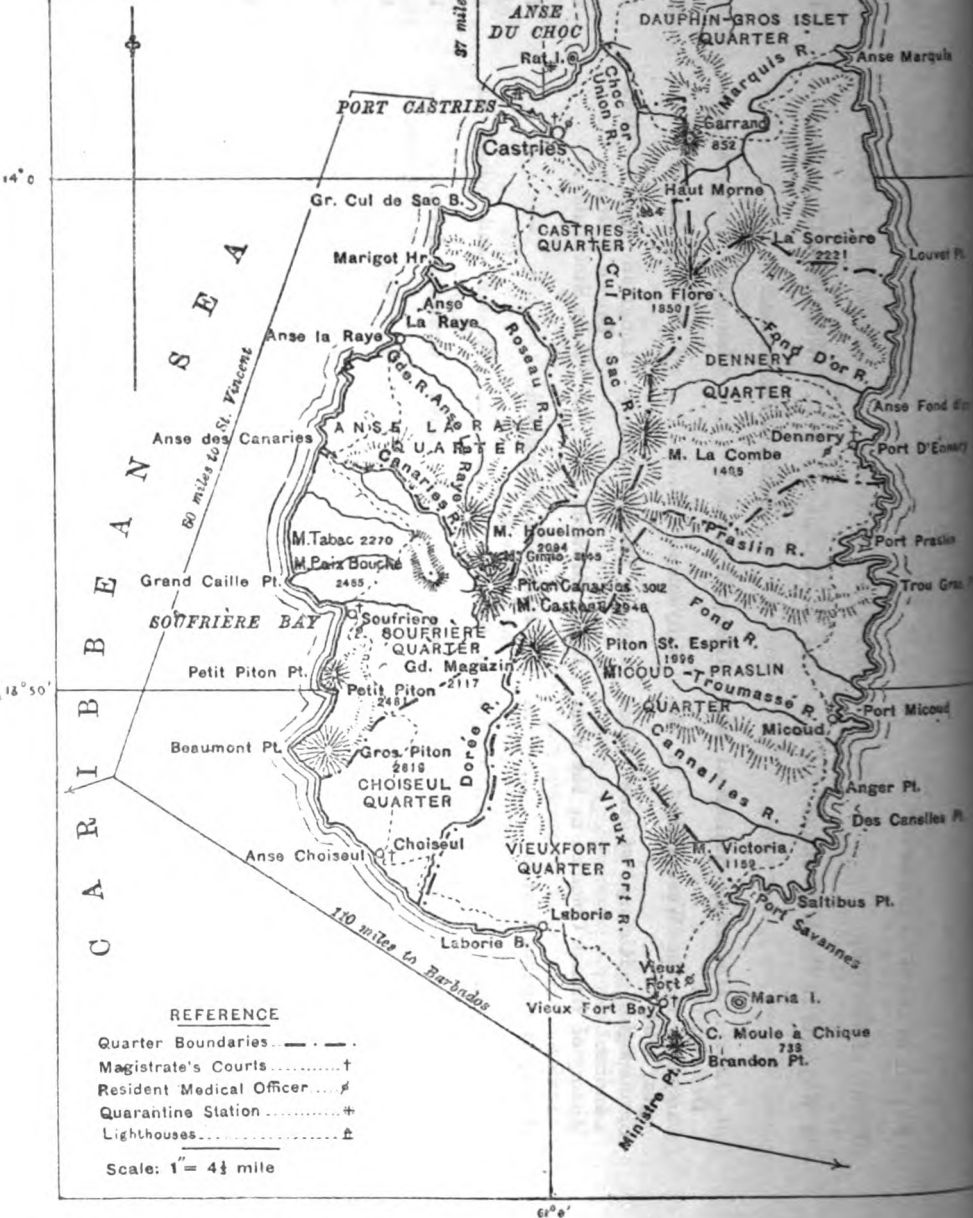
A West Indian Pepper-Pot ...	Sir Reginald St. Johnston. K.C.M.G.	Philip Alan Co. ...	1928	10s. 6d.
------------------------------	--	---------------------	------	----------

61° 0'

ST. LUCIA CHANNEL

West Indies
St. Lucia

Reduced from Chart of the Survey
of the Island by Lt. Arthur Havergal, R.N.
H.M.S. Sparrowhawk,
1888



61° 0'

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

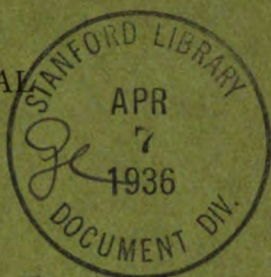
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5,342
7
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1744



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SIERRA LEONE, 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1631 and 1678
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. od. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1744

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SIERRA LEONE, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1631 and 1678
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. od. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE, 1934

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	10
IV. HEALTH...	13
V. HOUSING	18
VI. PRODUCTION	19
VII. COMMERCE	23
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING...	29
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	31
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	33
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	37
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	38
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	39
XIV. LEGISLATION	43
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	45
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	48
APPENDIX. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO SIERRA LEONE		49
MAP.		

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between the 6° 55' and 10° 00' parallels of north latitude and the 10° 16' and 13° 18' meridians of west longitude. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 256 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorages close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Ficket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,669 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide

estuaries; and, although none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

If the mountainous peninsula be excepted, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be described generally as being flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where altitudes of over 6,000 feet have been recorded in the Loma and Tingi mountains. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of the $8^{\circ} 30'$ parallel of north latitude dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered; but this gives place as one travels northwards to more open or "orchard bush" country.

Climate.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced towards the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly "Harmattan" wind usually blows at intervals during the December—February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust which it is believed the Harmattan carries down with it from the Sahara. During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about 65° to 95° Fahrenheit. The average minimum and maximum may be placed at 74° and 87° respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period amounted to 152 inches. This figure is based on observations made at Tower Hill at a point some 200 feet above sea-level. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

History.

Sierra Leone, which has been known to voyagers and historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in May, 1787. These were augmented in 1792 by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later,

in 1800, about 550 Maroons—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were brought to Sierra Leone, and allotted lands. Similar treatment was subsequently accorded to the “Liberated Africans” who were captured slaves brought in by His Majesty’s ships.

For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

On 1st January, 1808, the settlement became a Crown Colony.

Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland, and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended. Several missions were also sent to more distant chiefdoms with the view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on 21st January, 1824, that Governor Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were alienated and handed over to the African Company of Merchants, but owing to reports as to connivance with the slave trade, were again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes were made in 1850 when the British territories in the Gold Coast were made a separate Government for a second time, but in 1866 the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually a new Charter, dated 24th July, 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

In 1895 an agreement for the demarcation of the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified, and in 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative districts.

The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate as the result of the imposition of a house tax. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

II.—GOVERNMENT.**Constitution.**

The Dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments :—

(1) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January, 1924.

(2) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January, 1924, as amended by additional Instructions dated the 19th day of January, 1929.

(3) The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th day of January, 1924, as amended by Orders of the King in Council dated respectively the 27th day of June, 1927, the 21st day of December, 1928, and the 29th day of June, 1931.

So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated 16th January, 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The Executive Council ordinarily consists of five members, namely the officers performing for the time being the duties of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and the Commissioner of the Northern Province of the Protectorate.

The Legislative Council consists—

(1) of the Governor as President ;

(2) of official members—viz., the members of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Director of Agriculture ;

(3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the community ; the other European nominated member is

appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests;

(4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electorate District of the Colony.

Unofficial members hold their seats for five years, and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be re-appointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

It should be noted that the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone (like those of the Colonies of the Gambia and Kenya) has the power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate, respectively.

Political Administration.

For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession under treaties entered into from time to time with native Chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the Peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was re-ceded to the Chiefs and people.

COLONY.

For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into two parts—

(1) Colony administered as such.

(2) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent Tasso and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island. It is composed within three Districts—

(1) The Police District of Freetown.

(2) The Headquarters Judicial District.

(3) The Bonthe District.

Police District of Freetown.—The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the Peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Braffton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell River.

This District which is defined by Section 52 (a) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, contains, in addition to the city of Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley, and other smaller hamlets. Before 1931 the whole Police District of Freetown was under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, and no Political Officer visited the outlying villages. These villages have now been placed under the Commissioner of the Headquarters Judicial District for administrative (though not judicial) purposes.

Freetown Municipality.—The city of Freetown itself is governed by the "City Council of Freetown" pursuant to and in accordance with the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1927; but various so-called Tribal Headmen in Freetown have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes who reside in the capital.

Headquarters Judicial District.—The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Section 52 (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the District. Unlike the Commissioner of all the other Districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure, the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on 1st January, 1924.

Bonthe District.—The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island, Turtle Islands, York Island, and the four following chiefdoms on the mainland, viz., Timdale, Bendu, Cha, and Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District are administered as Colony, by far the greater part of this District is administered as Protectorate.

The town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of

administering Bonthe, York Island, and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony.

Outside the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, the whole of the Bonthe District outside the narrow limits of the Sherbro Judicial District is, along with certain other parts of the Colony, administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

Parts of the Colony treated as Protectorate.—Those parts of the Colony which are, for all administrative purposes, treated as Protectorate, consist, in the first place, of a strip of coast line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

Secondly, there is one other area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate; this is the Baki Loko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825.

PROTECTORATE.

The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

For some years it was, for political purposes, divided into a varying number of Districts and in 1919 it consisted of the following five Districts, viz., Koinadugu, Karene, Railway, Ronietta and Northern Sherbro. Each District was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit. This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to the lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy. In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was, in 1920, divided into three provinces, designated respectively the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts. Each Province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces were divided into Districts of varying areas, each of which was controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the Province in which his District lay.

By the Protectorate (Administrative Divisions) Order in Council, 1930, which came into force on 1st January, 1931, those three Provinces were reduced to two, namely the Northern and Southern Provinces; and the Order in Council under reference sets out:—

- (a) the respective boundaries of these two Provinces;
- (b) the Districts of which they consist; and
- (c) the native chiefdoms comprised in each of those Districts.

Each District is sub-divided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective tribal authorities, i.e., their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms.

The division of the Protectorate into Provinces and of the Provinces into Districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one District, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The boundaries of the chiefdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chiefdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chiefdom boundaries unless invited to do so. The chiefdoms vary in size from the considerable area of Tambaka Yobanji in the Kambia District to the smallness of the Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District, i.e. from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles.

Each chiefdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chiefdoms composed of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chiefdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a District, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother Chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chiefdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chiefdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of a Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom the dispute has arisen.

The Tribal Authority of a chiefdom is the sole owner of the land within that chiefdom, and this principle of native law and custom, which is uniform throughout the Protectorate, has been consistently and actively supported by Government.

The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

Functions of Political Officers.—The functions of a Political Officer are three-fold in nature: administrative, judicial, and departmental; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher, and friend to the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authority and the people. He is at once the support of the recognized native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy.

A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his District, by (a) house tax, and (b) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, vendors of spirit, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments; he supervises sanitation on behalf of the Health Department; he oversees the general conduct of the post offices and agencies; he keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and seaboards; he controls the management of the gaols; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes; he facilitates the progress through his District of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under Chapter XIII, to which reference is invited.

III.—POPULATION.

Colony.—The total population of the Colony according to the census of 1931 is 96,422, the racial distributions being as follows:—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Population.</i>
African native tribes	36,914	24,869	61,783	64·08
African non-natives—Sierra Leoneans	14,438	18,408	32,846	34·06
Other African non-natives	583	346	929	0·96
Asiatics	309	135	444	0·46
Europeans	308	112	420	0·44
Totals	52,552	43,870	96,422	100·00

Protectorate.—The total population of the Protectorate according to the 1931 census is 1,672,057, of which 796,391 are males and 875,666 are females, and consists of African native tribes, African non-natives, Asiatics, and Europeans.

The total European population of the Protectorate is 231, of which 173 are males and 58 are females. Of this total 142 are British, other Europeans numbering 89, in which are included 34 Americans.

The total Asiatic population of the Protectorate is 772—577 males and 195 females. These include 754 Syrians, 16 Arabs, and 2 Indians.

African non-natives in the Protectorate number 3,265, 1,765 being males and 1,500 females. These include Sierra Leoneans for the most part and a few West Indians, Liberians, American Negroes, persons classed at the census as Nigerians, Gold Coasters, and Mulattoes. Of the total shown, Sierra Leoneans number 3,046.

Nationalities and Tribes.

The following table shows the various nationalities and tribes amongst the African population of the Colony and Protectorate, and the number in each case.

<i>Nationality or Tribe.</i>	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total African Population.</i>
Sierra Leoneans	32,846	3,046	35,892	2·04
Other African non-natives ...	929	219	1,148	0·07
Temne	21,431	472,258	493,689	27·95
Mende	10,258	568,788	579,046	32·78
Limba	6,957	138,714	145,671	8·24
Loko	5,228	57,152	62,380	3·52
Bullom and Sherbro	4,634	139,101	143,735	8·15
Susu	2,391	43,210	45,601	2·58
Mandingo	1,988	14,081	16,069	0·91
Fula	1,330	15,523	16,853	0·96
Kono	604	68,521	69,125	3·92
Gallinas (or Vai)	673	19,865	20,538	1·16
Koranko	157	44,203	44,360	2·52
Kissi	170	34,810	34,980	1·32
Yalunka	73	16,066	16,139	0·92
Krim	41	20,639	20,680	1·18
Gola	—	8,509	8,509	0·50
Gbande	—	1,131	1,131	0·07
Fanti	125	—	125	0·01
Joloff	181	—	181	0·01
Sarakuli	122	—	122	0·01
Kroo	4,481	—	4,481	0·29
Bassa	512	—	512	0·04
Miscellaneous	427	5,219	5,646	0·33
Totals	95,558	1,671,055	1,766,613	—

Geographical Distribution.—The main geographical distribution of the African population is as follows :—

			<i>Colony other than Freetown.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sierra Leoneans ...	...	20,970	11,876	3,046	35,892
Other African non-natives ...	...	784	145	219	1,148
Tribes ...	...	32,919	28,864	1,667,790	1,729,573
Total African population ...					1,766,613

Migration.

During the year 1934, 134 Syrians entered and 131 left the Colony by sea. In all there were 2,105 immigrants and 1,870 emigrants. All these entered and left the Colony by sea. The total number of European immigrants and emigrants other than British subjects was 142 and 135 respectively.

Births and Deaths.

The figures for births and deaths for the Colony for 1934 are as follows :—

(a) Births—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Birth-rate.</i>
1,170	1,103	2,273	22·5

(The birth-rate as shown is probably too low owing to many births outside Freetown having escaped registration).

(b) Deaths—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Death-rate.</i>
1,353	1,031	2,384	23·7

As registration is not compulsory there are no reliable figures available for births and deaths in the Protectorate.

Infant Mortality—The following are the figures for infant mortality for the Colony for 1934 :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live-births.</i>
300	230	530	233

(The infant mortality rate shown is probably too high owing to the absence of machinery for enforcing registration of births outside Freetown).

No figures for infant mortality are available for the Protectorate.

The last decennial census (1931) gave a total of 96,422 persons in the Colony as compared with 85,163 persons in 1921. The increase is due chiefly to immigration of natives from the Protectorate to Freetown, the rest of the colony showing an increase of about 41 persons during this period. The estimated population at mid 1934 was 59,523.

The population of the Protectorate was recorded as 1,672,057 compared with 1,456,148 persons in 1921, the difference in this case being an actual increase due to natural increment and not migratory or other causes.

Marriages.

The numbers of marriages as shown by the registers for 1934 are :—

		<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Village areas (Colony).</i>	<i>Headquarters District (Colony).</i>	<i>Bonthe (Colony).</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Christian	...	142	16	14	10	182
Mohammedan	...	19	2	—	—	21
Totals	...	161	18	14	10	203

Only figures for Christian marriages are available for the Protectorate, of which 25 were recorded as having taken place in 1934. Mohammedan marriages and those by " Native Custom " are not registered.

IV—HEALTH.

General Health of the Population.

The appended list shows in tabular form the principal diseases treated at the Government institutions in the Colony and Protectorate in 1933 and 1934. Cases treated in the Mission hospitals and dispensaries are not included, and thus the table as given cannot be accepted as showing an accurate state of the morbidity of the general population. The uneducated African is still loath to place himself under European medical care, and, until there is a greater willingness on the part of the general populace to attend at the Government Institutions, no accurate data as to the state of health of the people can be compiled. When compared with 1933, the table of diseases treated in 1934, does not show much fluctuation of the incidence of disease. It will be noticed that chest affections and rheumatism show an increase over those of 1933, due no doubt to the exceptionally heavy rainfall. Malaria has remained fairly constant, but the figures given in no way indicate the amount of sickness arising from this cause. Avitaminosis cases again show an increase and are merely an indication that the economic depression has not as yet departed from Sierra Leone.

Venereal diseases are common, and fluctuating figures from year to year in no way reflect the true state of affairs.

While the main industry of the Colony still remains that of agriculture, the increasing amount of mining which is taking place in the Protectorate accounts, in some measure, for the greater

incidence of accidental injuries while, from the nature of the work, it is only to be expected that skeletal and muscular affections, i.e. arthritis, chronic rheumatism, etc., must increase.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Malaria	6,548	6,197
Yaws	7,665	7,362
Acute rheumatism	620	4
Chronic rheumatism	5,157	7,559
Hemiplegia	119	123
Conjunctivitis	807	841
Affections of the ear	852	924
Haemorrhoids	100	83
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific)	596	621
Coryza	873	1,031
Acute bronchitis	5,981	6,104
Chronic bronchitis	3,109	3,994
Asthma	159	198
Caries, pyorrhoea, etc.	1,423	1,539
Gastritis	299	563
Dyspepsia	3,859	4,350
Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,262	1,286
Ankylostomiasis	131	509
Hernia	713	946
Constipation	8,725	9,748
Acute nephritis	94	47
Schistosomiasis	71	89
Epydidymitis	61	28
Orchitis	199	263
Hydrocele	233	325
Abscess	612	529
Scabies	1,210	961
Eczema	337	329
Osteitis	1,432	334
Arthritis	1,802	1,481
Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	1,260	857
Fracture	303	274
Other external injuries	2,850	3,756
Asthenia	752	845
Syphilis	616	476
Gonorrhoea	2,250	2,234
Avitaminosis	337	455

Mortality.

It is only in Freetown that any accurate figures can be obtained as to the number of deaths and causes thereof. Elsewhere, although the machinery exists, it is totally dependent on the willingness of the people to come forward for treatment and in fatal cases to register the deaths. Every effort is made to register all deaths occurring in Freetown and, as the Medical Department can prove the burial of diseased persons, the figures for deaths occurring in Freetown can be taken as fairly accurate. Only the education and the greater advancement of the indigenous population of the Protectorate can enable us to obtain reliable figures for that part of the country, i.e. the Protectorate.

Principal causes of Deaths—1934.

Appended is a list showing the principal causes of deaths as registered. The deaths as registered in Freetown are the approximate statement of the mortality cause:—

<i>Causes.</i>	<i>Freetown (including Cline Town) 1,361.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	310	22·7
Malaria	185	13·5
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis	49	3·6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	49	3·6
Nephritis	47	3·4
Senility	45	3·3
Prematurity	38	2·7
Infantile Convulsions	28	2·0
Rheumatism	24	1·7
Hemiplegia	15	1·1
Strangulated Hernia	14	1·0
Septicaemia	13	0·9

The number of deaths registered on medical certificate was 434, comprising 31·8 per cent. of the deaths registered.

Causes of deaths for the rest of the Colony are not included for 1934 because the figures are very unreliable owing to the absence of a Medical Officer or dispenser in the majority of the registration areas.

Provision for Treatment.

In so far as Freetown and the Colony of Sierra Leone are concerned no extra medical facilities have been added since the last report, and thus the medical facilities offered are still those of the Connaught Hospital in Freetown and the Government Hospital at Bonthe. There is, moreover, the Princess Christian Mission Hospital in Freetown which concerns itself mainly with ante-natal care and midwifery. The figures of attendance at the Connaught and Bonthe Hospitals are as follows:—

<i>Connaught Hospital—</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
In-patients	2,268	2,464
Out-patients—New cases	17,313	17,155
Subsequent attendances	50,147	105,511
Operations	1,877	2,281
<i>Bonthe Hospital—</i>		
In-patients	292	425
Out-patients—New cases	5,988	5,080
Subsequent attendances	16,971	15,888

It will be noticed that the figures vary but little from those of 1933 except in those of subsequent attendances, which show an increase of nearly 100 per cent., indicating a greater appreciation on the part of the people of the benefit they receive from European medical treatment.

Protectorate.—Of the three permanent hospitals already existing in the Protectorate, i.e., Daru, Bo and Makeni, it is hoped to add yet another of a similar type at Moyamba. The building of this hospital will reduce the number of hospitals of native construction to three; the Medical Missions still maintain three hospitals in the Protectorate, one of which, i.e., Segbwema, is now of permanent construction. These Mission hospitals are subsidised by Government and employ qualified medical men and nurses. The table given below shows figures which vary but little from those of 1933 but here again in the Protectorate a general increase in subsequent attendances is to be recorded.

Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Southern Province—

	1933.	1934.
In-patients	279	410
Out-patients—New cases	2,473	2,379
Subsequent attendances	18,826	16,046

Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province—

	1933.	1934.
In-patients	318	204
Out-patients—New cases	1,429	1,919
Subsequent attendances	4,860	8,620

Dispensaries.—These remain as in former years with this addition: that during the wet and stormy months a dispenser is posted at one of the larger outlying islands on the coast to service the group which otherwise could not be reached from the mainland.

Midwives.—Following on the passing of the new Midwives Ordinance, a new scheme of training of midwives has been put into operation by which it is hoped that within a few years women skilled in the conduct of labour will be available not only for Freetown and the Colony but also for the Protectorate towns. These midwives receive a thorough training in this branch of medicine at the Connaught Hospital and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital in Freetown. The course takes the form of lectures, attendance on cases in hospitals and, under supervision, the management of labour in the district. Midwives receive their certificate only after this course and a subsequent examination. The scheme is somewhat analogous to that operating in more highly organised Colonies with but this addition: that a preliminary course of nursing is not enforced.

Maternity and Child welfare.—It is gratifying to record a general increase in this branch of medicine, and it will be seen from the subjoined table that a steady advance is being made. It is to be hoped that the midwife training scheme outlined above will result in greater and greater figures being returned annually in Freetown:

<i>Connaught Hospital and Maternity Centre, Oxford Street.</i>				<i>Princess Christian Mission Hospital.</i>	
1933.				1933.	1934.
Ante-natal attendances	4,248	4,684		1,280	1,265
Labour cases admitted	281	331		56	76
Health visits	4,858	5,008		3,355	3,489
Infant-welfare clinic attendances	11,068	10,681		9,040	6,564

The cases shown in the above table are followed up by the Health Visitors (of which there are three), so that the advantages gained by careful ante-natal work and medical attendance on labour are not ruined by the lack of attention in the first early weeks of child life.

Sanitation.

Though the epidemic of smallpox which was mentioned in 1932 and 1933 still continues in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, it is gratifying to record that the cases occurring, and the facilities arising therefrom, show a downward curve of incidence. The disease had ceased to march more progressively over wide tracts of the country and was now limited to more or less sporadic and isolated foci where the dispensers and sanitary inspector vaccinators had so far failed to reach.

The following table shows the number of cases, deaths, and vaccinations performed in each district:—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Number of cases discovered.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Number of vaccinations.</i>
<i>Colony Districts—</i>			
Freetown	11	—	5,385
Headquarters Judicial	11	1	2,545
Sherbro	198	36	3,498
<i>Protectorate Districts—</i>			
<i>Northern Province—</i>			
Port Loko	206	7	1,017
Kambia	5	2	2,013
Karene	3	—	428
Bombali	117	1	1,863
Koinadugu	48	12	1,385
<i>Southern Province—</i>			
Kailahun	238	43	9,633
Kono	187	1	—
Kenema	374	65	10,190
Bo	560	79	7,023
Moyamba	207	41	6,113
Pujehun	168	25	2,794
Total	2,333	313	53,827

It should be noted that many of these cases recorded are purely on the information of non-technical informants who, in many cases, must take chicken pox for the more grave form of disease, and it is a noteworthy fact that where skilled medical opinion has been available the subsequent incidence of measles in an area where smallpox had previously been prevalent has often been recorded. The passing in late 1934 of the new Labour Code has given to this Department that legal aid which is necessary for the control of those areas in which mining is being actively carried on, and it is hoped that in early 1935 it will be possible to ensure reasonable housing and standards of living for those people who, in these days of economic depression and low prices of staple products, are being more and more willed from agricultural to industrial undertakings.

Throughout practically the whole year the Chief Sanitary Superintendent was engaged on the inspection of the health areas of the Protectorate and, in many cases, he actively supervised the carrying out of those recommendations which arose from the inspectional visits carried out by the senior members of the Health Branch.

The establishment of the Protectorate Mining Benefits Trust Fund has made available a fair amount of money to be spent in the sanitation of the Protectorate, and a programme of work has been drawn up whereby within a few years it is hoped that the main towns of the Protectorate will be adequately serviced by temporary but adequate sanitary structures, such as latrines, public dustbins, incinerators, water-supply, slaughterhouses, markets, etc. This work is actively commencing in 1935 and will be continued uninterruptedly from then onwards.

V.—HOUSING.

Freetown and Colony.

Colony.—The majority of the wage-earning population of Freetown and the larger towns of the Colony occupy timber-framed houses on concrete or stone and mortar dwarf walls and roofed with corrugated iron sheets of palm tile thatch. The floors are either of concrete or native timber boarding and window openings are fitted with glazed casements or boarded hinged shutters according to the means of the occupant.

The artisan class, as a rule, own their houses, whereas usually the unskilled labouring class rent one or two rooms in a compound for themselves and their families.

There are no Building Societies in Freetown, but a scheme inaugurated by the City Council enables house owners and prospective house owners to borrow money for the purpose of improving existing buildings and erecting new ones. Under this arrangement approximately 20 new houses have been erected at a cost of about £8,000.

In addition, a building scheme has been introduced by a firm of timber merchants in Freetown. Under this scheme, prospective owners of the type of house property costing from £250 to £600 can erect buildings under the supervision of the firm both expeditiously and inexpensively, a payment being made by an initial small deposit followed by monthly instalments.

In connexion with this scheme, Government has laid out and has leased to the firm a small model residential area which enables intending house owners to obtain (by assignment from the firm) leases of building plots at a moderate ground rent and with an option to purchase the freehold within 20 years.

Two houses are now under construction on this area and several others are to be commenced.

Protectorate.

In the Protectorate the great majority of houses of the wage-earning classes are built of wattle and mud daub with palm tile or grass thatch roofs—and this form of construction is frequently also adopted by Europeans both official and unofficial. In the Protectorate, as a rule, the occupier is the owner, though in the larger towns there is always a floating population which rents the accommodation required.

VI.—PRODUCTION**Minerals.**

Minerals occurring in economic quantities are platinum, gold, diamonds, iron, and probably chromite and ilmenite. With the exception of chromite and ilmenite these minerals were mined during the year. New deposits of platinum, gold and diamonds have been found recently.

Platinum.—The mining of platinum has not fulfilled early expectations. One company has been working and at least a profit is being made. Quite recently one or two individuals have shown a little interest and one of them has taken up a mining right.

Gold.—Before 1934 gold mining was entirely in the hands of three companies, but in this year Africans, Syrians and other individuals began to take an interest. This soon resulted in the formation of a number of local syndicates and a number of prospecting rights were applied for. Naturally applications for land followed and 146 were received for the year—easily a record.

At present only alluvial gold is being mined but there are real indications that reef mining may shortly be expected. One or two are now in an embryo state—the most promising being that at Baomahun. The Company in question considered it worth while to bring out a specially experienced engineer to examine this discovery.

The production by quarters was as follows :—

<i>Quarters.</i>					<i>Gold bullion</i>	<i>Estimated</i>	<i>Estimated</i>
					<i>Ozs. Troy.</i>	<i>Fine Ozs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
							£
1st quarter	...	...	...	...	4,973	4,653	31,475
2nd "	...	...	...	...	5,223	4,910	33,534
3rd "	...	...	...	...	6,728	6,320	43,922
4th "	...	...	...	...	5,690	5,322	43,285
					22,614	21,205	152,216

This year's output of unrefined gold bullion and its estimated value compared favourably with the previous year's output of 15,604 ounces and its estimated value of £90,322.

The gold exists mainly in the Koinadugu Bombali and Bo Districts of the Protectorate.

Diamonds.—The Agreement between Government and the Consolidated African Selection Trust, Limited, has now been signed. Under this agreement the Company has the sole rights for the exploration and exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone while Government participates in the profits. All rents are commuted and a yearly sum is payable to the Protectorate Mining Benefits Trust Fund. (All rents from mining in the Protectorate are paid into this fund which is used on behalf of the natives.)

The production of diamonds is increasing and there is every indication of considerable reserves. The quality is high and many gemstones of value have been discovered.

Iron Ore.—1934 was the first full year of production. Work has been carried on in connexion with the surveying of a railway from Marampa to Tonkolili but it will be some years before the latter deposit is exploited. A railway runs from there to the coast at Pepel, having been opened last year.

Ilmenite.—Interest was taken in the beach deposits at York in the latter part of the year but unfortunately the examination did not come to anything.

Generally, although no outstanding event has occurred, 1934 was a very good year. Gold is doing well and is expected to do better. A number of enquiries have been received and outside interests have been attracted. The position of the diamonds and iron ore is satisfactory. Labour is plentiful, and there is every indication of a steady increase of the importance of mining in this country.

Agricultural Produce.

FOOD CROPS.

Rice.—It is pleasing to be able to record that the rice crop has again been a good one and there is little likelihood of any real scarcity although the prolonged dry season and late rains may cause some slight shortage if the new crop is very late. This year there has been more activity on the part of merchants to export and there is every evidence that the 1934 crop (harvested from September to January) will show something like a record for clean rice exported during 1935. The figures for imports and exports for the last six years are :—

			<i>Imports— white rice.</i>	<i>Exports— native rice.</i>	<i>Excess (+) or deficit (–) of imports over exports.</i>
			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1929	...	...	3,029	13	+ 3,016
1930	...	...	2,618	175	+ 2,443
1931	...	...	457	177	+ 280
1932	...	...	301	559	– 258
1933	...	...	125	158	– 33
1934	...	...	81	221	– 140

Considerable progress is being made in the Scarcies area. One of the imported varieties of seed which has proved successful has been multiplied considerably, and distributed for production by farmers in the Scarcies area in 1935. Other introductions and selections are being studied; some of the varieties showed great promise in 1934 and further work with these is being carried on. It is hoped that very shortly the production of some of the pure strains of the better varieties will be on a sufficiently large scale to allow of milling separately in sufficient quantities to try the various markets along the West Coast.

Cassava.—The Agricultural Department has continued its efforts to eliminate "mosaic" disease, which causes great loss in the yield of cassava, and good progress has been made.

EXPORT CROPS.

Palm Kernels.—68,655 tons of kernels were exported in 1934. Unfortunately the prices prevailing were even lower than in 1933 and the value only reached £460,780. In April the export duty was therefore reduced by £1. The exports from 1928 are given to show the effect of the reduction in price on the value of the kernel export.

				<i>Exports.</i>	
				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1928	...	...	...	67,105	1,150,649
1929	...	...	...	60,205	876,308
1930	...	...	...	56,641	664,591
1931	...	...	...	54,462	449,742
1932	...	...	...	77,162	687,477
1933	...	...	...	64,084	472,824
1934	...	...	...	68,655	460,780

Ginger.—An average amount of ginger was harvested and the price was better than in 1933. The price, however, was still very low as shown by the figures for the last six years.

				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1929	...	...	...	1,549	59,308
1930	...	...	...	1,972	57,228
1931	...	...	...	1,927	32,518
1932	...	...	...	1,382	22,877
1933	...	...	...	1,545	16,543
1934	...	...	...	1,659	23,254

Piassava.—It is pleasing to record that another export record was reached in 1934 with this fibre, and 3,659 tons were exported. The quality both of Sherbro and Sulima piassava was well maintained and the price maintained its level of 1933. For the first time piassava was exported from the "line" area. This was of a darker and stouter quality than the Sherbro or Sulima types but was well prepared—about 100 tons of this type of fibre was produced.

The export figures for the last six years show that this product has suffered less violent fluctuations in price than other Sierra Leone products.

				<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1929	...	...	...	1,232	17,177
1930	...	...	...	2,417	36,582
1931	...	...	...	3,150	31,846
1932	...	...	...	2,877	23,290
1933	...	...	...	3,499	30,108
1934	...	...	...	3,659	30,390

Kola.—A further falling off in the export of kola is recorded for 1934. For many years kola had been, next to palm kernels, the chief agricultural export and the effect of the loss of so much of the kola trade will be severely felt. The figures for the last seven years are given to show, as in the case of kernels, the great falling off in the value of this export crop.

				<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1928	...	...	...	3,299	281,997
1929	...	...	...	3,127	266,422
1930	...	...	...	2,271	186,197
1931	...	...	...	1,584	47,847
1932	...	...	...	2,085	41,373
1933	...	...	...	1,812	43,656
1934	...	...	...	1,460	18,304

Cocoa.—For a long time there have been small quantities of cocoa exported. Last year the amount exceeded 100 tons. Since 1929 the following quantities have been exported :—

				<i>Quantity.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i> <i>£</i>
1929	...	...	...	96	3,398
1930	...	...	...	80	2,548
1931	...	...	...	61	1,034
1932	...	...	...	81	1,295
1933	...	...	...	67	990
1934	...	...	...	138	1,755

Coffee.—A small amount of coffee is grown for local consumption and for export. So far only negligible quantities have been exported but the native cultivator is interested in this crop and shows signs of increasing production.

Fruits.—Investigations with regard to grapefruit, oranges, bananas and pineapples continue but it will take some time before there is any real export in those products.

Live Stock.

There are as yet no statistics concerning the live stock of this country. Cattle-farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. A large proportion of the cattle (of which something like 5,000-6,000 are slaughtered annually in the Colony

and Protectorate) is imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country, and pigs to a small extent. There are a few horses, the majority of which also come from French territory. The value of the export in hides (mainly untanned) amounted in 1933 to £1,335 and in 1934 to £1,181.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Imports.

The total value of imports into the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to £805,227 as compared with £825,869 in 1933, being a decrease of £20,642.

The following tables show the value of imports by classes during the years 1933 and 1934. The first table distinguishes Commercial from Government imports and the second compares the imports by classes :—

	1933. £	1934. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Commercial imports ...	788,607	676,479	—	112,128
Government imports ...	28,501	99,855	71,354	—
Specie and currency notes ...	8,761	28,893	20,132	—
Total ...	825,869	805,227	91,486	112,128

Net decrease £20,642.

	1933. £	1934. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco ...	210,506	189,315	—	21,191
Class II.—Raw materials, etc.	38,920	60,200	21,280	—
Class III.—Articles mainly manufactured ...	541,611	503,764	—	37,847
Class IV.—Animals not for food, etc. ...	26,005	23,055	—	2,950
Class V.—Bullion, specie, etc.	8,827	28,893	20,066	—
Total ...	825,869	805,227	41,346	61,988

Net decrease £20,642.

Commercial imports in 1934 accounted for 84·01 per cent. of the total; Government imports amounted to 12·40 per cent. and specie and currency notes to 3·59 per cent.

Compared with 1933, there were decreases in the value of each of the three categories which constitute Class I. " Food " fell by £6,738, " Drink " by £1,974 and " Tobacco " (mainly unmanufactured) by £12,479.

Commercial coal was mainly responsible for the increase in Class II, the value being £16,278 more than the 1933 imports.

But for an importation by Government of fuel oil valued at £72,021, the decrease under Class III would have been considerably more. The principal decreases under this class were in cotton

piece-goods (£17,089), apparel (£11,018), metals, other kinds (£13,626), cotton yarn (£8,689), cottons unenumerated (£8,232), bags and sacks (£7,518), electrical and telegraphic apparatus (£7,373), motor spirit (£6,102), machinery, other kinds (£5,927), boots and shoes, other than leather (£5,062), artificial silk piece-goods (£4,294), hats, caps, bonnets and other head-gear (£3,866).

The following table shows the commercial imports for home consumption of cotton piece-goods including velveteen for the years 1930 to 1934 :—

	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity. Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>Duty obtained. £</i>
1930	5,132,718	156,556	28,947
1931	5,014,822	121,960	22,302
1932	11,169,367	262,959	48,651
1933	6,129,891	124,702	24,047
1934	5,638,488	107,740	26,524

The figures relating to other cotton goods were :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>	<i>Duty obtained. £</i>
1930	66,823	12,013
1931	39,589	6,846
1932	67,187	12,368
1933	41,919	7,718
1934	25,194	7,257

The following table shows the value and percentage of the imports from the different countries during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
	<i>1933. £</i>	<i>1934. £</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
United Kingdom	489,233	470,100	59.24	58.38
British West African Possessions	6,315	6,226	.76	.77
British Possessions (other)	80,563	145,132	9.76	18.03
France	16,121	11,696	1.95	1.45
Germany	33,520	22,146	4.06	2.75
Holland	7,252	4,455	.88	.55
United States of America	90,125	69,118	10.91	8.59
Japan	42,946	28,770	5.20	3.57
Foreign West African Possessions	9,876	974	1.20	.12
Other European Countries	42,045	37,506	5.09	4.66
Other Countries	7,873	9,104	.95	1.13
Total	825,869	805,227	100.00	100.00

The principal imports from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods, 4,201,737 square yards (£82,107); cotton, unenumerated, £15,384; coal, 33,104 tons (£43,915); metals—other kinds, except cutlery and tools, £18,619; salt, other than table salt, 3,201 tons (£15,160); cigarettes, 40,607 lb. (£12,443); motor-cars, 68 (£10,383); medicines and drugs, £8,709; electrical and telegraphic apparatus, £8,230; provisions, unenumerated, £7,989; beer and ale, stout and porter, 47,896 imperial gallons (£7,888); ships

and boats, mechanically propelled, 6 (£7,867); artificial silk manufactures, £6,763; corrugated iron sheets, 454 tons (£6,712); machinery—mining and gold dredging, £6,549; wool (manufactured) all kinds, £6,086; cement, 2,550 tons (£6,012); stationery, other than paper, £5,639; apparel, £5,396; and whisky, 4,304 imperial gallons (£5,096).

British possessions (other than West African) provided oil fuel, 1,440,418 imperial gallons (£72,021); bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags, 71,525 dozen (£21,121); flour, 28,748 cwt. (£18,570); cotton piece-goods, 301,890 square yards (£10,434); beer and ale, stout and porter, 20,768 imperial gallons (£6,286); tobacco, unmanufactured, 77,500 lb. (£2,638); lumber, 199,213 superficial feet (£2,399); butter, 306 cwt. £1,874; motor-cars 14 (£1,616); tea, 9,615 lb. (£1,269); and milk, 257 cwt. (£1,062).

The chief imports from France were wine (sparkling and still), 5,570 imperial gallons (£1,779); brandy, 1,145 imperial gallons (£1,735); and implements and tools—other than agricultural and artisans, £1,018.

Germany supplied metals—other kinds, except cutlery and tools, £3,065, salt, other than table salt, 479 tons (£1,652); wine (sparkling and still), 8,027 imperial gallons (£1,272); beer and ale, stout and porter, 7,650 imperial gallons (£1,235); lamps and lanterns, 1,301 dozen (£1,088); cutlery, £1,011; and medicines and drugs, £1,013.

Holland furnished wine (sparkling and still), 3,732 imperial gallons (£1,138).

Japan supplied cotton piece-goods, 940,604 square yards (£12,488); artificial silk manufactures, £5,735; apparel £3,579; and boots and shoes, other than leather, 34,431 pairs (£1,832).

Spain provided 9,073 gallons still wine, £2,129; and Sweden 26,057 gross boxes matches, £2,877.

The chief imports from the United States of America were tobacco, unmanufactured, 936,262 lb. (£31,055); oil, illuminating, 256,547 imperial gallons (£9,836); oil, motor spirit, 211,049 imperial gallons (£7,674); oil fuel, 100,445 imperial gallons (£2,703); oil, lubricating, 25,086 imperial gallons (£2,037); lumber, 497,810 superficial feet (£6,138); medicines and drugs, £1,182; and milk, 402 cwt. (£1,070).

Exports.

The total value of exports from the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to £1,011,875 (domestic exports being £832,809 and non-domestic £178,066).

The following tables show the value of exports by classes during the years 1933 and 1934. The first table distinguishes Commercial from Government exports and the second compares the exports by classes :—

				1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
				£	£	£	£
Commercial	...	...	...	772,236	848,030	75,794	—
Government	...	...	...	—	151	151	—
Specie and Currency Notes	...	...	...	11,707	163,694	151,987	—
Total	...	...	...	783,943	1,011,875	227,932	—
<i>Class I.—</i>							
Food, Drink and Tobacco	...	...	...	22,063	28,361	6,298	—
<i>Class II.—</i>							
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	...	...	...	647,952	663,698	15,746	—
<i>Class III.—</i>							
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	...	...	...	17,938	15,357	—	2,581
<i>Class IV.—</i>							
Animals not for Food	...	...	...	273	282	9	—
<i>Class V.—</i>							
Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes...	...	...	...	95,717	304,177	208,460	—
Total	...	...	...	783,943	1,011,875	230,513	2,581

The following table is a comparative statement of the principal exports during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

				1933.	1934.		
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					£		£
Benniseed	...	...	... tons	14	125	203	1,856
Cocoa, raw	...	...	... „	67	990	138	1,755
Diamonds	...	...	... value	—	73,266	—	144,861
Ginger	...	...	... cwt.	30,902	16,544	33,172	23,254
Hides (cattle) tanned	...	...	... lb.	7,379	348	9,577	481
Kola nuts	...	...	... cwt.	36,236	43,656	29,206	18,304
Palm kernels	...	...	... tons	64,083	472,824	68,655	360,780
Palm oil	...	...	... „	1,617	17,637	2,225	18,032
Peppers	...	...	... lb.	155,190	1,486	75,569	1,015
Piassava	...	...	... tons	3,500	30,108	3,659	30,390
Platinum	...	...	... oz.	325	2,484	339	2,567
Rice	...	...	... tons	3,170	1,671	4,431	1,204
Gold	...	...	... oz.	14,975	84,010	22,733	140,483
Gum copal	...	...	... tons	54	2,675	—	—
Iron ore	...	...	... value	—	2,400	—	84,355

The following table shows the value and percentage of the exports to the different countries during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Country.	Value.		Percentage.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	£	£		
United Kingdom	434,700	679,163	54·79	67·12
British West African Possessions	52,515	31,490	6·80	3·11
British Possessions (other) ...	1,986	3,489	·26	·35
France	1,627	1,963	·21	·19
Germany	159,229	148,010	20·62	14·63
Holland	85,143	84,402	11·03	8·34
United States of America ...	18,657	20,409	2·42	2·02
Japan	—	750	—	·07
Foreign West African Possessions	5,034	9,244	·65	·91
Other European Countries ...	20,096	30,205	2·60	2·99
Other Countries	4,956	2,750	·62	·27
Total	783,943	1,011,875	100·00	100·00

Palm kernels.—68,655 tons or 4,572 tons in excess of 1933, were shipped. A considerable decrease, £112,044, was, however, recorded in the value. As this value is inclusive of export duty some allowance must be made for the reduction in this duty from 30s. to 10s. a ton in April, 1934, at a time when the Home market price fell as low as £6 13s. 2d. The Home market price averaged throughout the year £7 3s. 2d. or £1 12s. 5d. less than in 1933.

Germany purchased 26,129 tons, an increase on the figure of 1933 of 5,048 tons. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 25,624 tons, or a decrease of 2,578 tons. Exports to Holland rose from 11,935 to 14,758 tons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Tons.		£	
1930	56,641		664,591	
1931	54,462		449,742	
1932	77,162		687,477	
1933	64,083		472,824	
1934	68,655		360,780	

Palm Oil.—The total export of palm oil in 1934 amounted to 2,225 tons, valued at £18,032, an increase in quantity of 608 tons and in value of £395. The Home market price averaged throughout the year £12 19s. 3d. as compared with £14 19s. in 1933. The

bulk of this oil (1,587 tons) went to the United Kingdom. Nigeria and the Gambia purchased 321 and 222 tons, respectively, Germany took 63 and Holland 30 tons. Exports of palm oil by no means represent the production, as this article is one of the principal foods of the inhabitants of the Colony and Protectorate.

Kola Nuts.—A decrease of 7,030 cwt., valued at £25,352, was recorded in kola nuts. Shipments to Nigeria fell from 15,552 to 914 cwt. Besides the loss of the Senegal market, to which reference has been made in former reports, the cultivation of the kola tree in Nigeria has now resulted in the loss of that market as well. In 1927, 39,559 cwt. were exported to Nigeria; so it can readily be seen what serious blow this decrease in the exports to Nigeria is to the kola trade of this Colony. Shipments to the Gambia increased by 3,035 cwt. and to French and Portuguese Guinea by 2,272 and 2,138 cwt., respectively. The local market price averaged only 17s. 5d. per measure (176 lb.) throughout the year as compared with £1 17s. 1d. in 1933.

Ginger.—A slight increase was recorded in the quantity and value of ginger exported. Market prices averaged throughout the year 15s. 9d. a cwt. as compared with 19s. in 1933. The United Kingdom took 16,476 cwt. and the United States of America 13,220. Shipments to Canada increased from 388 to 1,668 cwt.

Piassava.—Shipments of piassava again recorded an increase—3,659 tons valued at £30,390 having been exported as compared with 3,500 tons, in itself a record, of a value of £30,108 in 1933. The Home market price ranged from £23 a ton in January to £24 5s. in December and averaged throughout the year £22 12s. 1d. or 6s. less than that in the previous year.

The United Kingdom took more than half (1,983 tons) of the total shipment, an increase of 444 tons as compared with 1933. Belgium, Germany and the United States of America purchased 480, 442 and 421 tons, respectively. Exports to South Africa increased by 3 tons to 86 tons.

Diamonds.—The value of diamonds exported increased from £73,266 to £144,861.

Gold.—Exports of gold showed a gratifying increase over the previous year, 22,733 oz. (troy) valued at £140,483 having been exported as compared with 14,975 oz. (troy) valued at £84,010.

Platinum.—Exports increased from 325 oz. (troy) valued at £2,484 to 339 oz. (troy) of a value of £2,567.

Exports of diamonds, gold and platinum went to the United Kingdom.

Iron Ore.—The value of ore shipped during the year was £84,355.

State of Trade.

The following comparative table shows the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years:—

	<i>Total Imports (less specie and currency notes).</i>	<i>Re-exports (less specie and currency notes).</i>	<i>Net Imports.</i>	<i>Domestic Exports.</i>	<i>Excess of net Imports over Domestic Exports.</i>	<i>Excess of Domestic Exports over net Imports.</i>	<i>Customs Duty on Imports and Exports.</i>	<i>Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1930	1,335,731	141,067	1,194,664	1,047,339	147,325	—	428,369	4,621,121
1931	991,120	75,376	915,744	616,337	299,407	—	340,056	3,927,457
1932	1,219,588	20,749	1,198,839	878,424	320,415	—	452,880	3,286,299
1933	817,108	18,306	798,802	753,930	44,872	—	371,686	3,509,799
1934	776,334	15,376	760,958	832,805	—	71,847	313,528	4,269,310

As the result of the extremely low price offered throughout the year in European markets for all raw products, a considerable decline in the value of commercial imports was not unexpected.

The increase in the value of domestic exports (£78,875) was entirely due to the development of the mineral resources of the country, but for which fact a very heavy decrease would have been recorded in the value.

A considerable improvement was recorded in shipping, 128 vessels more than in 1933 having entered the various ports of the Colony.

Preferential duties, the full effect of which has not as yet been realized, has materially assisted trade with the United Kingdom. The preference accorded to Empire products, such as tobacco, oil and wines, should ultimately result in an increased importation of these articles from the Dominions and Colonies.

The importation from Japan of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods was restricted as from the 16th June, 1934, quota regulations being introduced as from that date.

By granting a considerable measure of preference to the Empire article and introducing quota regulations this Colony has done all in its power to foster and develop Empire trade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.**Wages.**

Artisans (Public Works).—In Freetown during 1934, Public Works artisans were paid from 3s. to 5s. 9d. per day for journeymen and from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for improvers. In a few exceptional cases certain journeymen were paid at the rate of 8s. 8d. per day.

In the Protectorate rates of pay varied from 6d. to 1s. for improvers and 1s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. for journeymen.

Labourers (Public Works).—In Freetown the rate of pay of ordinary unskilled labour was 1s. per day. In certain cases unskilled

labour employed on special work in which they had acquired some proficiency were slightly higher rates, the maximum being 1s. 9d.

In the Protectorate the rates of pay for labourers varied from 6d. to 9d. while the rate of pay for headmen or gangers varied from 7d. to 2s. 6d. per diem.

Railway workers.—The following table gives the minimum, maximum, and average rates of pay of railway workers :—

Grade.	Minimum.		Maximum.		Average rate per diem paid in 1934.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Traffic :—					
Station porters	0	6	1	3	1 0
Pointsmen	1	3	2	0	1 7
Shunter pointsmen	1	6	3	0	2 6
Watchmen	0	6	2	0	0 10
Yard foremen	2	6	6	6	4 0
Telegraph messengers	—	—	—	—	0 11
Caretakers	0	6	1	3	0 10
Train porters	0	9	1	6	1 4
Trolley Boys	1	0	1	6	1 4
Lampmen	0	9	2	0	1 3
Engineering :—					
Artisans	2	6	10	0	3 6
Headmen	1	9	2	9	1 11
Telegraph Linesmen	1	3	5	6	2 1
Telegraph labourers	1	0	1	9	1 2
Labourers (skilled)	1	3	1	9	1 5
Labourers (unskilled)	0	6	1	3	0 10
Locomotive and carriage :—					
Artisans	2	6	10	0	4 3
Gatemen	1	6	4	0	2 9
Storemen	2	9	6	6	2 10½
Shops clerks	3	0	5	0	3 3
Tools clerks	1	3	6	6	2 6
Timekeepers	2	9	6	6	3 0
Brakesmen	0	9	1	6	0 10½
Carriage cleaners	0	9	4	0	1 2½
Coalmen	0	9	3	0	1 2
Strikers	1	3	2	6	1 7
Drivers (pumping and stationary engines)					
Drivers (pumping)	1	3	4	0	2 4½
Drivers (crane)	1	6	5	0	3 0
Engine cleaners	0	9	4	0	1 2
Greasers	1	3	4	0	1 10
Lighters-up	1	3	3	0	1 0
Pumpmen	0	9	1	6	0 11
Passed firemen	3	0	5	3	3 6
Firemen	1	9	2	6	2 1
Crane firemen	1	0	1	6	1 4
Washers-out	1	3	3	0	2 3
Labourers (skilled)	1	3	1	9	1 7
Labourers (unskilled)	0	6	1	3	1 1
Furnacemen	1	9	3	0	1 10½
Painters	1	6	6	0	2 7
Apprentices	1	0	2	6	1 10
Holders up	1	3	2	6	1 11

The wages of artisans outside Government employ are practically the same as those paid by the Government departments.

Cost of Living.

Rice, the Colony's staple food, was obtainable at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel or 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. per kettle.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete code for all Colony and Protectorate Schools. Separate Schedules for Rules which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing Government grants-in-aid.

In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the mission primary schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools. All school fees are paid into Government revenue.

The secondary schools on the Assisted List in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive capitation, building, and equipment grants, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the mission authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.

Colony Schools.—In the Colony there are at present 50 assisted primary schools with 7,112 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 5,363.

The assisted secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows:—

Boys—Six schools with 98 primary, 217 preparatory, and 360 secondary pupils.

Girls—Five schools with 423 primary, 171 preparatory, and 128 secondary pupils.

Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction, and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

There are also four assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training—The Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), The Diocesan Technical School (carpentry, surveying, and building

construction), the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making) and the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' Industrial School (domestic science and arts).

With regard to the education of girls, domestic science in all its branches forms a most important part of their curriculum. A special examination is held annually by independent examiners and certificates and diplomas are awarded to successful students. Provision is also made at the Roman Catholic Convent School for instruction in this subject to girls who have already left school and are contemplating marriage. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers' Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts, theological and science courses are provided.

A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

Protectorate Schools.—In the Protectorate nine missionary authorities conduct 85 assisted schools with 4,388 boys and 1,213 girls on the rolls. In addition, these bodies conduct 80 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 1,975 pupils.

Government controls eight boys' schools in the Protectorate with 395 pupils. These, with an exception of the Bo School and the Koyeima School, are rural schools of junior grades.

Bo School.—The Bo School was established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of chiefs. It aims at providing the boys with a liberal education in preparation for the important work they will probably be called upon to undertake in connexion with their chieftdoms. Hygiene and sanitation, town-planning, building, and hand and eye training are important parts of the curriculum.

Koyeima School.—The Central School at Koyeima is intended to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. The school provides an adequate training in such technical subjects as woodwork, building, tailoring, wood-carving, surveying, town-planning, and agriculture, and will also, it is hoped, in time become the centre for the training of Protectorate teachers.

Music, etc.—The natives of Sierra Leone have a gift for music—both vocal and instrumental. Most of the large churches and chapels have pipe organs which are played by African organists.

Many Africans, too, show skill on the pianoforte and other instruments. The band of the Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, is an outstanding example of how far musical art can be developed.

A special music master has been engaged to teach singing on correct lines in the schools, and very good results have been achieved. Naturally, the children excel in rendering negro spirituals, but they have made great progress in music of a more classical nature. An annual singing competition has been inaugurated among the schools and this has been highly appreciated and the competition is very keen.

Dramatic art is being encouraged to some extent and the students of the secondary school are proving apt pupils.

Welfare Institutions.

The methods of caring for the poor and sick, and the burial of deceased destitute persons, remained the same during 1934 as in the previous year. Friendly Societies abound.

Mental Home.

There is a mental home at Kissy, about 5 miles from Freetown.

X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Colony.—The principal means of communication between the smaller towns and villages of the Colony is by non-motorable roads; there is, however, a motor road from Freetown to Waterloo (20 miles) which connects several villages on the route with the capital of the Colony. Freetown is connected to Lumley Village ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles) and to Hill Station (5 miles) by bitumen-surfaced laterite gravel roads, and a laterite gravel road from Hill Station, 3 miles in length, affords facilities for the use of motor transport to the population in and around the village of Regent. There are 50 miles of roads and streets in the capital of the Colony of which about 30 miles are motorable—the principal streets are surface treated with bitumen and are provided with concrete surface-water drains and channels.

Protectorate.—The construction in 1934, of a length of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles of road from Matam to Mabonto, to give access to the Northern Province Gold Areas, increased the total mileage of maintained roads in the Protectorate to $793\frac{1}{4}$. The roads are surfaced with laterite and are for the greater part 16 feet wide.

The majority of the bridges are built with concrete abutments and piers, and steel joists carrying a timber deck, but there still remains a number of timber beam and trestle bridges which are being reconstructed to a standard type, with a 9 feet wide deck, as

their condition requires and funds permit. In addition to the above Government maintained roads there are Chiefs roads constructed and maintained by tribal authorities concerned which are not usually open to heavy motor vehicles and are sometimes not available for motor traffic in the wet season.

In cases where the width of rivers has rendered the construction of bridges financially impracticable, ferries are used. There are fifteen such ferries in the Protectorate, the pontoons being constructed of timber with one exception which has a steel pontoon. The pontoons are connected by steel wire rope bridles to a wheeled traveller moving on a steel cable-way which is slung between towers on the bank. The pontoon is impelled across the river partly by the action of the current and partly by the boat crew hauling on a light steel hand-line also slung between the banks.

Railway.

The total length of open line at the end of 1934 was 311 miles and the gauge 2 feet 6 inches.

Capital expenditure of the railway to 31st December, 1934, was £1,428,114.

The total revenue of the railway was £151,214 which shows an increase of £5,620 over the figure for the previous year. The depression in trade which manifested itself in 1930 continued throughout the year under review. The revenue includes £1,259 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £190,519 which shows a reduction of £15,203 as compared with 1933. This total includes £82,941 for loan charges, pensions and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government departments, and expenses in connexion with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Working expenditure amounted to £131,138 and gross receipts to £151,124.

Passenger journeys in the year were 377,133 an increase of 3,962 over the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 59,938 tons against 54,866 in 1933.

	1913.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts per train mile	9 6·11	11 3·44	11 7·13	10 10·71	8 5·39	8 10·93	8 7·88	8 11
Working expenses per train mile ...	5 1·09*	9 2·55	10 4·34	11 4·17	8 9·48	8 3·86	8 1·98	7 8
Passengers carried ...	438,388	604,737	367,602	258,834	252,472	408,149	373,161	377,133
Tonnage carried ...	62,084	78,385	75,473	70,949	61,859	66,024	54,866	59,938

* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 39 locomotives, 70 coaching vehicles, and 304 goods vehicles.

Motor Bus Service.

The motor bus service is under the direction of the General Manager of the Railway. This service runs on two routes, viz., route 1 to Hill Station European Settlement through Wilberforce, a distance of 5 miles, and route 2 to Lumley Beach, where there is an excellent golf links, 6½ miles from Freetown, on the western seaboard of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. The fleet in 1933 consisted of six passenger vehicles and two goods lorries.

The total number of passengers carried was 226,635 and the gross receipts amounted to £3,237.

The staff employed was :—

European	...	...	...	...	...	1
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	20
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21
						—

Postal Business.

There was a further slight falling off in postal business during 1934 due to the continuance throughout the year of the depression in trade. Postal business was conducted from 12 post offices and 59 postal agencies; money-order business from 22 and postal-order business from 58 offices.

The total revenue collected was £18,652 as against a sum of £22,248 in the previous year. Of this amount £12,212 was derived from direct postal revenue, £4,553 from Customs duty on parcels, and £1,887 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 1,803,800 as compared with 1,873,200 in 1933. Included therein are 70,800 registered articles. Money-order transactions decreased from 3,590 (value £24,099) in 1933 to 3,541 (value £21,443) in 1934.

The total number and value of postal-orders issued during the year (43,948 and £25,121) and the number and value of postal-orders paid (37,459 and £22,294) as compared with the figures for the previous year which were—orders issued 43,598 valued £28,027; orders paid 36,762 value £23,579.

The parcel post transactions showed a falling off, 28,334 parcels being handled as against 29,554 the previous year.

In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (with Great Britain only) 6,164 parcels were received (value £10,500) as compared with 6,488 (value £10,650) in 1933.

Telegraph System.

The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo; this system

is connected up by branches with most of the direct headquarters in the Protectorate. The total mileage is 1,098½ miles, plus the railway traffic control line of 455 miles.

Telephones.

The only service is that in Freetown and district, maintained by the Railway Department. The total mileage is 392½ miles.

Cables and Wireless.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a cable office and a low-power wireless station in Freetown; the latter is used mainly for communicating with shipping.

Increase in the knowledge of wireless telegraphy and recent improvement in the manufacture of wireless installations of moderate cost have led to considerable numbers of applications on the part of private individuals for licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, and the holders of such licences have little difficulty in picking up any station in Europe and America broadcasting on suitable short-wave lengths.

Shipping.

There was an increase of 120 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering in the Colony during the year and in tonnage 381,261. Of a total of 2,135,300 tons entered, 58·86 per cent. was British. 10·48 German, 6·78 Italian, 6·75 French and 6·44 American.

The following table gives details of nationality and tonnage entered during the year :—

Steam and Motor Vessels entered.

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Percentage proportion to total tonnage.</i>
American	43	137,485	6·44
Belgian	5	14,639	·69
British	400	1,256,797	58·86
Danish	8	12,077	·57
Dutch	30	72,846	3·41
Finnish	11	14,692	·69
French	32	144,240	6·75
German	85	223,764	10·48
Grecian	3	7,987	·37
Italian	46	144,713	6·78
Spanish	30	72,272	3·38
Swedish	20	33,788	1·58
Totals	713	2,135,300	100·00

Of the above vessels, 19 entered at Sherbro and 28 at Sulima.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports :—

<i>Line.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Frequency of calls.</i>
American West African Line.	New York	2 monthly (average) with passengers and general cargo.
Compania Transmediterranea.	Barcelona	Passengers monthly.
Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.	United Kingdom coastal ports.	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Do. do.	Continental ports ...	Cargo every 3 weeks.
Do. do.	Canada	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles	"
Holland West African Lijn.	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Le Havre and coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers and cargo—monthly each.
Navigazione Libera Trestina (Italian).	Genoa and coast ports	Cargo—monthly.
Woermann Linie ...	Hamburg, Southampton and continental ports, Hamburg and continental ports.	Passenger—fortnightly. Cargo—fortnightly.
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Liverpool and coast ports.	Cargo—twice monthly.
Société Navele de l'Ouest and Chargeurs Réunis.	Marseilles and coast ports.	Cargo—monthly.
L'Equatoriale (Italian)	Genoa and coast ports	Cargo—monthly.
Compania Naviera Amaya (Spanish).	Continental and African ports.	One in 2 months.

The lower reaches of all the rivers of Sierra Leone are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony—Freetown, Bonthe, Sulima, and Mano Salija.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). The former is established at Freetown (local head office) with a branch at Bonthe (Sherbro) and agencies at the more important trading centres. Barclays Bank is established at Freetown, and has no branches or agencies.

Both banks afford their customers savings bank facilities. In addition there is the Government (Post Office) Savings Bank, controlled from Freetown, with nineteen agencies throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The balance standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December, 1934, was £68,084.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks. The absence of realizable security and direct ownership properly registered precludes the possibility of the introduction of the former. The co-operative movement has not yet been introduced.

Currency.

The coins current in Sierra Leone are :—

United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coins ;

West African silver coins, value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. ;

West African alloy coins value of the same denominations ;
and

West African nickel-bronze coins of the value of 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The United Kingdom coins have been superseded by the West African coins. The West African silver coins authorized by the Sierra Leone and Gambia Coinage Order, 1913, and introduced in that year are being withdrawn from circulation. Other West African coins of mixed metals of the same denominations and of the same weights, and authorised by His Majesty's Order in Council of February, 1920, were introduced in July, 1920, to replace the silver coins.

Gold and silver coins are legal tender up to any amount and copper and nickel-bronze coins up to one shilling.

West African currency notes of the values £5, 20s., 10s., 2s., and 1s., were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Currency notes of the value of 20s. and 10s. are now in circulation, the £5, 2s., and 1s. having been withdrawn. A new issue of the West African currency notes of 20s. and 10s. denomination was put into circulation on 1st July, 1928 ; the old issue notes are being withdrawn.

Weights and Measures.

There has been no addition to the standards and no new legislation relating to the inspection of weights and measures in the Colony.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The scheme for the canalization of streams, which had been held in abeyance since the early part of 1932, was recommenced on an approved eight years programme allowing for a total expenditure of £32,912.

The new programme included for the completion of the canalization of Sanders Brook, the canalization of Samba Water and the street drainage of that area.

The following work was completed during 1934 as the first section of the new programme :—

Sanders Brook Canal.—This was extended from near Dundas Street where work concluded in 1932 to a point north-east of the Public Works Department Yard—a length of approximately 530 feet. Three reinforced concrete road bridges were constructed, at Point Street, Dundas Street and Pademba Road. The canal was built in English pressed brown engineering bricks to a width of 7 feet 6 inches and an average depth of approximately 2 feet 6 inches according to gradient, the depth being exclusive of a small invert designed to deal with the dry season flow.

This work was let out to contract, cement, bricks and reinforcing steel being supplied by this Department. The bridges at Point and Dundas Streets were constructed departmentally owing to various difficulties with the contractor.

Street Drainage.—The surface-water drainage to Dundas Street was completed, approximately 1,400 feet of concrete channels being laid. A short section of the street from Pademba Road was coated with British standard specification road tar No. 2.

Three hundred and forty-nine feet of concrete channels were laid in Point Street, 104 feet in Westmoreland Street and a short length of approximately 85 feet in Pademba Road.

Electric Light and Power.

An electric light and power scheme put into service in April, 1928, is in operation by Government in Freetown. High tension alternating current is generated by Diesel engines and distributed at British standard voltage and periodicity. Charges to consumers are 1s. per unit for lighting, with a favourable decreasing rate of charge to users of domestic appliances, and 4d. per unit for power. In certain cases special tariffs have been approved for other than private consumers, each having a favourable decreasing rate of charge in a manner similar to that for users of domestic appliances. Such special tariffs are based upon the various different average consumptions of current of each consumer.

There is a flat-rate charge for consumers with only three or four lights ranging from 10s. to 19s. per month. The distribution scheme covers a wide area and building sites and power are available for industrial development.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Courts of Justice.

The West African Court of Appeal.—This Court has an appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters, in respect of certain decisions of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and of the Circuit Court of the Protectorate. The Judges of the Court are the Judges

of the Supreme Courts of the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the Gambia Colony, and the Judges of the High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

(Note.—The last mentioned were added during the year.)

The Court sits periodically at Freetown for the hearing of appeals arising in Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Courts of the Colony.—The following Courts have jurisdiction in the Colony :—

(i) *The Supreme Court (Ordinance No. 39 of 1932).*

(a) The Court consists of a Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, and also of the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

(b) In its ordinary jurisdiction the Court has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in England, except the Admiralty jurisdiction.

(c) The Court has also a summary jurisdiction in civil causes similar to that of the County Courts in England.

(d) The Court is also a Court of Appeal from any decision civil or criminal of a Magistrate or District Commissioner.

(ii) *Magistrates' Courts (Cap. 118).*

There are certain Judicial Districts in each of which is established a Magistrate's Court for the summary trial of criminal causes and with power to commit persons for trial before the Supreme Court. These Courts have also jurisdiction in various quasi-criminal causes, which is conferred upon them by sundry Ordinances. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner or by two Justices of the Peace.

(iii) *Courts of Requests (Cap. 43).*

These are courts for the trial of civil causes in which the amount involved does not exceed a sum fixed by the Ordinance. There is one Court for each Judicial District. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner who in this capacity is styled "Judge of the Court of Requests", or by two Commissioners.

Courts of the Protectorate.—The Courts of Law of the Protectorate are as follows :—

(i) *The Circuit Court (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

(a) This Court is constituted by the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, each of whom, when sitting in this Court, is styled "the Judge of the Circuit Court".

(b) With very few exceptions the Court has the same criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate as the Supreme Court has in the Colony. Divorce and matrimonial causes are, however, specially withdrawn from its jurisdiction.

(c) The Court also hears appeals from decisions of District Commissioners in both criminal and civil causes.

(ii) *Courts of District Commissioners (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

(a) In each district there is a Court constituted by the District Commissioner and known as " the Court of the District Commissioner " or " The District Court ".

A Provisional Commissioner, who is in charge of a group of districts known as a Province, has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in each of those districts. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

An Assistant District Commissioner has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in the district in which he is stationed, if appointed by the District Commissioner to exercise it. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

(b) The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is practically the same as that of the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony. They can commit persons for trial before the Circuit Court, or, in very rare cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony. They also possess a civil jurisdiction in most cases up to £50.

(iii) *Courts of Native Chiefs (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

The Courts are composed of native chiefs and have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising exclusively between natives of the Protectorate, other than persons employed in the Government service. They are subject in all respects to the supervision of the District Commissioner who can amend, vary or set aside any of their decisions or sentences.

(iv) *Combined Courts (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

In certain chiefdoms where there is a considerable number of non-natives settled or residing, the Paramount Chief and a non-native appointed by the District Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Governor, sit as " Joint Judges " to decide petty civil cases arising between non-natives and natives. The orders of this Court may be enforced by the District Commissioner who can review its decision to all cases.

Criminal Cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court, Freetown, in 1934.

<i>Offences.</i>	<i>Cases reported.</i>	<i>Persons arrested.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>	<i>Persons discharged.</i>	<i>Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.</i>
Assault and Battery ...	65	175	98	74	1
Harbour offences ...	61	85	81	4	—
Stowaways ...	9	14	10	4	—
Customs offence ...	57	23	23	—	—
Housebreaking ...	24	13	—	2	11
Burglary... ..	14	1	—	—	1
Larceny	378	477	376	98	3
Larceny from Ship ...	4	3	2	1	—
Public Health offence ...	91	629	548	81	—
Shop breaking	8	2	1	—	1
Larceny from a house ...	50	79	58	21	—
Breach of Immigration Restriction Law ...	—	3	3	—	—
Selling Palm Wine without Licence ...	10	14	13	1	—
Disorderly conduct ...	67	122	88	34	—
Fighting	34	42	35	7	—
Drunk	23	22	20	2	—
Wounding	11	16	3	5	8
TOTALS	906	1,718	1,359	334	25

Juvenile Offenders.

Larceny	21	22	22	—	—
Assault and Battery ...	2	5	3	2	—
Throwing Stones	1	3	3	—	—
Committing Nuisance ...	—	8	8	—	—
TOTALS	24	38	36	2	—

Return of Criminal Cases tried in the Circuit Court during the year 1934.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of persons prosecuted.</i>	<i>Number of persons imprisoned.</i>	<i>Number of persons fined or otherwise punished.</i>	<i>Number of persons condemned.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged.</i>
Port Loko	19	5	3	1	10
Makeni	7	3	—	1	3
Kambie	3	—	—	—	3
Karene	—	—	—	—	—
Bo	3	3	—	—	—
Kailahun... ..	3	1	1	1	—
Kenema	2	1	—	—	1
Moyamba	5	4	1	—	—
Pujehun	—	—	—	—	—
Bonthe	—	—	—	—	—
Koinadugu	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	43	18	5	3	17

Police.

There has been no change in the strength and organization of the Police Force of the Colony.

Prisons.

There are now ten prisons administered by the Prisons Department, which have been established as follows :—

Colony.—Freetown, convict and local ; Bonthe, local.

Protectorate.—Northern Province, local prisons : Kambia. Port Loko, Kabala, Makeni.

Southern Province, local prisons : Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun, Masanki.

The number of persons committed to the central prison at Freetown during the years 1933 and 1934 was as follows :—

					1933.	1934.
Males	...	...	...	...	862	831
Females	...	...	...	...	11	16
Juvenile offenders	...	...	...	...	21	25

The total daily average number in custody was :—

1933.	1934.
264	259

The number of persons committed to the local prisons of the Colony and Protectorate during the years 1933 and 1934 was :—

					1933.	1934.
Males	...	...	...	...	1,098	1,094
Females	...	...	...	...	1	4

The daily average number in custody was 134, as against 176 in 1933.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths at all prisons was two, compared with seven in 1933.

Industrial.—Short-sentence prisoners were employed in the kitchen garden, and on general labouring, quarrying stone, sanitary work and planting fruit trees on Government land. Long-sentence prisoners were engaged in the usual industries which consist of rice-milling, tailoring, tarpauling and mattress making, bread-making and carpentry.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances enacted during 1934 were :—

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 ;

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934 ;

The Undesirable Advertisements Ordinance, 1934 ;

The Protectorate (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 ;

The Protectorate Vagrancy Ordinance, 1934 ;

The Pawnbrokers Ordinance, 1934 ;

The Employers and Employed Ordinance, 1934.

Of these Ordinances, the *Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934*, had for its main purpose the imposition of specific duties on many articles imported into Sierra Leone which had previously been subjected to *ad valorem* duties. The export duty on palm kernels was reduced from £1 10s. per ton to 10s.

The *Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934*, establishes a quota system applicable to the importation of textiles from countries outside the British Empire. The importation of all such textiles is prohibited except under licence and provision is made for the issue and regulation of such licences.

The *Undesirable Advertisements Ordinance, 1934*, is based on the Imperial Venereal Disease Act, 1913, and prohibits public advertisements of any treatment or remedies for venereal disease and other undesirable advertisements, except such as may be made by the authority or with the sanction of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

By the *Protectorate (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934*, provision is made for the election of Chiefs by tribal authorities and power is reserved to the Governor to appoint a Chief in case a tribal authority neglects or refuses to proceed to an election. The previous provisions relating to the deposition of chiefs are altered so as to permit deposition to take place after the holding of one formal enquiry instead of two.

The *Protectorate Vagrancy Ordinance, 1934*, provides for the repatriation of vagrant and unemployed natives. The opening of the mines in different chiefdoms of the Protectorate has attracted natives from all parts of the country, who are not all able or willing to obtain regular work and whose presence in a foreign chiefdom is not conducive to good order.

The *Pawnbrokers Ordinance, 1934*, is based on the Nigerian Ordinance and the Imperial Act of 1872, and regulates the whole business of pawnbroking and in particular prescribes maximum rates of interest. The business of money-lending in the Colony has been regulated by Ordinance since 1924. In fact much of the local money-lending is secured by pawn, but no Ordinance has controlled pawnbroking or limited the rates of interest. The growth of gold-mining has made necessary a closer control of any trade in gold as many articles pawned are of that metal.

The *Employers and Employed Ordinance, 1934*, is designed to regulate the relations between employers and employed and to safeguard the health of the latter. It deals with the formation and interpretation of all contracts of service and enables in certain cases minimum rates of wage to be fixed by the Governor.

The recruitment of native labour for foreign service is regulated and controlled, as are also the employment of women, adolescents and children and apprenticeship contracts. Provision is made for the case of the death, insolvency and change of residence of the employer and for any breaches of contract or other disputes which

may occur between employers and employed. There is an extensive rule making power and rules are enacted in a schedule to the Ordinance. These deal with various matters subsidiary to the relations between employers and employed such as the payment of wages and the deductions which may lawfully be made therefrom, the hours of work, the return of labourers to the place of engagement upon the expiration of the contract of service and the housing and sanitary arrangements to be made for the labourers. Provision is made in the Ordinance for the establishment of Labour Health Areas and the Rules detail the housing, medical and sanitary arrangements required in such areas.

The following are the more important subordinate legislative instruments which came into force during the year :—

The Manufactured Gold (Export Prohibition) Order in Council, 1934, requires that any person who desires to export from Sierra Leone any article manufactured in West Africa and composed wholly or in part of gold must first obtain a permit for that purpose.

The Fruit Export Rules, 1934, which provided for the inspection of fruit intended for export and prohibited the export of fruit which is not of the prescribed standard or which is improperly packed.

The Animals Diseases (Control of Dogs) (No. 2) Rules, 1934, which were occasioned by an outbreak of rabies, prescribed that no dog should be at large other than in private premises except it was safely muzzled and if not so muzzled might be seized and destroyed.

The Native Courts Rules, 1934, which required the monthly return to a District Commissioner of all criminal and civil cases tried in the courts of certain Paramount Chiefs.

The Circuit Court Rules, 1934, which prescribe the practice and procedure to be observed in all civil proceedings in the Circuit Court of the Protectorate. The forms to be used and the scale of costs which is to apply are added in appendices to the Rules.

The Midwives Rules, 1934, which provide for the examination of persons seeking to qualify as midwives and for the investigation of charges of professional misconduct against qualified midwives. The Rules also detail the subject in which an intending midwife should be instructed and further provide the direction and procedure to be observed by midwives in the exercise of their profession.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial year closed on the 31st December, 1934, showing the financial position of the Colony to be as follows :—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January, 1934 ...		105,844
Expenditure, 1934	603,208	
Revenue, 1934	598,839	
	<hr/>	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue		4,369
		<hr/>
Balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1934		101,475

The Revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were :—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1930	...	...	...	742,972	805,725
1931	...	...	...	884,153	884,008
1932	...	...	...	872,469	831,921
1933	...	...	...	655,529	691,686
1934	...	...	...	598,839	603,208

Note.—The figures for 1932 and 1933 respectively include receipts and payments of £175,000 and £73,500 on account of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund to the Sierra Leone Development Company, Limited. The figure of Revenue for 1934 includes the sum of £29,928 transferred from the Reserve Fund.

The funded debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1934, was £1,718,259 against which the accumulated sinking funds, for its amortization, amounted to £378,726.

Assets.

The assets of the Colony as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1934, amounted to £262,903 made up as follows :—

						£
Investments	...	...	...	...	...	166,468
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	15,728
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	26,574
Advances	...	...	...	...	...	34,178
Cash	...	...	...	...	...	19,955

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation from which revenue was derived in 1934 were :—

						£
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	313,035
Port, Harbour and Light	...	...	...	...	...	12,865
Licences and Internal Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	21,422
Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	105,982

Customs Tariff Imports.

Preferential duties were introduced in Sierra Leone in May, 1932, and quotas on imports of textiles from foreign countries were imposed as from the 16th June, 1934. There are no treaty obligations. The tariff is mainly specific. All edible provisions and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, not specifically mentioned in the tariff, however, pay an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. (Preferential) and 30 per cent. (General). On all goods, wares and merchandise not included in any item in the tariff an *ad valorem* duty is levied of 20 per cent. (Preferential) and 40 per cent. (General).

Some of the more important duties levied on imported goods are : cotton piece-goods—bleached, 1d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 2d.

per sq. yd. (General); coloured and dyed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 3d. per sq. yd. (General); grey $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. (General) and printed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sq. yd. (General). Cotton yarn, 3d. per lb. (Preferential) and 6d. per lb. (General); fish, canned or otherwise preserved, 6s. 3d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); fish—dried, salted, smoked or pickled, not in tins, jars or bottles, 2s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 5s. per 100 lb. (General); flour, 1s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 2s. per 100 lb. (General); lard 8s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 16s. 8d. per 100 lb. (General); matches, 1s. 6d. per gross of boxes (Preferential) and 3s. per gross of boxes (General); meat, canned or bottled, 10s. 5d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 0s. 10d. per 100 lb. (General); milk, condensed or otherwise preserved, 4s. per 36 lb. (Preferential) and 8s. per 36 lb. (General); kerosene, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per imperial gallon (General); motor spirit, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 11d. per imperial gallon (General); edible oil, 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 1s. per imperial gallon (General); onions and potatoes, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. (Preferential) and $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. (General); table salt, 1s. 8d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 3s. 4d. per 100 lb. (General); coarse salt, 1s. 9d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per cwt. (General); artificial silk piece-goods, 2d. per sq. yd. (Preferential) and 6d. per sq. yd. (General); silk piece goods, 1s. 6d. per lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 6d. per lb. (General); toilet soap, 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and £1 5s. per 100 lb. (General); soap, other kinds, 7s. 6d. per cwt. (Preferential) and 15s. per cwt. (General).

On spirits (50 per cent. volume of alcohol) duty is levied at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and £1 16s. per imperial gallon (General), and on wines (still), 3s. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 6s. per imperial gallon (General). Beer and ale, stout and porter pay at 1s. 6d. per imperial gallon (Preferential) and 3s. per imperial gallon (General).

Unmanufactured tobacco is subject to a duty of 1s. 2d. per lb. (Preferential) and 1s. 6d. per lb. (General); manufactured tobacco pays from 4s. per lb. (Preferential) to 6s. per lb. (General) and cigarettes from 1s. 6d. per 100 (Preferential) to 2s. 6d. per 100 (General). The duty leviable on lumber is 15s. per 1,000 superficial feet (Preferential) and £1 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet (General).

Export Duties.

The following exports are subject to duty :—palm kernels, 10s. a ton; kola nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb.

Royalties.

The following royalties are levied on minerals exported from the Colony : on chromite, 1s. 3d. per ton; on ilmenite, 1s. per ton; on

platinum, 5 per cent. on the value ; on crude gold, 9 per cent. on the ascertained value of the combined gold and silver content of the crude metal as shown by the refiner's certificate.

Drawbacks.

The usual provision is made for payment of drawback, 95 per cent. of duties paid on imported goods being allowed.

Wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, arms and ammunition and gunpowder are excluded from this benefit.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Under a Stamp Duty Ordinance, stamp duties are levied on cheques, bills of exchange, deeds, legal documents, probates, etc. The aggregate collections in 1934 amounted to £682.

There are no Excise duties, but revenue is derived from Licences, as follows :—

Auctioneers, hawkers, spirits, store, wine and beer, petroleum, motor vehicles, dog and game licences, etc.

Pawnbroker, bicycle, showkeepers and hotel licences, etc. are levied by the Freetown City Council.

House Tax.

A house tax of five shillings per house is levied throughout the Protectorate and yields approximately £80,000 annually. The District Commissioners control the collections in the various chiefdoms, but the native chiefs are responsible and receive a remuneration of 5 per cent. on such collections. The assessment is made biennially or triennially by Assistant District Commissioners as occasion arises, aided by the Paramount Chiefs. House Tax in Freetown and Sherbro Judicial District is assessed on the value of the property and varies in different years. House Tax in the remainder of Colony villages is at a fixed rate of five shillings per house.

Poll Tax.

Under the Non-native Poll Tax Ordinance every non-native is required to pay an annual tax of £2.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Survey.—No funds were voted either for revision or further reproduction of the sheets of the 1/62,500 survey of the Protectorate which was commenced in 1925 and completed in 1930, and of which only 41 per cent. have been published. The mining areas are, however, nearly covered by the published sheets. Numerous sunprint copies were supplied to mining companies of the unpublished sheets.

Cadastral Branch.—Forty mining surveys were executed during the year and realized £998 in revenue. One hundred and forty-six mining applications were received, the plans examined and reports rendered. The sheets of the town survey of Bo comprising seven sheets on 1/1,250 scale together with several village surveys were traced and issued in sunprint form. The drawing office made 196 plans and 360 sunprints.

Lands Branch.—All the usual business in connexion with grants, acquisitions, valuations, leases, preparation of tenancy agreements, collection of rents, beaconing of Crown Lands, etc., has been carried out successfully.

General.—The value of maps supplied to Government Departments during the year amounted to £64. Sales to the public realized £64. The sum derived from sale and hire of Government stores amounted to £30.

Geological Survey.—Owing to shortage of European staff no geological field work could be undertaken during 1934.

APPENDIX

List of certain Publications obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1. and from the Government Printer, George Street, Freetown.

George Street, Freetown.										Revised Rates for Gazettes and Legislation.			£	s.	d.
Royal Gazette, inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription, inland										1	5	0			
Royal Gazette, inclusive of all Supplements; Annual Subscription, Overseas										1	10	0			
										For current or previous year.		For any prior year.			
										s. d.		s. d.			
Royal Gazette, single copies, inclusive of "Special Supplements" only... ..										6		1	0		
Trade Supplement (postage 1d. extra)										3			6		
Legislative Supplements, or separate copies of Ordinances, Rules, &c., not exceeding—															
8 pages										4			8		
9-16 „										6		1	0		
17-32 „										9		1	6		
33-48 „										1	3	2	6		
49-64 „										1	6	3	0		
65-96 „										2	0	4	0		
Exceeding 96 pages										2	6	5	0		

Including postage.

The foregoing rates will apply to all Supplements or Legislation already in stock regardless of any price printed thereon.

	Price.			Postage	
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Blue Book, 1925, 1926, 1927, each	12	6		1	4
Blue Book, 1929, 1930 and 1933, each	12	6		1	4
Customs Trade Report, 1934	5	0			
Governor's Address on the Estimates, 1934-35			6		
Legislative Council Debates—No. 1 of any year	1	6			
Legislative Council Debates—Subsequent numbers, each			6		
The Handbook of Sierra Leone	10	6			
Sierra Leone Studies (abridged edition of Nos. 1, 2, 3)	1	0			
Sierra Leone Studies, No. 6			6		
Sierra Leone Studies, Nos. 7-18, each	1	0			
Handbook of the Temne Language	5	0			
Handbook of the Sherbro Language	10	6			
Handbook on the Tse-tse Fly (Austen)	5	0			
Bibliography of Sierra Leone, by Sir H. C. Luke, Kt.	8	6			
Beri-beri and the Freetown Prison	10	6			
The Birds of Tropical West Africa, Vol. 1, by D. A. Bannerman... ..	1	2	6	1	4
Report on Potential Rice Lands, by R. R. Glanville	2	6			
Census Report, 1931	5	0			
Mineral Ordinance Revised, 1935	7	6			
Protectorate Road Chart (Motor Distance)	1	0			
Tide Table, 1935			4		
Sierra Leone Country Cloths, by Dr. M. C. F. Easmon	1	0			
Introduction to Geography of Sierra Leone	1	4			
History of Royal West African Frontier Force, by Lieut. R. P. M. Davis	7	6			
A Limba-English and English-Limba Dictionary, by Mary Lane Clarke	5	0			
Crook's History of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Western Africa... ..	1	6			
Specimen of Languages, by N. W. Thomas	4	0			

SIERRA LEONE SURVEY



NOTE.—The Headquarters of the Northern Province have now been transferred from Magburaka to Freetown.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street ;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS,
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

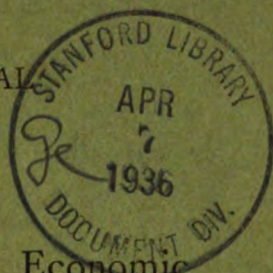
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1745



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Dependency of Jamaica)

1934

*(For Report for 1933 see No. 1702 (Price 1s. 3d.). No Report
was issued in respect of the year 1932.)*

Crown Copyright Reserved.



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

- AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.**
[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).
- CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.**
[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)
- Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
- COLONIAL REGULATIONS.**
Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.
Part I—Public Officers. [Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).
Part II—Public Business. [Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).
- COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.**
1st Edition, January, 1933. [Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934. [Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).
- COLONIAL SERVICE.**
Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).
- COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**
Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).
- EMPIRE SURVEY.**
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931. [Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).
- IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.**
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements. [Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
- ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.**
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- NEWFOUNDLAND.**
Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps. [Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).
[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).
- Papers relating to the Report.
- CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.**
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).
- Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.
Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (1s. 10s. 9d.).
Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).
- KENYA LAND COMMISSION.**
Report, September, 1933. [Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]
Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).
Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).
Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government. [Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).
- ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.**
Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters. [Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).
Evidence and Memoranda.

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2; York Street;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: 80, Chichester Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

[Continued on page 2 of cover]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1745

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Dependency of Jamaica)

1934

*(For Report for 1933 see No. 1702 (Price 1s. 3d.). No Report
was issued in respect of the year 1932.)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, 1934

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	7
IV. HEALTH	9
V. HOUSING	12
VI. PRODUCTION	14
VII. COMMERCE	15
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	19
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	20
X. COMMUNICATIONS	22
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	24
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	25
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	25
XIV. LEGISLATION	26
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	27
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	29
APPENDIX-BIBLIOGRAPHY	31
SKETCH MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Dependency of the Cayman Islands consists of three small islands situate between longitude W. 79° 44' and 81° 27' in latitude N. 19° 15' and 19° 45'. The westernmost is the island of Grand Cayman, which is approximately 20 miles from east to west and has a maximum breadth north to south of some 8 miles. The other two islands, known respectively as Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, lie about 60 miles to the north-east of Grand Cayman. Little Cayman, the smallest of the group, is about 10 miles long by 2 miles wide at its maximum and Cayman Brac is a little larger.

No survey of the land area has yet been made but the total of the group is estimated by various authorities at from 140 square miles to as little as 92.

The islands are low-lying and Grand Cayman is in many parts little more than mangrove swamp. The maximum height is 130 feet above sea level at the easternmost end of Cayman Brac.

culminating point to a high plateau that rises gradually from the west. This plateau has precipitous flanks both on the north and south sides, these cliffs being separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of beach and coral formation.

Geologically the islands consist of decayed coral limestone with deposits of phosphate and a loamy soil. They are covered with dense bush containing, in addition to mangroves, much logwood, mahogany, thatch-palm (*Thrinax argentea*) and other trees of no particular economic worth.

Pasture land of considerable value for raising cattle is found on each of the islands, but agricultural land is not so abundant owing to the too frequent outcrop of decaying coral limestone and to the presence of swamps.

Climate.

The climate of the Cayman Islands is for the most part of the year excellent. The temperature from November until the middle of April varies from 79° to 82°, and the winds are usually gentle to fresh from the N.E. to N.W.

The summer months are hot, and, as a rule, rainfall is comparatively heavy. The hurricane season lasts from August to November, as elsewhere in the West Indies. The following is a list of the principal hurricanes during the past two centuries.

September, 1735	October 10th, 1846
August, 1751	October 10th, 1876
October, 1812	August 11th, 1903
June, 1836	August, 1915
August, 1836	September, 1917
September 24th, 1838	November 7th-9th, 1932
October 28th, 1838	July 1st, 1933

The rainfall for the year was 50.71 inches as compared with 62.80 inches in 1933.

The average monthly rainfall during the past ten years has been as follows:—

January	2.55 inches.	July	7.02 inches.
February ... ..	.74 "	August	6.14 "
March ... ..	.83 "	September	8.28 "
April	1.29 "	October	10.50 "
May	6.26 "	November	4.58 "
June	9.63 "	December	2.55 "

From the above, the great irregularity of the rainfall will be observed; and it is to be noted that this rainfall record is only a local one and that the above figures, taken at Georgetown, cannot be regarded as applying to, say, West Bay or for that matter a mile away from the gauge. It is evident that the dry season is between October and May, but owing to the irregularity of the rainfall, no month can be guaranteed as being really dry.

History.

The first account of the islands is the report of the third voyage of Columbus on his return from Porto Bello to Hispaniola in 1503. Therein it is stated that the islands were covered with turtle which swarmed also on the coasts in such multitudes as to look like ridges of rock.

There does not appear, however, to have been founded any settlement, but the islands were frequently visited by vessels of all nations for revictualling purposes, the turtle being dried and salted down.

An account exists of a visit paid in 1643 by the vessels under the Command of Captain William Jackson during his abortive attempt on Jamaica. His description of Grand Cayman reads:—

“ This place is low land and all rockye, and there bee other 2 Islands of ye same name and Quallitie, being by ye Spanyards called Chimanos, from ye multitude of Alligators here found which are Serpents, if not resembling ye Crocodiles of Egypt. Hither doe infinitt numbers of Sea Tortoises yearly resorte to lay their Eggs upon ye Sandy Bay, which at this time (June) swarm so thick. The Island is much frequented by English, Dutch and French ships, that come purposely to salt up ye flesh of these Tortoises.”

In 1655, Jamaica was taken and the Cayman Islands became a regular source of food supply for the soldiers and fleets of England cruising the Caribbean. Eventually, by the Treaty of Madrid in 1670, Jamaica was ceded to the British Crown and with it the Cayman Islands.

In Esquemeling's History of the Buccaneers, one finds how the islands continued to maintain their importance as a source of meat supply and there is the following reference:—

“ It is a thing much deserving consideration how the tortoises can find out these islands. For the greatest part of them come from the Gulf of Honduras, distant thence the whole space of one hundred and fifty leagues. Certain it is, that many times the ships, having lost their latitude through the darkness of the weather, have steered their course only by the noise of the tortoise swimming that way, and have arrived at those isles. When their season of hatching is past, they retire towards the island of Cuba, where are many good places that afford them food. But while they are at the islands of Caymanes, they eat very little or nothing.”

There does not appear to have been any serious settlement of these islands until the early part of the XVIIIth century, although it is apparent that from time to time there were parties of residents chiefly composed of shipwrecked sailors, beach-combers and possibly marooned mariners.

Tradition further has it that during the six years of Sir Thomas Modyford's commission as Governor of Jamaica, 1664-1670, he

visited Little Cayman where his landing place is supposed to have been Muddyfoot's Bay, a possible corruption of his name. However, in 1734 a grant of land is recorded as having been made to the first settlers, followed by further patents in 1741. The families of " Bodden " and " Foster " are in all probability direct descendants from these patentees, some of whom bore those names. There are no traces of any Spanish occupation but from time to time small finds are made of Spanish coins which may indicate some form of settlement by the Spaniards, but are probably evidence confirming the residence in the islands of pirates and buccaneers. During 1934 one such find was made at Cayman Brac of some 270 coins scattered over a small area, dated 168-. The coins were identified as having been minted in Mexico and, except for one gold piece, were all of silver alloy.

The name " Cayman " has been a subject of a certain amount of discussion. It has been thought that it was derived from the Carib word for alligator although, except for the reference above given, there has been little evidence of that reptile frequenting the group to any large extent. It is of interest, however, to record that after the hurricane of 1932 at least three alligators were sighted swimming off-shore at Cayman Brac and another off Little Cayman. The evidence on this is clear but it must also be remembered that in Cayman Brac on the south side iguanas of considerable size are common. Again it has been thought that the final syllables " man " or " manas " or " manes " or " manos " were derived from the Spanish word for " hand ". Supporters of this explanation seem to have stretched their imagination considerably, for they assert that the name " hand island " was given because Grand Cayman resembled a hand, and it is scarcely likely they had the opportunity to make that observation. Others aver that the original name of the islands was " Las Tortugas " owing to the number of turtles seen in the group. So far as can be learned the earliest mention of the islands is on the Wolfenbuttel map of 1527 whereon they were called " Caymanos ". In a manuscript map of the world by Diego Ravero, dated 1529, the islands are known as " Tortugas " and in Alonzo de Santa Cruz's map of 1542 the designation " Grand Cayman " is given.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

During the eighteenth century, public affairs in the Dependency were managed by the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor of Jamaica under the direction of one of them locally elected as " Governor ". The principle of representative government was accepted in 1832, when elected members were received into the administrative body, and the term " *custos rotulorum* " was substituted for that of " Governor ".

In 1863, an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Vict. Chap. 31) recognising the existence of acts and resolutions

passed by this local body and validating such as should be subsequently assented to by the Governor of Jamaica.

Under this authority the Legislature of Jamaica may make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Dependency, and may amend or repeal any of the laws locally passed, but at the same time provision was made for the continuance of the legislative powers of the Justices and Vestry. These powers were more closely defined in the Imperial Act of 1863 referred to above :—

“ Respecting their own constitution and procedure ;

“ Respecting the powers and duties of public officers ;

“ And especially respecting the powers, functions and procedure of Justices of the Peace, and officers acting under authority ;

“ And respecting appeals from the decisions of such Justices to the Supreme Court of Jamaica ;

“ Respecting the establishment, maintenance, discipline, and powers of the police ;

“ Respecting the management, occupation, and disposal of the public property, or common land ;

“ Respecting the abatement of nuisances, the construction of works of public utility, the making of roads, the cleansing of streets and houses, and other matters affecting the health or convenience of the community ;

“ Respecting the custody of offenders and accused persons ;

“ Respecting the imposition and collection of rates and taxes ; and respecting the custody and expenditure thereof.”

In 1893, these powers were further defined by Jamaica Law 37 of 1893 as follows :—

“ It shall be lawful for the Justices and Vestry of the said Islands, as at present constituted, or as such body may hereafter be constituted under any Law duly passed by the Legislature of this Island, or by the said Justices and Vestry, to make Laws for the peace, order and good government, of the said Islands :— Provided that no such Law shall have any force or validity until it shall have received the consent of the Governor of this Island.

“ Provided also that nothing herein shall be held to derogate from the powers, conferred by the hereinbefore recited Imperial Act on the Legislature in this Island, to make Laws for the said Islands ; and it shall at all times be competent to the said Legislature to resume the powers herein given to the said Justices and Vestry, and from time to time to reconstitute the said Justices and Vestry, or to abridge the powers herein conferred on them, as may be deemed expedient.”

Justices of the Peace are commissioned in a General Commission of the Peace by the Governor of Jamaica, the latest Commission

ing dated 21st October, 1934, when twenty-four Justices of the Peace were appointed—nine for Georgetown; four for West Bay; one for Boddentown; one for Northside; one for East End; and eight for the Lesser Islands.

There are twenty-seven Vestrymen who represent the various districts as follows:—Georgetown, five; Prospect, five; Boddentown, five; East End, three; Northside, two; West Bay, three; Lesser Islands, four.

The election of Vestrymen is conducted biennially, and in August of the year under review a general election took place. The procedure at these elections is regulated by an Act of 1832 which has remained, except for minor details, unaltered. This Act which must be one of the shortest in existence that deals with popular representation, reads as follows:—

“ Upon requisition of the Custos, or Senior Magistrate, the Magistrates in the District shall call the people together, and proceed to elect Vestrymen to serve for two years: Five Vestrymen each shall be deemed a sufficient number for Georgetown, Prospect, and Boddentown, four for the Lesser Islands, three each for East End, and West Bay, and two for Northside. Five Magistrates and eight Vestrymen shall be considered a sufficient number to proceed with and transact any business which shall at any time be brought forward respecting the affairs of these islands.

“ For the due notification of a meeting of the Justices and Vestry, the constable shall henceforth be required to show the notice at each Justice's and Vestryman's house prior to putting it up at the usual place.

“ It shall be considered a rule that whenever there be sufficient members present, all written excuses from absent members, shall be admitted through courtesy; but should there be an insufficient number present, then every member, not absolutely hindered, shall pay a fine of 20s. to be levied in default by warrant from the succeeding Grand Court.”

The power of the Custos is now vested in the office of Commissioner, who is at the same time Judge of the Grand Court. The duties of the Commissioner are regulated by Law 34 of 1898 (section 2).

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Dependency is an increasing one. In 1774, the whole population amounted to 176 souls. By 1802, when a Census was taken by a Special Commissioner sent by the then Governor of Jamaica, the figures showed 309 whites, 73 coloured, six free blacks and 545 slaves, a total of 933.

No further figures are obtainable until the first census proper in 1891.

A comparative table showing the population and sex distribution is as follows :—

	1891.		1911.		1921.		1934.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GRAND CAYMAN.								
Georgetown ...	473	569	627	819	447	623	539	752
West Bay ...	308	419	402	563	464	675	549	895
Prospect ...	173	307	122	224	148	249	143	283
Boddentown ...	306	411	251	374	220	342	263	382
East End ...	219	329	210	313	179	310	181	296
Northside ...	115	96	101	122	138	150	147	190
CAYMAN BRAC.								
West End ...	270	258	653	647	578	635	104	122
Stake Bay ...							83	59
Creek ...							172	248
Spot Bay ...							230	263
LITTLE CAYMAN	40	29	61	75	42	53	33	59
SHIPPING ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Totals ...	1,904	2,418	2,427	3,137	2,216	3,037	2,472	3,537
	4,322		5,564		5,253		6,009	

The excess of females over males revealed in this table is an outstanding feature of the Dependency.

The proportion although accurate on the days of census-taking must, however, be discounted owing to the number of men absent as mentioned above, fishing and sea-faring, to which should be added a considerable number of young men who are working outside the Dependency, chiefly in the United States and Central America.

The racial classification is difficult to determine. The terms "white", "black" and "coloured" are taken in the literal sense and have very little relationship to racial distinction.

In the August census these figures were as follows :—

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	East Indian	Carib.	Total.
Grand Cayman ...	1,809	805	1,974	2	2	4,592
Cayman Brac ...	492	35	790	—	—	1,317
Little Cayman ...	62	—	10	—	—	72
Shipping ...	5	—	23	—	—	28
Totals ...	2,368	840	2,797	2	2	6,009

Statistics of immigration and emigration are as follows, according to the returns of outward and inward passengers :—

Year.	Outward.	Inward.
1930 ...	526	291
1931 ...	557	641
1932 ...	(not available)	
1933 ...	352	442
1934 ...	375	420

The accuracy of these figures leaves much to be desired since a considerable number of men leave the islands, not as passengers, but as ships' ratings.

The statistics of births and deaths are as follows :—

Year.	No. of births.	Birth-rate per thousand.	Infantile mortality.	No. of deaths.	Death-rate per thousand.
1930 ...	185	35	34	48	9
1931 ...	178	33	67	67	12
1932 ...	(not available)				
1933 ...	162	30	154	156	29
1934 ...	172	28	52	55	9

During the year under review there were 48 marriages which compares with preceding tables as follows :—

Year.	No. of marriages.	Rate per thousand.
1930 ...	40	8
1931 ...	40	7
1932 ...	37	7
1933 ...	32	6
1934 ...	48	8

The population of the islands is preponderantly British; the next numbers being nationals of the United States of America whose number, 53, includes a large proportion of Cayman Islanders who have naturalised themselves as American citizens. There were 26 Greek subjects in the islands, reference to whom will be made later.

IV.—HEALTH.

During 1934, health returned to the normal and the death rate per thousand dropped once more to nine. No hurricanes were experienced during 1934 with the result that the gastro-intestinal disorders noted in last year's Report as due to the after effects of the 1932 storm were no more than usual.

Deaths totalled 55, of which 24 were of persons over 70 years of age.

There were 172 births, a rate of 28 per thousand. Of these nine died, giving an infantile mortality rate of 52 per mille.

During the year under review there were no epidemics or outbreaks of any serious description.

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases reported and treated was 15, 14 in Grand Cayman and one in Cayman Brac, which compares with 40 in 1933.

Malaria.—No increase in the incidence of this disease was reported at Grand Cayman; the dispenser at Cayman Brac however reported several cases in the eastern portion of Cayman Brac which were of a simple intermittent type. The Government Medical Officer in his Annual Report draws attention to the great risk run by the islanders in their failure to take elementary precautions to prevent the spread of this disease should it occur with any virulence.

Bronchial disorders.—The Government Medical Officer writes :—
“ An accurate determination of the incidence of these disorders is a matter of dead reckoning, as there may be hundreds suffering from bronchitis who may never receive or even require treatment. Situated as these islands are geographically, with nothing climatical

to excite changes in the bronchial membranes, there is a relative preponderance of bronchial affections yearly. This appears to vary inversely with the rule when compared with the etiology of similar disorders occurring in cold climates, for when there should be a decrease in the incidence of common bronchial ailments, there is an increase. In the winter months out here very few cases of bronchitis receive treatment, but in the summer months when the mosquitoes are rendering life miserable and the noxious smoke-pot is in operation, bronchitis is prevalent. It is to be hoped that the changes which allow duty-free importations of anti-mosquito materials will be helpful in the matter."

Tuberculosis.—The incidence of tuberculosis remains the same.

The unusual healthiness of the Dependency is illustrated in the following table which shows how old age is the principal cause of death. In this respect, the year 1931 presented some remarkable figures which have hitherto not been recorded. In that year there were 14 deaths at Boddentown, the youngest of which was at 66 years and the oldest at 100, the average being 81. In the same year, at East End there were four deaths at 84, 86, 84 and 87 respectively.

Year.	Total deaths.	Enteric.	Dysentery.	Tubercu- losis.	Malaria.	Over 70 years old.	
						M.	F.
1930 ...	48	1	—	—	—	8	9
1931 ...	67	1	—	1	1	14	14
1932 ...	(Records incomplete)						
1933 ...	156	14	10	3	—	28	31
1934 ...	55	1	1	1	—	8	16

The fact that so many males are absent between the ages of 18 and 60 might be thought to account for these figures in a small way, but this is not the case and deaths of young and middle-aged men abroad from the Caymans are very rare. At the same time the female population between those years does not migrate, and their deaths between the ages of 18-60 are most unusual.

The state of the healthiness is all the more surprising in view of the prevalence during the summer months of vast swarms of mosquitoes and the almost complete lack of sanitation.

The mosquito problem has never been seriously tackled and presents vast difficulties. The settlements have been allowed to grow up without any attention to town-planning, access to most of the houses being impossible for wheeled traffic. The result is that the great majority of houses are scattered without order and surrounded each by small compounds in which weeds and fruit trees have been allowed to grow at will almost without any care at all. The soil is generally hard coral rock, full of cracks and crevices and where it is soft it is during the summer months, a mass of crab holes. Trees blown down in the storms have been allowed to lie on the ground; bananas, palms, corn and bread-fruit have been cultivated amongst the houses; pigs are indiscriminately kept;

old tins, bottles and sea shells, chiefly of the conch, are thrown away regardlessly. In short, everything seems to have been done to encourage the breeding of mosquitoes.

During the year an attempt was made to clean Georgetown, and the people responded so well that possibly if they persevere the plague of mosquitoes may diminish. It is an undeniable fact that, after the cleaning, the swarms of mosquitoes decreased to a very great extent. It is difficult, as conditions are at present, to do much more than take this first elementary step towards sanitation. There are no incinerators and the settlements could not afford a sanitary gang. Unfortunately the mosquito season coincides with the period when most of the men are away, and thorough cleaning cannot be undertaken, nor in the absence of legislation would it be possible to control the disposal of rubbish. There has been no survey made of the mosquitoes themselves but it is to be noted that probably as much as 90 per cent. are *Aedes Aegypti*.

In certain areas, notably at West Bay, a movement to keep the immediate surroundings of the houses clear and to cultivate small flower gardens has been most successful.

During 1934, apart from the cleaning of the town, a further step against the mosquito plague with its ever-present menace of fevers was taken by the exemption from customs duty of mosquito netting, wire gauze, insecticides and quinine.

The sanitary laws require modernization, dating as they do from 1899. An amending law passed in 1912 for the Georgetown area called for the erection of surface earth closets, and provision was made for its extension to other areas. Advantage has not yet been taken of this provision.

In a few of the more modern houses indoor closets have been constructed and these are controlled by cesspools. But the majority of the people are too poor to afford this improvement. Even Government House has only an outside surface closet.

There is no hospital in the Dependency. Provision for medical attention is provided by the services of a Government Medical Officer, stationed in Grand Cayman, and a dispenser resident in Cayman Brac.

The former enjoys private practice and is entitled to fees regulated by rules drawn up under Law 3 of 1901, which provided for the appointment.

There are no certificated midwives, such services being rendered by volunteers who usually receive a small remuneration.

In the 1933 Report, mention was made of a legacy from the late Miss Helen Lambert for the purposes of assisting towards the foundation of a hospital. The amount received was £383 8s., of which £160 was utilized to transform a building at Georgetown into what might be serviceable as a hospital; £147 8s. 3d. was spent in instruments and other equipment. The balance at the end of the year of £75 19s. 9d. has been placed on deposit in the Jamaica Government Savings Bank. The Dependency has not yet been

able to afford the cost of maintenance and in any case it is doubtful as to whether patients would agree to reside in a hospital away from their homes, for even in cases from outside settlements the sufferers are certain to have relatives at Georgetown with whom they would prefer to stay and where they would feel happier.

During the census, particulars were taken of certain infirmities shown in the accompanying table:—

	<i>Leprosy.</i>		<i>Insane.</i>		<i>Deaf.</i>		<i>Dumb.</i>		<i>Blind.</i>		<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Grand Cayman ...	2	—	2	2	3	3	1	1	5	8	11	8	46
Cayman Brac ...	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	3	—	2	1	2	14
Little Cayman ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	6
Total ...	2	—	3	4	4	4	2	4	8	10	15	10	66

The water supply of the Dependency leaves much to be desired. The people depend almost exclusively on rain which is caught from the iron roofs into cement cisterns or iron tanks. No statistics are available as to the number of these but at the end of the winter a shortage of water is experienced in most places, and the irregularity of the rain fall noted above is liable to cause serious inconvenience. During 1934, West Bay was particularly troubled in this manner and whilst Georgetown had a sufficiency of water West Bay had a very inadequate supply. During these periods of water shortage the poorer people are usually allowed a ration of water from their wealthier friends without cost. But frequently they have recourse to what is locally known as spring water. This spring water is obtained from unprotected wells and holes and after the first few draughts becomes brackish due probably to its being tidal. The incidence of typhoid and similar disorders might possibly be traced to the use of this water which is not protected, but there is no reliable evidence on which to base such a conclusion, nor are there any statistics available as to the true incidence of typhoid or its relationship to rainfall.

The difficulty of creating a public water supply is very great. Artesian wells might possibly find good fresh water, but this is doubtful as the islands seem to be large honey-combed coral banks with the sea infiltrating everywhere. To erect rain collecting cisterns on a large scale might solve the problem, but it would be difficult to select sites at which the public could easily procure the necessary water, and again a single collecting area might conceivably be for a whole season without rainfall. A multiplicity of small cisterns might solve the problem.

V.—HOUSING.

It was possible during 1934 to obtain some statistics relative to housing conditions.

Since 1921, the number of houses in the Dependency has increased from 1,060 to 1,246.

	1911.	1921.	1934.	<i>Average number of persons per house, 1934.</i>
Grand Cayman ...	765	815	961	4.7
Cayman Brac ...	254	226	267	4.8
Little Cayman ...	29	19	18	4.0
Total ...	1,048	1,060	1,246	4.69

During 1934, remarkable work was done at Cayman Brac in restoring the island to the pre-hurricane (November, 1932) condition. Houses of a superior type were erected by the more well-to-do and built further inland from the sea under the "Bluff." The poorer people were unwilling to leave the sea-shore and rebuilt their houses within a few yards of the water, unfortunately thus preserving a form of ribbon development along the coast which will successfully prevent any chance of Cayman Brac becoming attractive to visitors.

This ribbon development is to be met with throughout the Dependency and in course of time the islands would be fringed with small houses. To prevent this a regional planning scheme was passed by the Assembly of Justices and Vestry in an effort to preserve the amenities of the strands and beaches not yet spoilt by the erection of a poor class of wooden house. This Law has not yet been finally approved on account of certain legal difficulties.

It cannot be said that there is general overcrowding except in a few isolated places in Georgetown.

Thatch roofs have almost disappeared save for outbuildings such as kitchens. The roofs were made of the leaves of the palmetto *Thrinax argentea*, and were real objects of art, and it is to be hoped that this craftsmanship will be preserved. Outwardly the appearance is not striking, but from the inside the intricate and regular weaving of the leaves present a view of good and beautiful workmanship. It is worth recording in connexion with the thatching of roofs that this work was performed not for remuneration but as a communal work for which the reward was a fiesta, even the principal artisans receiving no payment.

A few examples remain of a type of house which is claimed to be peculiar to the Cayman Islands. These were often two-storeyed with shingle roofs to which there was no overhang and of which the slope was not very acute. The walls were made of puddled coral and sand, the coral having first been reduced to powder by burning. Sections are set up at a time between hardwood uprights and interlacing of small beams. Windows were cut and having no glass were merely shuttered, either with jalousies or boards.

Practically every house is owned by the family resident therein, only a few being rented. Rental varies, from £1 a month upwards.

Lodging for working-class people is not expensive. Often young unmarried men come from the outlying areas to the larger centres

for casual work. Their board and lodging costs from 6s. a week upwards, but usually arrangements can be made to lodge with relatives.

There are no building societies in the Dependency; but a strong family or communal feeling exists whereby persons of the poorer class desirous of erecting a new house can obtain labour and assistance free of charge.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

For a short period (1884-1890) the islands were exploited for phosphates, deposits being worked commercially in each of the three islands. But the grade of the phosphates was low and the area of the deposits not of any extent. Since the closing down of these works there has been no mineral production and the Dependency relies entirely on the harvest of the sea and of the field.

Agriculture.

Agriculturally the islands are of a very promising character and are capable of producing practically every crop that grows within the tropic zone. The soil consists of marl and this, enriched by vegetable decay as well as the mild phosphatic deposits, should have made the islands of considerable agricultural value. The Cayman Islanders, however, are essentially fisher-folk and seamen, and the result is that the fields are not cultivated to the full extent of their possibilities, nor are they cared for to the amount required. It is the same with the fruit trees which are not cultivated but merely planted. A conspicuous feature of agricultural conditions is the complete indifference of the women-folk who in other parts take their full share of the labour. Even among the negro population the women do not display any real interest in the fields.

The principal field products are:—corn, guinea corn, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, cassava, pumpkins, melons, and plantains. and the principal fruit trees are mango, banana, sapodilla, avocado pear, paw-paw, sweet and sour sops and the various citrus. It is to be noted that although sisal and Spanish sabre grows almost everywhere in the islands, pineapples are conspicuous by their absence. It is possible that this is due to superstition as the people relate that they believe children were fatally poisoned some years ago through eating pineapples imported from Central America.

Most of the agricultural production is by individual workers who, as a rule, own the land they farm. There are, however, quite a few plantation owners who employ labour.

Statistics are not available as to the quantity or value of the crops which are wholly consumed locally. The islands, however, are not self-supporting, but import a certain amount of fresh fruits and vegetables annually.

Live Stock.

At one time the islands maintained a considerable number of pigs, but these have disappeared as herds, only a few single ones being maintained in sties close to the houses. On the other hand cattle thrive especially in the areas covered by guinea grass. Some years ago considerable loss was caused by ticks introduced from Cuba. This was successfully combated by compulsory dipping and to-day the islands seem to be comparatively free from any disease caused by this pest. The number of cattle is estimated at about 1,200, most of which are of good stock, including Frisian, Jersey, Indian-Hungary, and a small polled breed. These cattle are generally owned in very small herds, only a few farmers having as many as a dozen.

The pasture lands on Cayman Brac are, for the Dependency, remarkably fine. They are situated at the top of the scarp where the herds are watered through a system of cisterns and tanks, but some owners, unable to afford this luxury, have to drive their cattle down to water, a dangerous proceeding which frequently causes the death of animals through accidents and falls.

There used to be an export trade of cattle to Cuba, but this seems to have disappeared for the time being. Indeed, cattle are imported from Swan Island, which, although not under the British Flag, is inhabited almost entirely by Caymanians. The price of cattle is on an average £5 to £6 a head for bulls, £6 for bullocks, and £5 to £7 for milch cows. During the year 1934 the number of cattle killed in Georgetown market where statistics alone are available was 109 and the price charged was 6d. per pound, which includes all parts of the beast and makes no distinction as to the choice of joint.

A few goats are kept, and these are generally tethered near the houses. Sheep are entirely unknown to-day, although at one time they were a feature of the island.

Poultry are kept by practically every householder and allowed to run indiscriminately about to find their food with the inevitable result that they tend to become small and scraggy. Only a few turkeys and ducks but no geese are kept. The price of a fowl varies from 9d. upwards, and the cost of eggs is from 1s. per dozen.

An attempt has been made to cultivate bees but so far with no striking result.

Fisheries.

The fishing industry is divided into off-shore and high-seas fishing. Practically every male practises the first and disposes of his surplus fish without difficulty. The value of this industry is impossible to determine. The high-seas fishing consists chiefly of turtling and sharking. There are two types of turtling, one for hawksbill turtle and the other for green turtle. The former is mainly for the shell,

which during the year fluctuated in price from 8s. to 15s. per pound. The latter is for local consumption and for the American and European markets. The figures of this industry are as follows:—

Year.	<i>Green Turtle.</i>		<i>Hawksbill.</i>	
	Quantity. (head)	Value. £	Quantity. (lb.)	Value. £
1930	2,214	4,428	3,000	1,975
1931	2,298	4,552	4,150	2,160
1932	1,004	1,049*	619	306*
1933	966	966	1,990	1,115
1934	1,504	1,504	9,883	5,690

* Grand Cayman only.

The turtle are taken on the banks, shoals, and cays that lie off the Honduran and Nicaraguan coasts. The seasons for their catching are from January to March, and July to September.

The turtling industry is conducted on a basis that can be compared with co-operation as understood in the practice of modern co-operative societies.

During the months of January and July the turtling fleet consisting of about 15 sailing schooners, sets out for the turtling grounds. A schooner usually carries ten men as a crew, including three officers. When the work of catching the turtle begins, they divide into three "gangs", an officer being in charge (or pilot) of each boat. Nets are used for taking the turtle.

The men proceed in the evening to the shoals where the turtle sleep, set their nets and return to the ship. A turtle does not usually sleep in the same place each night so that the setting of the nets requires considerable knowledge of the habits and movements of the turtle. During the night turtles have to rise to the surface to breathe and it is then that they are caught in the nets which are so constructed that breathing is possible and there is very little loss by drowning. Sharks, however, are often a real nuisance at this time and attack the enmeshed turtle.

A usual catch is 25 head, but as many as 40 to 50 may be caught in a single night in this manner.

During one season a schooner may catch from 150 to 200 turtle. In order to keep the turtle alive and healthy, kraals are constructed in the shallow waters of the cays, where they are fed with seaweed, commonly known as turtle grass.

The men are paid no wages, but they receive a share in the proceeds of the sale of the turtle. The price paid in the American markets during 1934, chiefly at Key West, Florida, was from 5 to 7 cents per pound, the weight of a fully developed turtle varying from 100-200 lb. In addition to the actual price for the turtle buyers paid a flat rate of 2 cents per lb. as freight but it is only the larger schooners which make the trip across to the United States.

During the year under review this trade with Key West was reduced considerably. Attention was turned more to the Jamaican

and European market where the price ranged from £2 to £4 per head, but these markets require small quantities only and there is considerable loss in the turtle owing to the length of the voyage to Great Britain.

The initial expenses including cost of nets, gear, buoys, &c., are borne by the owners of the vessels. The crew work voluntarily in making the ship ready for sea and in knitting the nets, the owners supplying food during this time. From the gross proceeds of the sale of a catch the Customs duties at Nicaragua of 50 cents a head are deducted. The balance is divided equally, one half to the crew and the other to the owner. From the crew's portion is again deducted the cost of the stores carried which averages from £15 to £20. The remainder is then divided into equal shares. The officers, however, receive out of the ship's or owners' portion what is known as "extras", that is three-quarters share to the Captain, one-half to the 1st mate and one-quarter to the 2nd mate. So that on the termination of a good trip an ordinary sailor may realize for his labours from £25 to £30, and an officer from £40 to £50. The port expenses of the ship are paid by the owners.

Sharking is a comparatively new industry and is carried on chiefly by the people of West Bay who proceed on somewhat similar lines to the turtlers. The sharks are caught off the same cays but there are not yet sufficient data available or sufficient knowledge of the movements of the fish to record any statistics of value.

To-day there are practically no local industries except that of thatch rope and a certain amount of hat weaving. Formerly a canning industry existed at Georgetown but this has long since disappeared. The thatch rope industry is carried out by the men and women-folk in their own homes and in their own time and at their own inclination. The importance of the industry to the islanders can be gauged from the quantity of rope exported. The accompanying table shows the fluctuations of the thatch rope industry.

Year.	Fathoms in 1,000's.	Value. £	Average cost per 1,000 fathoms. s.
1930	1,610	2,014	25
1931	1,626	1,626	20
1932	1,525	1,534	20
1933	1,412	1,163	18
1934	1,374	1,374	20

Thatch rope is made from the palmetto *Thrinax argentea*. It is not cultivated but is to be found growing everywhere in the islands. The manufacture of the rope is carried on by the poorer classes, principally in the districts of West Bay and East End. It is chiefly the women-folk who turn their hands to this industry for their livelihood.

The rope is shipped almost entirely to Jamaica where a curious trade-custom is still preserved. The vessel taking the rope receives no freight but is credited with 20 per cent. of the value received. This 20 per cent. is shared in various proportions between the owner and the master and crew. At the same time the practice is not only to sell rope to larger merchants in Kingston but also to peddle it around the coast, thereby competing with their principal clients, the distributing agents in Kingston. The survival of this antiquated method of doing business prevents any reasonable chance of that rope obtaining a better market.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Imports in 1934 were valued at £23,145, being £8,605 less than in 1933. The decrease was due rather to lower prices than to reduction in quantity. Exports were valued at £13,315, showing an increase of £4,767, as compared with 1933. Re-exports are included, being valued at £407, as compared with £3,421 in 1933.

Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Jamaica, and the United States of America, and the percentages for the past five years are as follows :—

		<i>Imports.</i>				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ...	...	7·02	10·57	8·01	15·85	14·04
Jamaica ...	...	35·18	27·80	23·07	41·11	36·00
United States ...	...	49·45	47·64	52·28	34·74	29·55
		<i>Exports.</i>				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ...	...	4·86	4·55	2·00	3·78	2·33
Jamaica ...	...	65·13	51·87	45·34	73·33	79·65
United States ...	...	29·50	35·37	40·35	21·53	16·95

Imports from Empire sources for the year 1934 amounted to 52·50 per cent. of the total imports, as compared with 57·66 per cent. in 1933.

The total value of domestic exports amounted to £12,908, a figure surprisingly satisfactory in view of the general world depression. This total has not been surpassed since 1928, and is actually 151 per cent. increase over the previous year. There was a 50 per cent. increase in the shipment of live turtles; tortoise shell increased from 1,900 lb. to 9,900 lb.; shark skins rose in value from £425 to £1,663, being 55 cwt. as against 14 in 1933. However, the prices received did not show much variation.

The following tables show the direction of the import trade and the distribution of the exports during the years 1929 to 1933.

		<i>Imports.</i>				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.
		£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	3,002	4,418	2,816	5,035	3,250
Other British Possessions		15,617	11,858	8,419	13,274	8,687
United States ...	...	21,126	19,896	18,373	11,030	6,841
Other Countries ...	...	2,965	5,590	5,532	2,411	4,367
		42,710	41,762	35,140	31,750	23,145

<i>Exports (Domestic).</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	600	522	200	194	308
Other British Possessions	8,027	5,940	4,724	3,761	10,343
United States	3,646	4,050	4,021	1,104	2,257
Other Countries	51	938	1,018	68	—
	12,324	11,450	9,963	5,127	12,908
<i>Re-Exports.</i>					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Jamaica	65	250	12	1,211	312
Other Countries	—	349	260	386	95
United States	—	—	—	1,824	—
	65	599	272	3,421	407

During 1934, a Chamber of Commerce for the Cayman Islands was formed at Georgetown and most of the leading merchants became members.

A German firm of Bremen sent an emissary to the Dependency in July. The intentions are, once the question of exchange has been settled, to purchase island produce, such as shark skins and turtle, and also to investigate the possibilities of the sponge industry and to explore the possibility of making Grand Cayman the entrepôt of a central Caribbean sponge factory.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There is comparatively little employment for unskilled labour either by Government or other employers. The principal work is that of cleaning roads for which the usual daily rate is 3s. Agricultural labour is employed by some of the larger land owners but is of a temporary nature, permanent labour being practically unknown. Such labour is paid at the rate of 3s. a day. Boys are employed to herd the cattle and receive from 6s. to 8s. a month, together with food. Other casual labour is employed on the water-front and receives 6d. per hour.

There are no regulations as to the number of hours, but in Government employ these are limited to eight.

Skilled labour works as a rule by contract. Shipwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, etc., command a wage from 8s. to 12s. a day.

The staple food is wheaten flour and corn meal, both imported. It is difficult to estimate the value of the wages earned in terms of bread loaves as the people are usually their own bakers and the loaves are of irregular size and weight. There is a bakery at Georgetown, but this only serves the more well-to-do classes.

One of the most interesting features of wage-earning in the Dependency is that in vogue on the turtling vessels referred to in a previous chapter.

The cost of living for officials does not vary much whether the officer lives at Georgetown or elsewhere. In either case the cost is low compared with elsewhere in the West Indies. The majority of Government officials belong to local families and therefore have access without cost to the produce of the orchards and fields. A stranger would probably require at least £60 per annum and a married man about £100.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education throughout the Dependency is free and compulsory. The school age is from 7 to 14 for both sexes and is confined to elementary subjects. There are no secondary or technical schools or institutions for higher education. Control of education is vested in a Board appointed annually. This Board functions under Law 5 of 1920 by which there was placed at its disposal annually a sum of £1,500, details of expenditure being left entirely in the hands of the Board, and surplus balances, if any, remaining at its disposal.

Since 1930 expenditure has been annually as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>			<i>No. of Children on school rolls.</i>
	£			
1930 	1,682	7	7	909
1931 	1,492	19	11	916
1932 	1,429	9	10	887
1933 	1,308	16	4	870
1934 	1,563	17	8	824

The number of children on the roll during the year was 824 whose education was provided in 13 schools, four of which were at Cayman Brac. There is no school at Little Cayman where only two children of school age are to be found. At the same time there are seven private schools with an attendance of 82 pupils. There are 22 teachers, a number that includes pupil teachers. Teachers are appointed by the Board and are generally in possession of some teaching certificate. Public opinion has for some years expressed itself as being dissatisfied with the whole system of education as it is claimed that the results have not yet reached the expectations of 1920, so that the whole matter of education will have to come under review at no distant date. An amending Law was passed during 1934 by the Assembly of Justices and Vestry towards this end. It enlarged the Board of Education so as to include representatives from all districts, thereby making it possible to convene local committees which would be familiar with the conditions peculiar to their area. At the same time owing to the decline of the revenue specifically earmarked for education the amount of the annual grant will no longer remain fixed at £1,500, but will be subject to the requirements of the Board of Education annually submitted to and approved by the Assembly of Justices and Vestry.

The system of awarding scholarships to enable young men to learn the profession of teaching in Jamaica was discontinued during

the year as there was a sufficiency of teachers and there were no prospects of any vacancy occurring within a reasonable period.

The standard of teaching is based on the pupil teachers' examination of Jamaica, of which there are three grades. In 1934, 48 students sat for this examination. Of these eleven passed the first grade, six the second, and one the third; but it is obviously not a high standard.

It is to be observed that education is both free and compulsory. The census revealed, however, that there were 1,102 children of school age of whom only 82 per cent. were on the rolls of both private and public schools.

No provision is made for the maintenance of orphanages or for any sick and aged people. The Justices and Vestry grant a small sum towards the maintenance of paupers, which is distributed on the advice of the local Justices to deserving cases for the provision of small luxuries such as sugar, coffee, flour and tobacco. During the year there were 59 people on this pauper list.

The system has not proved satisfactory, and it has been decided to modify the manner in which this relief is granted. Instead of cash payments there will be distribution of the ordinary requirements such as flour, sugar, coffee, and tobacco. The Assembly included on the free list goods imported for distribution to the poor and the distribution itself is being entrusted to a newly formed Friendly Society composed of ladies in the various districts. It is hoped that this measure will ensure a larger and more regular distribution of necessities, the visiting of the poor, and at the same time provide an outlet for the naturally charitable inclinations of the women.

Throughout 1934, conditions of general poverty obtained everywhere in the Dependency. The aged people who depended on remittances from their sons abroad were left without that aid. Young mothers with families likewise dependent on money from outside were equally stranded. At the same time the fall in value of thatch rope affected directly the poorer classes, who have found themselves more and more involved in a variety of the "truck system" which enforces payment in kind in exchange for produce that is not readily marketable.

The smallness of the community and the close relationship of most people with one another tend naturally to the encouragement of mutual recreation. Concerts are frequently arranged for various charitable purposes and are well patronized. At the same time there is in Georgetown a tennis club, and there are cricket clubs at the capital and at West Bay.

A subscription library has existed at Georgetown and has received an annual grant since 1920 of £40. It has increasingly been less patronized; but at West Bay where a public reading room was started locally in 1934 there has been considerable interest taken by the public and the room itself is generally full

in the evening. This small library is supported entirely by voluntary efforts.

A Boy Scouts Association was formed in November, 1934, with the Commissioner of the Dependency as President. The first troop of scouts was raised at Georgetown and the movement promises to spread.

During the year, there was formed with headquarters at Georgetown a Cayman Islands Yacht and Sailing Club. This Club is the nucleus from which in the future there will evolve two branches, pleasure sailing and commercial sailing. The Club was enthusiastically supported and includes members of both sexes. During the year the Club fostered the idea of holding an annual Regatta which had met with general approbation at a meeting of the public. It was arranged that the first Regatta should be held in January, 1935, under the auspices of the Club which receives the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and most of His Excellency's predecessors.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

In Grand Cayman a motorable road runs from North West point to Boddentown, a distance of about 20 miles. At Georgetown this road bifurcates, one branch continuing inland as far as Red Bay and the other one following the coast line closely to the same point. In the settlements of West Bay and Georgetown there are a few streets that follow no considered plan. There are also sections of road connecting the main artery with the North Sound both at Georgetown and West Bay, which during the year were widened and repaired. Bridle paths connect the other districts one with the other. In Cayman Brac during the year the new road from West End to Creek was improved and is now a good motorable highway. In Little Cayman there are no roads, only paths, as there is no need for any public communication other than connexion between houses of members of the same family.

Communications cannot be said to be good. The roads are narrow and follow no direct line. Indeed in the past the authorities have met considerable opposition in getting permission to construct even the merest track.

The cost of maintenance and construction of these roads is inordinately high. The new road in Cayman Brac begun and almost completed in 1933 was finished at a cost of £1,848 which works out at £168 per mile. Maintenance costs in Grand Cayman have been during the past five years as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Miles open.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Average per mile</i>
		£	£
1930	30	296	10
1931	30	653	22
1932	30	158	5
1933	33	473	14
1934	33	406	13

Owing to the hurricane of November, 1932, most of the roads suffered considerable damage and the repairs to them were paid out of the Hurricane Relief Funds, a course justifiable in providing work to many who had been thrown out of employment.

The first motor-car introduced into these islands was in 1914. The following are the returns of motor vehicles in use during the past four years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of motor-cars.</i>	<i>No. of lorries.</i>	<i>No. of motor-cycles.</i>
1931	56	4	2
1932	51	4	2
1933	43	7	—
1934	41	7	2

Motor-cars pay an annual tax of £4; motor-trucks, £6; motor cycles with side-car, £1 10s.; without side-car, £1.

A considerable amount of intercommunication is by the sea in cat-boats and other small craft. No particulars are available.

A few pack horses, mules, and donkeys still survive and are taxed.

There is no telegraph service, but a small telephone system is operated by Government between Georgetown, Boddentown and West Bay, with its central exchange at Georgetown. Instruments are not provided privately to the public, but the latter has access to those in the public buildings. A small charge is made, viz., 6d. per message and 3d. to 1s. 6d. for delivery, according to distance.

There is no telegraphic communication from Grand Cayman either by cable or wireless with the rest of the world. The need for such facilities is obvious in the modern world and it is hoped that with the assistance of a public subscription started during the year under review the Government may be able to establish in the near future a wireless station.

The postal service has been maintained since the year 1890. There are post offices in every district, with daily deliveries in Georgetown, and a service three times per week elsewhere.

External services are maintained by mail subsidy with Jamaica once in every 17 days in either direction and with Cuba and the United States about nine times a year. Use is made of schooners whenever possible. Communication between Cayman Brac and Grand Cayman depends on the Jamaican service.

The volume of postal business carried in 1934 is estimated as follows :—

<i>Inward.</i>				
<i>Letters and postcards.</i>	<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Books, circulars.</i>	<i>Parcels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
23,000	4,000	9,000	1,845	37,845
<i>Outward.</i>				
<i>Letters and postcards.</i>	<i>Newspapers.</i>	<i>Books, circulars.</i>	<i>Parcels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
22,000	200	—	250	22,450

The contract for a subsidized mail service was renewed in February, 1932, for five years, and is to the amount of £600 of which the Dependency pays half.

A comparative table of revenue and expenditure of the postal department during the past five years is as follows :—

Year.				Expenditure.	Revenue.
				£	£
1930	...	...	...	760	956
1931	...	...	...	798	722
1932	...	...	...	1,182	3,529
1933	...	...	...	791	2,238
1934	...	...	...	741	1,067

The large increase in revenue during 1932-1934 was due to a new series of stamps, issued to commemorate the centenary of the Assembly of Justices and Vestry.

Georgetown is a port of registry for shipping and had on its register at the beginning of the year 51 sailing and 14 motor vessels. of a total tonnage of 5,087 (gross).

During the year five ships of a total tonnage of 185 were added. and three of a total tonnage of 286 removed, and at the end of the year there were 67 ships of a total tonnage of 4,956 on the register.

During the year the arrivals and departures of vessels were as follows :—

Nationality.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Sail and Motor.	Steam.	Total.	Sail and Motor	Steam.	Total.
British ...	172	1	173	184	1	185
Colombian ...	3	—	3	3	—	3
Honduranian	3	—	3	3	—	3
American ...	3	—	3	4	—	4
Total ...	181	1	182	194	1	195

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The currency and weights and measures are the same as those that obtain in Great Britain. Popular practice and the close connexion with the United States of America allows use to be made of the smaller denominations of United States currency, but these are not accepted in Government offices.

The total amount of currency in circulation is estimated to be approximately £3,000, but it is difficult to arrive at any approach to accuracy.

There are no banks in the Dependency, but a Post Office Savings Bank was established in 1908. Interest is paid at the rate of 2½ per cent. and depositors are allowed to deposit up to a maximum of

£400, and not more than £200 in any one year. Statistics of the Bank are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of deposit at beginning of year.			Amount of deposit during the year.			Amount of withdrawal during the year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1930	60	1,740	2	7	1,183	3	10	874	9	11
1931	67	2,092	10	9	1,124	1	3	1,485	14	11
1932	64	1,772	9	8	1,238	17	6	1,003	12	9
1933	68	2,055	7	2	1,226	15	5	1,344	1	10
1934	78	1,993	8	7	922	3	11	922	5	9

During the year a branch of the Bank was opened at Cayman Brac where, at the end of the year, there were 38 depositors who had deposited £64 10s. and withdrawn £17 6s.

Against the total deposit of £2,042 4s. 8d., the balance due to depositors at the end of the year, the Savings Bank had invested, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in recognized funds, £1,828 2s. 3d.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

In Grand Cayman, no fresh work was undertaken by the Department whose activities were confined to maintenance and ordinary repairs. But the grounds of Government House, some five acres in extent, were for the first time thoroughly cleaned and cleared, the bush being completely cut away. A flower garden was started and Bahamas grass planted over about one-third of the area. At the end of the year Government House was being repainted and to a certain extent repaired, but the ground floor is so full of white ants and dry rot that it is doubtful whether the building is worth preserving.

In Cayman Brac a good office was built to replace the one destroyed in the storm. It was erected at Stake Bay, and consists of a Post Office, Custom House and Collector's Office, and has accommodation on an upper storey for the Commissioner when visiting the island. Rain is collected from the roof in a tank which will provide an additional source for water in the time of need.

The Department consists of a Foreman of Works in Grand Cayman and in Cayman Brac. The only labour is casual, which is remunerated at the rate of 3s. *per diem*.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Law in force in the Dependency is the common law of England as it existed at the time of the enactment of the Imperial Act of the Government of the Cayman Islands dated 22nd June, 1863. Since then various acts have been passed under the Constitution referred to in Chapter II both in Jamaica and in the Dependency.

The principal court is the Grand Court constituted by the Jamaica Legislature, Chap. 18 of 1894. This Court is a part of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and is presided over by a Judge, who is also the Commissioner. It sits twice a year, in June and December. There are Petty Courts, over which the Justices preside in the various districts whenever occasion arises.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences before the Courts of the Dependency during the year:—

Persons charged by police or otherwise	...	...	72	
			—	72
Convicted summarily	...	...	63	
Acquitted summarily	...	...	7	
Committed to Grand Court	...	...	2	
			—	72
Convicted by Grand Court	...	...	2	

Justices of the Peace are appointed in a General Commission of the Peace and give their services voluntarily.

The Police Force consists of one Inspector and six constables stationed in the various districts. In each district there is a lock-up, and at Georgetown a general prison for offenders to serve sentences. It has been the practice to send to Jamaica, convicts sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment. The prison in Georgetown is an old building and provides accommodation in three cells. There is no special provision for juvenile offenders, but Magistrates have always exercised their discretionary powers in their case. In a similar way time is usually allowed for the payment of fines and use is made of the probation system.

The health of prisoners was uniformly good throughout the year.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important legislation enacted during the year.

Law 3: "*The Regulation of Immigration Law, 1934*" to enable the Government to restrict and control immigration.

Law 4: "*The Importation of Animals Law, 1934*" to enable the Government to restrict and control the importation of animals.

Law 6: "*The Tariff Law, 1934*". This Law embodies the previous Tariff Laws and incorporates the principle of Imperial preference by increasing duties on certain foreign goods and enlarging the free list.

Law 7: "*The Electric Lighting Law, 1934*", controls and regulates the public supply of electricity.

Law 8: "*The Boy Scouts Association Law, 1934*", protects the privileges of the Boy Scout Movement.

Law 9: "*The Education (Amendment) Law, 1934*", enlarges the Board of Education and restores to the Justices and Vestry the control over the finances of Education.

Law 10: " *The Spirit Licence (Amendment) Law, 1934* ", permits occasional and hotel licences.

Law 11: " *The Regional Planning Law, 1934* ", prevents ribbon development along the coasts and preserves the amenities of the country side. This Law has not yet been approved and is not in force.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure in tabulated form is as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1930	6,466	4	9	6,228	4	7
1931	6,209	19	11	7,290	1	5
1932	8,141	1	4	6,547	14	9
1933	7,298	11	3	6,538	13	2
1934	5,695	9	5	6,994	18	5
Average	6,762	5	4	6,719	18	5

There is no public debt, but provision has been made for a loan of £3,660 at 3½ per cent. from the Jamaica Government in connexion with financing the repairs to roads and buildings damaged in the hurricane of 1932. In November, 1933, the Jamaica Legislature had agreed to waive interest for five years. The loan was accepted in 1934 and by the 1935 Estimates (Appropriation Law 5 of 1934) provision was made for a sinking fund.

The Dependency has no assets, the only investments being those of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Taxation.

Customs Tariff.—The general ad valorem duty is 12½ per cent., and there is a preferential rate to certain goods imported from the British Empire, as follows:—

Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Aerated Waters, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Ale and Beer, and other malt liquors, Cider and Perry, per gal.	1s. 6d.	3s.
Bay Rum and Bay water, per gal.	6s.	12s.
Butter and Margarine, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Carriages and Bicycles, "	12½ "	20 "
Cement, "	12½ "	20 "
Hardware "	7½ "	12½ "
Perfumery, "	12½ "	20 "
Roofing Iron, "	12½ "	20 "
Spirits, namely Alcohol, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky and other potable spirits, per gal.	9s.	18s.
Spirits, Methyated, and other non-potable spirits, per gal.	4d.	6d.
Tea, <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Tobacco, leaf and plug, per lb.	3d.	4d.
Tobacco, cigarettes, per thousand	4s.	5s.
Tobacco, cigars, <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Wines and Cordials, per gal.	3s.	8s.

There is also a Free list consisting chiefly of goods for Government, printed matter, manures, fertilisers, insecticides.

Taxes, personal and on property are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
On each animal-drawn vehicle used on a public road ...	0	6	0
On each dog	0	1	0
On each head of neat cattle, horse-kind, mules and asses, regardless of age	0	1	0
On each vessel owned wholly or in part by persons resident in the Dependency for each and every ton as registered	0	0	2
On each bicycle	0	6	0
On each boat or canoe in use not belonging to or on board a registered vessel	0	1	0
On each motor-cycle	1	0	0
On each motor-cycle with sidecar	1	10	0
On each motor-car	4	0	0
On each truck	6	0	0
On each firearm, 2s., revolvers, 10s.			
Personal tax	0	8	0

Liquor licences, fines of court, and drivers' licences comprise other heads of internal revenue.

Warehouse rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond.

Small fees, including cemetery fees, fees of court and fees of markets and pounds are collectable under the head "Payments for Specific Services".

The following table shows the yield each year during the last five years.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, Import duties ...	4,472	4,288	3,704	4,348	3,206
Taxes, personal, etc. ...	735	585	515	342	455
Liquor licences ...	28	28	28	28	29
Fines of courts ...	28	24	18	15	18
Car Drivers' licences ...	27	28	28	23	25
Warehouse rents ...	232	222	201	219	154
Payments for specific services	39	45	31	35	23

During the year under review the 1932 Hurricane Relief Funds were wound up, and a statement of the expenditure and receipts is as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Gleaner Fund, Jamaica	2,017	3 4	Stores and material ...	1,906	4 8
Gift from Imperial Government.	1,000	0 0	Medical Supplies ...	164	5 4
Gift from Jamaican Government.	1,000	0 0	Aeroplane services ...		4 19 0
Loan from Jamaican Government.	3,660	0 0	Relief and relief works	5,858	5 9
Other receipts ...	280	0 3	Wireless Fund ...	23	8 10
	<u>£7,957</u>	<u>3 7</u>			
				<u>£7,957</u>	<u>3 7</u>

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. A. W. Cardinall was appointed Commissioner in January and arrived in the Dependency on 14th February, when he assumed duty.

On 16th May the Motor Vessel *Lady Slater* was launched. She is the largest vessel of this type yet built in Grand Cayman. She measures 273 tons gross and 145 tons net. It is particularly noteworthy that she was the first vessel in the islands to have been launched from a slip-way, all previous vessels having been rolled on their sides to the sea.

On 3rd August, the Cuban Government Naval Training Ship *Patria* visited Grand Cayman with Dr. José Carlos Millas, Director of the Cuban National Observatory, and Senor Oscar Contreras, Chief of the engineering staff attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, who came on a mission in connection with the question of establishing a meteorological wireless station at Georgetown. The result of their visit was not known at the end of the year.

A slight earthquake shock was felt in Cayman Brac during May.

An incident of a most unusual character is to be recorded as having occurred during the year under review. On 7th November, 1933, a party of men, women and children were sighted near the east end of Little Cayman on a part of the island completely cut off from all means of communication with the inhabitants, except by water. The majority of these people were children, and it was at first believed that they had been shipwrecked, but later discovered that they were Greek subjects who alleged that they had been marooned by a vessel from Belize. The unfortunate people were in a terrible state. They were without water or food and practically without clothes. The inhabitants of Little Cayman, as soon as the news was brought to them, sent out canoes and fetched the people into the settlement at South Town where they clothed and fed them until the arrival of the Motor Ship *Cimboco* on her regular run from Kingston to Grand Cayman, when they were removed to Georgetown. Here they were looked after by the Government aided by public charity while their story was being investigated.

It transpired that the people were of Greek nationality born at Corfu, but were possibly of gipsy extraction. They had wandered across Europe to South America and eventually landed in San Domingo whence they appear to have reached British Honduras. Here they were not welcome and they were ordered to be deported. Arrangements were made for them to proceed to Cuba, via Grand Cayman, but they were abandoned and set ashore on Little Cayman.

In March, after arrangements had been completed with visas and other permits, these people were shipped to Haiti, but the local

authorities returned them to Grand Cayman. Eventually September arrangements were successfully made to send them South America where they had relatives and where they were received by the authorities.

The cost of the incident to the Dependency amounted £269 9s. 3d. of which the Greek Government refunded £218 9s. 3d., the total amount of a claim submitted in March, at which date the Greeks had established communication with friends and relatives who remitted from time to time small sums sufficient to ensure their maintenance.

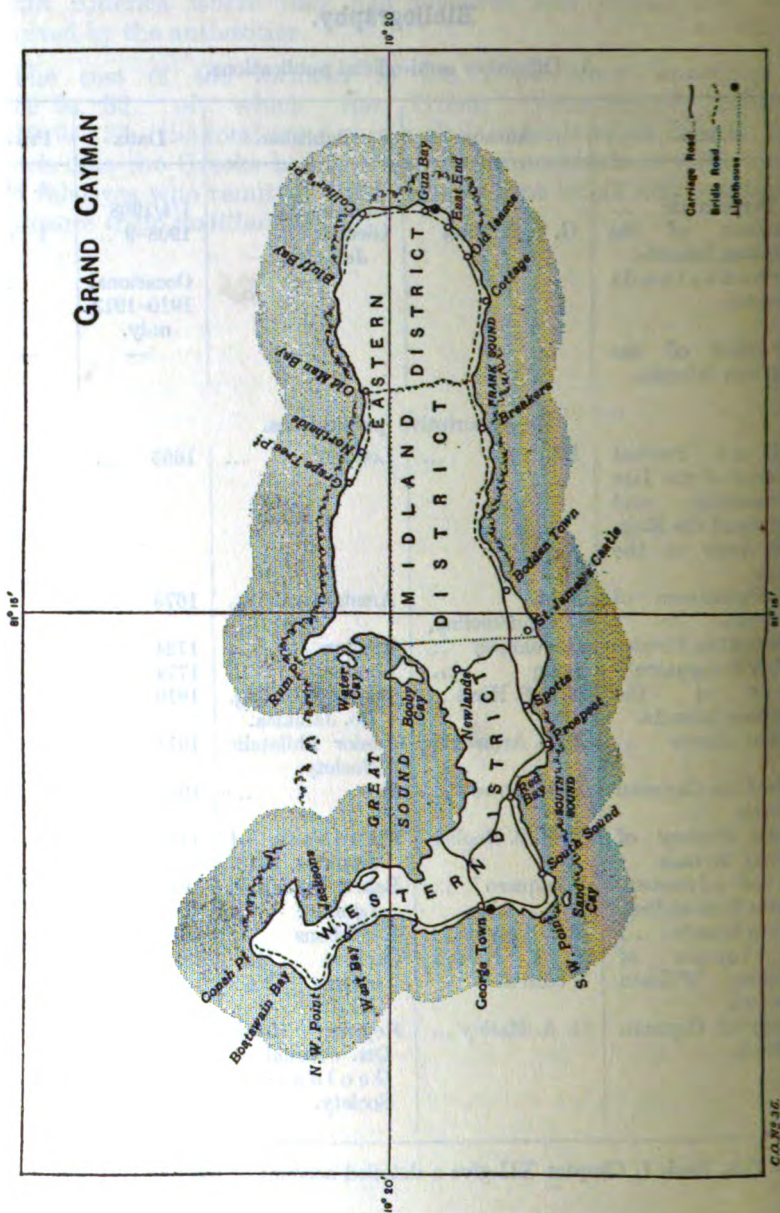
APPENDIX.**Bibliography.****A. Official or semi-official publications.**

Name.	Author.	Publisher.	Date.	Price.
the Caymanian ... andbook of the Cayman Islands. Cayman Islands Gazette.	— G. S. S. Hirst —	In Jamaica ... Gleaner Co., Jamaica. —	1/4/1908 1908-9 ... Occasional 1910-1913 only. —	s. d. 2 1 6 2 —
the Book of the Cayman Islands.	—	—	—	—

B.—Descriptive publications.

rief and Perfect Journal of the late proceedings and success of the Eng- lish Army in the W.I.	I.S. ...	London ...	1665 ...	
the Buccaneers of America.	John Esquemeling.	Amsterdam ...	1678 ...	
istory of the Pirates	C. Johnson ...	London ...	1724 ...	
istory of Jamaica*	Long ...	London ...	1774 ...	
istory of the Cayman Islands.	G. S. S. Hirst ...	Benjamin Mfg. Co. Jamaica.	1910 ...	6 0
ayman Islands ...	B. D. Armstrong	Junior Philatelic Society.	1911 ...	2 0
irds of the Cayman Islands.	P. R. Lowe ...	Ibis ...	1911 ...	8 0
atural History of Grand Cayman	T. M. S. English	Handbook of Jamaica, 1912.	1912 ...	—
ife and Adventure in the West Indies.	"Vaquero" ...	Bale & Danielson, London.	1914 ...	7 6
ayman Islands ...	F. J. Melville ...	S. Gibbons ...	1914 ...	6
the Voyages of Captain William Jackson.	V. T. Harlow edited.	Camden Mis- cellany Vol. XIII.	1923 ...	—
geology of Cayman Islands.	G. A. Matley ...	Reprint from Qtr. Journal of Geological Society.	1926 ...	—

* 3 Vols. Book 1, Chapter XII give a detailed account of the Cayman Islands.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station. Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago). [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENCGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

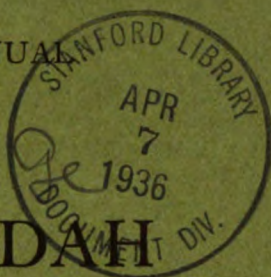
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5,342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1746



STATE OF KEDAH

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1353 A.H.

(16th April, 1934 — 4th April, 1935)

(For Reports for the years 1351 A.H. (7th May, 1932—
25th April, 1933) and 1352 A.H. (26th April, 1933—
15th April, 1934) see Nos. 1656 and 1697 respectively
(Price 4s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(Printed in Kedah)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 2s. 6d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1746

STATE OF KEDAH
(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1353 A.H.
(16th April, 1934 — 4th April, 1935)

*(For Reports for the years 1351 A.H. (7th May, 1932—
25th April, 1933) and 1352 A.H. (26th April, 1933—
15th April, 1934) see Nos. 1656 and 1697 respectively
(Price 4s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
(Printed in Kedah)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936
Price 2s. 6d. Net

STATE OF KEDAH.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY	1
CLIMATE	2
HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION	6
IV.—HEALTH	8
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	11
HEALTH ON ESTATES	13
VISITS TO SCHOOLS	14
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	14
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES	15
LEPROSY	16
CONCLUDING REMARKS	16
V.—HOUSING	17
HOUSING OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN	
RURAL AREA	17
HOUSING IN URBAN AREAS	18
HOUSING OF LABOURERS ON ESTATES	18
HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS	18
VI.—PRODUCTION	19
MINING	19
CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, ETC.	20
AGRICULTURE	21
LIVESTOCK	25
ESTATE LABOUR	26
FORESTS	27
VII.—COMMERCE	29
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	31
IX.—EDUCATION	32
X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT	36
POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES & WIRELESS	36
SHIPPING	37
RAILWAYS	37
ROADS, ETC.	37

CHAPTER	PAGE
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	38
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	39
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE	42
COURTS	42
POLICE	42
PRISONS	44
VAGRANTS' CAMP	45
XIV.—LEGISLATION	46
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION	48
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	56
LANDS	56
SURVEY	57
CHINESE PROTECTORATE	58
CO-OPERATION	59
PRINTING DEPARTMENT	60
REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES	60
KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE	60
GENERAL	61

APPENDICES.

A.—STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR A.H. 1349-1353 (A.D. 1931-1935)	63
B.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR A.H. 1349-1353 (A.D. 1931-1935)	64
C.—STATISTICS OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT	65
D.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	66
E.—PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1933 A.D. AND 1934 A.D.	67
F.—PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF KEDAH	68

STATE OF KEDAH.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE
OF THE STATE OF KEDAH FOR THE
YEAR A.H. 1353 (16TH APRIL, 1934
TO 4TH APRIL, 1935).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Kedah is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is bordered on the interior by the Siamese States of Singgora and Patani, and by the State of Perak (Federated Malay States); it extends northwards on the sea coast to the River Sanglang, its boundary with its northern neighbour, the State of Perlis (under British Protection); and southwards to the Muda River, its boundary with Province Wellesley in the South; thence the State extends East of Province Wellesley to the northern bank of the Krian River, which forms its boundary with Perak.

The State includes the Island of Langkawi and a number of adjoining islands, of which Pulau Dayang Bunting is the largest. The mainland of Kedah is about 105 miles in length, and at its widest part is about 65 miles in width. Its area, including the Langkawi group of islands, is about 3,648 square miles. It is situated between the parallels of 5.05 and 6.40 North Latitude and the meridians of 99.40 and 101.10 East Longitude. The two highest peaks of the mainland are Gunong Jerai—better known as Kedah Peak (3,986 feet)—and Bukit Perak (2,823 feet). Gunong Raia on Langkawi Island is 2,880 feet high.

The Southern and Central area of the State consists mainly of undulating land broken up by ranges of high hills. This area is principally occupied by large rubber plantations.

The Northern and coastal belt contains the finest rice growing area in Malaya: 235,600 acres were planted last year with wet rice. The Eastern area along the Patani

border is still largely undeveloped and contains reserves of well watered land in small valleys between ranges of limestone hills, suitable to small holdings.

The capital of the State is Alor Star.

CLIMATE.

The features characteristic of the climate of the West coast of the Malay Peninsula—uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall—are characteristic of the climate of Kedah also, except that in this State, especially in the North and in the Langkawi Islands, there is a well defined dry season lasting usually from about the middle of December to the middle of March. During the first half of this dry season the nights are exceptionally cool and refreshing. In normal years a plentiful supply of rain followed by a favourable drying season renders the climate in the North eminently well-suited to the growth and harvesting of padi cultivated in such a large portion of this area.

The average rainfall is smallest in the Alor Star District in the North, and largest in the Kulim District in the South.

The mean temperature during the year ranges from about 70° to 93°

HISTORY.

There are references to a country which is identified as Kedah in the works of Arab voyagers of the 9th Century A.D., and in the Chinese chronicles of the T'ang Dynasty (618—916 A.D.), but little is known of its history before the 15th Century, except that it was famous for tin, that its people were Buddhists and that the predominant influence was Indian. At the end of the 15th Century the Ruler was converted to Islam, and there is a Kedah tradition that the "Nobat" or drums which are an insignia of royalty were obtained from Sultan Mahmud, the last Sultan of Malacca.

The Portuguese Barbosa, in a manuscript dated 1516, described Kedah as a place in the Kingdom of Siam to which "an infinite number of ships resort, trading in all kinds of merchandise"; but Siamese influence did not save the country from attacks by the Portuguese (in 1611 A.D.) and the Achinese (who carried the Ruler into captivity in 1619 A.D.). In 1641 A.D. the Dutch East India Company obtained a concession under which the Ruler allowed them half the tin production of the country at a fixed price, and agreed not to admit ships without permit. But the temptation of the profits from Kedah's trade with India on the one hand and, on the other, the difficulties of enforcing the concession, even after a series of blockades of the

rivers, owing to the distance from Malacca, were too great; and the monopoly supposed to have been given and acquired was little more than nominal.

There is ample evidence of 17th Century English trade with Kedah by private merchants as well as the East India Company, which for some years maintained a trading base in Patani, and this trade continued until the Dutch in 1683 forced the English Company to concentrate on India.

During the 18th Century Kedah came under the influence of the Bugis who held power in Selangor, and it was to secure assistance against them that the Sultan of Kedah, in 1771, approached Francis Light.

In 1786 A.D. Captain Light concluded an "Agreement with the King of Quedah for the cession of Prince of Wales Island". Penang was occupied and the British Flag was hoisted there on the 12th August, 1786. The Agreement was modified by a Treaty in 1791, whereby the Kedah Government was to receive \$6,000 every year from the Honourable East India Company "so long as the English continue in possession of Pulo Pinang". In 1800 the strip of coast territory now known as Province Wellesley was ceded to the Honourable East India Company in return for a further \$4,000 per annum. These annual payments are still made by the Straits Settlements Government.

In 1821 the Siamese invaded the State of Kedah and divided the State into four parts: Setul, Perlis, Kubang Pasu and Kedah, placing each under a separate Ruler. In 1843, the Sultan of Kedah (who, after his escape to Province Wellesley in 1821, had lived in retreat in Malacca) was allowed to return to Alor Star, and to reassume the rulership of Kedah. Setul, Perlis and Kubang Pasu, however, remained under their separate Rulers, who were made independent of the Sultan of Kedah.

Kubang Pasu is a sparsely populated district on the Northern border of Kedah, between Kota Star and the Singgora frontier. When Tunku Anum, the Raja of Kubang Pasu, died some years later the Siamese Government allowed the district again to become part of Kedah. It is now administered by a District Officer. The Raja of Perlis is independent of the Sultan of Kedah, and has an entirely separate Government. Setul is now a part of Siam.

His Highness Sir Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., ibni Sultan Ahmad Tajudin, the present Sultan, succeeded to the throne in the year A.D. 1881.

On the 23rd July, 1905, the Sultan issued an Edict appointing a Council of State to assist in the "Administration of all Public Affairs".

On the 10th March, 1909, the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was signed whereby the suzerainty of Kedah was transferred from Siam to Great Britain.

In 1913, in consequence of the indisposition of His Highness the Sultan, his eldest son, His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O., was proclaimed Regent.

On the 1st November, 1923, at Singapore, a Treaty was signed between the British and the Kedah Governments, by which the Kedah Government agreed to "continue to be under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who shall exercise the rights of suzerainty", and also to accept a British Adviser.

The brother of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mahmud, K.B.E., C.M.G., who had been officiating as Regent during the illness of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim which proved fatal on the 30th April, 1934, continued in that office for the remainder of the year.

In May, 1934, the title of Raja Muda, which had been in abeyance for 25 years and which had formerly attached to the brother of the reigning Sultan, was revived, but was bestowed upon the Heir Apparent, the eldest surviving son of His Highness the Sultan, His Highness Tunku Mohamed. On the latter's demise in March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah succeeded to the title.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Kedah is governed by His Highness the Sultan with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (in present circumstances His Highness the Regent) as President, and three other Malay members as well as the British Adviser. The three Malay members are selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is passed by the State Council and all questions of any importance in the administration of the State are referred to the State Council, which sits at least two or three times every month.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For the purposes of local government, the State is divided into nine districts in each of which there is a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and of unofficials nominated by the President of the State Council. The unofficials are selected so as to represent the various races and interests in each district. The Sanitary Boards are the Sanitary Authority in the towns and larger villages. They are responsible for street lighting, scavenging, rating, and the administration of the sanitary and building bye-laws. A separate Committee, of which the Adviser Lands is Chairman, deals with major questions of town planning.

The State is divided into health areas under the control of a Central Health Board, which is responsible for health matters in the rural districts.

In order to ensure greater uniformity the District Licensing Boards have been re-constituted, and there is now one Central Licensing Board for the whole State with additional members for each district.

There is one Waters Board for the whole State which deals with questions of irrigation and drainage.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the Census of the 1st April, 1931, was 429,691, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the figure of the 1921 Census. In the decade previous to 1921 the increase had been higher (37.7 per cent), but the demand for immigrant labour for large scale rubber cultivation in Southern Kedah began to slacken somewhat about 1921. In spite of the continued arrival of foreign labour, the racial composition of the population has remained less affected by such infiltration than that of Johore or any of the Federated States. The following table shows the distribution and percentage to total according to the Census Report 1931, together with the estimated population and distribution at mid-year, 1934:—

	Population April 1st, 1931	Percentage of Total	Estimated Population Midyear 1934
Malays and other Malaysians...	286,262	66.6	304,340
Europeans	411	0.1	458
Chinese	78,415	18.3	86,097
Indians (predominantly Tamils from Southern India)	50,824	11.8	58,455
Others	13,779	3.2	15,920
Totals ...	429,691	100 %	465,270

The 1934 population figure was again obtained by the process of geometrical progression, although it is of interest to record that an estimate of births and deaths corrected to the immigration and emigration statistics for the year gives approximately the same figure.

The population showed an increase of 10,990 over the 1933 mid-year figure.

The figure for the Malay section of the population may be taken as reasonably accurate. Those for the other races can only be taken as approximate in view of the rapidly changing labour conditions.

It will be seen that the Malays comprise some 65% of the total, the Chinese some 18% and the Indians some 12%. The sex ratio for the whole population has risen

from 135 males to 100 females in 1921 to 120 to 100 in 1934. Among Malays there are now practically as many females as males. The sex ratios among the Chinese and Indians however, although improving, are still far from satisfactory, being 100 females to 186 males for the former and 100 females to 164 males for the latter.

A study of the population figures for the various districts of the State shows all to be predominantly Malay except the Kulim, Bandar Bharu and Kuala Muda areas.

By far the largest part of the population is engaged in agriculture.

Only three urban areas have a population of more than 5,000. Of these Alor Star, with its estimated population of 21,700, may be said to be a Malay town and Sungei Patani and Kulim Chinese centres of population. It is interesting to record that in only one small urban area, namely Baling, has there been a marked increase in population over the last fourteen years. Here the population has increased from 674 in 1921 to approximately 2,024 in 1934.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH.

The Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department has been based on the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

The health of the State was good in 1934. No epidemic or serious infectious diseases occurred during the year, but a continued higher incidence of malaria throughout the State probably accounted for the increased death rate, which was 21.8 per mille as against 20.40 for 1933.

Birth rate: The number of births registered during the year was 16,763, equal to a crude birth rate of 36.03. The birth rate has varied little over recent years. Of these births 8,570 were of males and 8,193 of females.

Death rate: 10,165 deaths were registered during the year, giving a crude death rate of 21.8 as compared with 20.3 for 1933. 5,842 deaths were registered from amongst males and 4,323 from the females. It is of interest to note that the crude death rate has varied little during recent years, although these have been years of some considerable economic distress.

Infantile mortality: The crude infantile mortality rate (number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births) for the year was 148 as compared with 141 for 1933. Nearly 50% of these occurred before the first month of life.

As noted in previous reports the highest rate was again amongst the Indian community (188) and the lowest amongst the Malays (143), the Chinese being 148. The three principal causes of deaths of infants in order of frequency apparently were:—

Convulsions	..	..	nearly 50%
Premature birth	..	..	over 45%
Fever unspecified	..	..	over 4%

These figures and an investigation into the records, however, show that the proper causes of death are not returned in the majority of cases, as many of the Deputy Registrars are still incapable of carrying out any except the simplest of instructions.

The following table indicates the incidence of reported communicable diseases by nationality for 1934:—

Diseases	Malays Deaths	Chinese Deaths	Indians Deaths	Non- Asiatics Deaths	Others Deaths	Total	
						Cases	Deaths
Fever un- specified ...	3,201	676	184	...	131	...	4,192
Malaria ...	129	108	51	...	24	...	312
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
Tropical typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Typhoid ...	43	18	4	...	1	18	66
Para Typhoid C ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	115	85	53	...	7	357	260
Influenza ...	19	4	4	...	1	749	28
Diphtheria ...	...	5	...	...	...	10	5
Measles ...	...	1	3	...	...	542	4
Whooping cough...	...	...	1	...	...	23	1
Mumps ...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
Leprosy ...	1	...	...	...	...	37	1
Pneumonia ...	21	47	101	...	10	442	179
Phthisis ...	67	74	39	...	6	180	186
Puerperal Fever...	153	23	27	...	6	...	209
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Yaws ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

Prevailing Diseases: It is to be regretted that such a considerable proportion of the deaths registered should be shown as "Fever unspecified"; this deprives the analysis of causes of death of most of its value. But a return as "unspecified" is at any rate less misleading than a mistaken description by an unqualified person.

Malaria and unspecified fevers: 4,504 deaths or 45% of the total deaths in the State were reported as due to malaria and fevers of undefined origin during the year under review. If convulsions are added, and without doubt many malarial deaths are reported as due to convulsions, this percentage is increased to some 56%. Diagnosed malaria accounted for some 3% of deaths from all causes. Although the larger proportion of deaths in the group of undefined fevers is due to malaria, it cannot be assumed that all the deaths in this category represent malarial deaths.

Spleen inspections on over 3,000 children in various areas give ratios varying from 30% downwards. Such figures must, however, be taken with caution owing to the small number of persons examined and the few areas visited. It is to be noted that the Chinese average rate among those examined was half the Malay rate, and this fact may be attributed to the commoner use of mosquito nets among Chinese.

An effort will be made during the coming year to get a fairer indication of the amount of actual malaria present by means of spleen surveys and inspections in rural and kampong areas.

During 1934, 14,045 cases of malaria were reported from estates, this figure including fever of unknown origin, but excluding deaths from infantile convulsions, a considerable proportion of which, as already stated were probably due to malaria.

Asiatic holdings with half the population of that resident on European holdings returned only one-sixth the amount of malaria in spite of the fact that anti-malarial measures were absent on many holdings and treatment was not adequate. In most of these instances the resident population was too small for such measures to be economically feasible.

On the other hand the proportion of malarial deaths returned to population is approximately the same.

Of 100 cases admitted to hospital from Asiatic holdings 4 die, compared to one from European holdings.

Of 1,000 cases suffering from malaria on Asiatic estates some 16 die, compared to under one on European holdings.

It would appear to be a just deduction therefore that (a) allowing for immunity developed by constant exposure to the disease and the employment of indigenous rather than of imported labour, that a large number of the population employed on Asiatic holdings suffer from chronic malaria which is not reported; (b) sick remain and die on Asiatic estates or are in serious condition when removed to hospital. This aspect of estate work is receiving the attention of the Health Board.

In general, however, it may be stated:—

(a) that malaria is still the main source of economic loss on estates in Kedah. It causes one death in ten and approximately 320 cases of illness per 1,000 population per annum.

(b) only one-third of the cases are admitted to hospital but European holdings send their sick to hospital earlier than do Asiatic holdings, whose labour population is apparently less amenable to hospital treatment.

Though there were only three serious outbreaks of malaria on estates during the year and in each case the disease was rapidly got under control, the above figures clearly demonstrate the importance of proper antimalarial control from both the public health and economic standpoints.

Cholera: There were no cases of cholera.

Small-pox: No cases of small-pox were reported during the year.

Tropical Typhus: Three cases with no deaths were reported during the year as compared with none during 1933. The disease appeared to be confined to rural areas.

Diphtheria: Ten cases with 5 deaths were reported during the year as compared with 4 cases and 1 death in 1933. The disease, as is the case elsewhere, was confined to urban areas.

Pneumonia: There were 179 deaths recorded from this cause during 1934 as compared with 130 last year. Thus nearly 2% of the total deaths reported were due to pneumonia. There was a crude case mortality of 4% and an approximate death rate of 0.4 per mille. It is interesting to compare these figures with those from the estate populations for the year where a hospital case mortality of 22.2% and a death rate of 2.8 per mille were reported.

Phthisis: 186 deaths were reported as against 65 in the previous year.

Yaws: The small number of yaws cases notified makes it clear:

(a) that yaws is a disease apparently absent from estate population;

(b) that this disease is not one of those for which treatment is now sought in hospital. A large amount of treatment is carried out in Government out-door dispensaries and by the medical staff on their district visits.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Anti-malarial work: Apart from the work done on the larger rubber estates under the supervision of the Health Board, anti-malarial work is mainly concentrated in the urban and semi-urban areas. That these areas are by no means yet fully protected was demonstrated by an increase in the incidence of malaria in Alor Star. The problem is being thoroughly investigated. An outbreak also took place at Kuala Nerang. Oiling measures were therefore started in that area and a permanent anti-malarial scheme has now been approved. Chemio-prophylaxis is practised at the Quarantine Station at Padang Besar and at Bukit Kayu Hitam on the Siamese border.

Sanitation: Work in the State under this head may, for convenience, be divided into four general sections as follows:—

A. Sanitary Board Areas.

There are nine such areas in the State, namely:—

Kota Star, Jitra, Kuala Nerang, Sungei Patani, Yen, Kulim, Baling, Bandar Bharu and Langkawi. In each the main urban areas are fully controlled, the lesser being gazetted as "Controlled Building Areas" only and dealt with accordingly.

(a) Sewage disposal.

Although an isolated septic tank installation or two exists here and there and a scheme to deal with a limited residential area in Alor Star, is in contemplation, the main method of night soil disposal is by the dry pail, hand cartage and burial. Pail latrines are obligatory in all built up areas. The problem of improving existing systems in the various Sanitary Board areas is under consideration.

(b) Refuse disposal.

Refuse is disposed of in each Sanitary Board area by either incineration or burial, and the question of improved methods is here again receiving attention. Public dust-bins exist in all towns and villages and experiments aiming at improved types of these are in progress.

The occupiers of all better class houses are required to possess and use rubbish bins of an approved pattern.

(c) Water supplies.

Piped supplies are available in most of the Sanitary Board areas while an emergency filtration and chlorination plant is held in reserve at Alor Star.

(d) Housing.

The housing question received considerable attention from the Sanitary Boards during the year. Apart from strict enforcement of the Building Bye-laws improvements were carried out where necessary and possible. Particular attention was paid to ventilation, light and the removal of cubicles. Considerably improved conditions were also demanded in the case of such licensed premises as lodging houses.

(e) Food control.

(1) All licensed premises, such as eating and coffee shops and bakeries, were inspected during the year. A number of licences were withdrawn and action is now being taken, particularly with regard to food manufacturing premises, to get improved conditions and cleanliness.

(2) Permanent markets exist in all the larger urban areas and weekly fairs cater for the rural areas.

(3) A small number of street stalls were licensed for food and merchandise in all Sanitary Board areas, but action was taken to reduce the existing numbers during the year under review. Most of the existing stalls do not conform to the bye-laws, as they are fixed, create insanitary conditions and unfairly compete with traders established in permanent premises and markets.

(4) All slaughter houses were controlled and an improved type was demanded. Action was also taken to improve piggeries and to remove them from Sanitary Board limits.

B. Government Departments.

Inspections of police stations, cooly lines and other Government quarters were carried out during the year. The majority of those visited showed a reasonable sanitary standard.

C. Kampong and Rural Areas.

A scheme is under consideration to provide for a greater extension of the activities of the Health Staff to rural areas. The work of the Health Inspectors has tended in the past to be too much concentrated on purely urban areas.

D. Estates.

Considerable improvement was made in general sanitation on estates during the year. Better trade conditions have made more money available, and on many estates new lines, wells, etc., have been constructed. 139 orders were made under the Labour Code for improvements in anti-malarial or sanitary measures.

HEALTH ON ESTATES.

Estate health was fair as reflected by the figures shown in the following table:

No.	Class of holding	Popula- tion	Deaths in lines	Deaths in Hospitals		Total Deaths	Death rate	Total death rate
				Govt.	Group			
1	European owned	29,335	168	34	390	592	20.2	...
2	Native owned	14,960	61	1	36	98	6.5	...
	TOTAL ...	44,295	229	35	426	690	...	15.5
				461				

The great disparity in the death rates of the European and native owned estates is due mainly to the fact that on the latter considerable numbers of Malays are employed, who, when they become ill, prefer to return to their homes rather than go to hospital. Also Chinese, not Indians, form the bulk of the non-indigenous labour on these estates and it is known that the dependants (*i.e.* infants and old people, among whom the mortality is much higher than among labourers) of the former are much less numerous than those of the latter.

712 estates were visited during the year by the Health Office staff.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Twenty two Malay Vernacular Schools were visited during the year. Of non-Government schools, 24 Chinese, 3 Tamil and 2 English schools were visited.

The following table gives the result of the examination of Vernacular Schools by the Health Office staff:

Total number of children on Register	..	2,527
Total number of children inspected	..	2,197

Diseases		Number of Cases	Percentage
Spleen enlargement	...	125	5.69
Anaemia	...	61	2.91
Not vaccinated	...	17	.77
Eye diseases	...	3	.14
Ear diseases	...	5	.23
Scabies	...	34	1.55
Other skin diseases	...	51	2.32
Yaws	...	28	1.27
Caries (Class I)	...	317	14.43
" (" II)	...	254	11.11
" (" III)	...	220	10.06

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year there were 209 deaths recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child birth or a percentage of 1.25 to total births—a slight increase over last year's figure.

The number of still births recorded was 1,004 or a percentage of 5.99 to total births.

380 cases under "Pregnancy and its diseases" were treated in the various Government hospitals and there were 16 deaths or 4.21% to total treated.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

A total of 14,367 patients were treated in all hospitals and prison sick wards. The deaths numbered 739, giving a percentage of 5.14. 233 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission; excluding these, the death rate was 3.52%.

The following table gives the number treated, with deaths, for the past 5 years:—

Year	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1930 A.D. ...	17,800	1,155	6.48
1931	12,695 (a)	738	5.81
1932	12,473	596	4.77
1933	13,617	646	4.74
1934	14,367	739	5.14

(a) Decrease due to opening of Group Hospitals under Health Board.

The following table gives the number of indoor sick treated during the year in the various hospitals and prison sick wards:—

Hospitals	Number Treated	Deaths	Percentage of deaths
Alor Star	5,791	270	4.66
Sungei Patani	4,192	239	5.70
Kulim	3,609	199	5.51
Baling	337	17	5.04
Langkawi	310	14	4.52
<i>Prison Sick Wards.</i>			
Alor Star	118	...	...
Sungei Patani	10	...	...
Totals ...	14,367	739	5.14

The admissions of Kedah lunatics to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, for the last 5 years were as follows:—

1347 A.H.	..	..	..	59
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	80
1931 A.D.	..	..	..	73
1932 A.D.	..	..	..	59
1933 A.D.	..	..	..	71
1934 A.D.	..	..	..	76

LEPROSY.

The admissions to the Asylums during the last 5 years were:—

1347 A.H.	..	..	..	45
1930 A.D.	..	..	..	25
1931 A.D.	..	..	..	42
1932 A.D.	..	..	..	33
1933 A.D.	..	..	..	23
1934 A.D.	..	..	..	31

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

There are in Kedah five Government Hospitals, at Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Baling, Kulim and Kuah (in the Langkawi Islands) with 300, 285, 28, 200 and 63 beds respectively.

At each of these Hospitals there is an Out-door Dispensary as well as at Bakar Bata (for Malay women and children), Alor Star town, Kuala Nerang, Changloon, Jitra (opened in 1935), Yen, Sik and Bandar Bharu.

The North, Central and South Districts are each provided with a Motor Travelling Dispensary, by which regular visits are made to villages, schools and police stations accessible by road. The Assistant Surgeon or Dresser at Kuah visits all villages in the Langkawi Islands monthly, by sea or road.

With the provision of the above facilities, to which must be added the whole of the Health Board organisation for dealing with Estate Labour, it is claimed that the great majority of the inhabitants of the State now have an opportunity of access to the benefits of modern medicine.

That those inhabitants are learning to make use of the facilities offered them the following figures show. In addition to the 14,367 cases treated during the year in the Government Hospitals, the Group Hospital admissions reported were 15,564. Government Out-door and Travelling Dispensaries gave 95,031 treatments and the corresponding number reported as treated at Estate Dispensaries is 33,679. It is satisfactory to note, as well as being a personal tribute to the present holder of the appointment, that the above figures include 5,760 Out-door cases treated by the Lady Medical Officer, who also paid 1,855 visits to homes.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

This question may conveniently be treated under four heads:

- (A) Housing of the agricultural population in the rural area.
- (B) Housing in the urban areas.
- (C) Housing of labourers on estates.
- (D) Housing of Government servants.

(A)—HOUSING OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IN THE RURAL AREA.

In the case of Malays and Siamese the housing may be said to be entirely satisfactory. The house-holder almost invariably owns his own house and generally also the site on which it is built, though in some cases a small ground rent, seldom more than \$1 a year, is paid to a land owner.

The house will usually follow the customary type which has become fixed by experience. It is built of materials easily obtained locally, raised from the ground on hard wood piles, roofed with attaps, with flooring and side walls made of planks in some of the more prosperous houses, or of split bamboo and woven bertam leaves in the poorer less permanent type. The usual plan provides for an open front verandah, two or three separate rooms, a raised platform at the back leading to a covered cooking place. This type of house is cool, airy, dry and healthy, and would be difficult to improve on. Latrines are either non-existent or unsatisfactory. On the higher land, pit latrines are possible, but till they can be properly built and supervised it is doubtful whether they are any real improvement on the present primitive customs. In the vast areas of permanently flooded rice areas a suitable type of latrine is even more difficult to devise. With slight modifications the Siamese type of rural house follows the Malay type, but is longer and narrower.

The Chinese small agriculturist and vegetable planter or small shopkeeper sticks somewhat obstinately to the type of house to which he has been accustomed, a very primitive hut not raised from the ground, with a floor of beaten earth. He is more concerned with making money rapidly than with satisfactory housing. On the other hand his better and more varied diet and the care which he takes to boil doubtful drinking water makes up for his more indifferent housing conditions.

(B)—HOUSING IN THE URBAN AREAS.

Kedah is an agricultural State, and the only towns are:—

Alor Star (estimated population 21,700).

Sungei Patani (estimated population 9,600).

Kulim (estimated population 6,800).

These small towns and a number of villages are controlled by Sanitary Boards. In addition, all areas where any considerable building expansion may reasonably be expected are included in Controlled Building Areas, to which a limited number of the sections of the Sanitary Board Enactment apply.

In the towns and villages the normal type of building is the two-story shophouse with a frontage of 20 feet and a depth of 80 feet. Twenty-five per cent of the area must be kept as an open space. The main difficulty experienced in Sanitary control is the erecting of unauthorised cubicles and the blocking up of open spaces and ventilation air wells. The more recently constructed town houses are well built, provided with back lanes and not overcrowded. In Alor Star an area of the old town near the river is definitely unsatisfactory, the buildings are insanitary and overcrowded. A layout has been prepared, and gradually the most unsatisfactory blocks of shophouses are being demolished.

(C)—HOUSING OF LABOURERS ON ESTATES.

The housing of labourers on estates is adequately supervised by the Protector of Labour and Health Officers, and the requirements of the Labour Code are fulfilled. The usual type is a long line of barrack quarters, with suitable provision for married labourers. Wells and latrines are adequate.

(D)—HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The senior Government servants and senior subordinates are in most cases provided with very adequate and well built quarters.

The labourers employed by Government and also the lowest grade subordinates are also adequately provided with well-built barrack quarters.

There is however a shortage of suitable quarters for the clerical and middle grade subordinate staffs. Large reserves of land in the principal centres have been put aside for that purpose, and a few quarters are built every year.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

The export of minerals in tons was as follows:—

	1353.	1352.	1351.	1350.
Tin-ore ...	196	161	168	185
Wolfram ...	98	36	95	139

Kedah continued a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin. The assessment for Kedah was raised from 318 tons of metallic tin to 333 tons as a result of the assay figure of 72% being changed to 75.5%. The exportable quota was raised from 40% to 45% at the end of the year.

The price of tin averaged \$113.53 per pikul.

Government revenue from mines (including the export duty on ores) amounted to \$33,481 as against \$27,620 in 1352. Expenditure amounted to \$4,654 (against \$4,466).

Six general Prospecting Licences were issued to search for wolfram.

No Exclusive Prospecting Licences were issued.

Mining on a restricted scale was carried on by 12 mining concerns: the principal methods employed were open-cast, shafting and hydraulicing. Lampan licences were issued to two mines. The only dredge in the State resumed operations and worked throughout the year. The number of labourers employed in mining rose from 330 to 443 of whom 189 were underground workers. Machinery aggregating 438 horse-power was in use.

CHART SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION, FOREST RESERVES, Etc.

AREA OF STATE = 3,648 sq: Miles
 AREA OF MALAY RESERVATIONS = 1,950 sq: Miles

Forest Reserves						
1,168 sq: miles						
Rubber						
477 sq: miles						
Rice						
373 sq: miles						
Coconuts	T	A	B	F	N	O
45 sq: miles	58 sq: miles					
BALANCE						
1,527 sq: miles						
<i>Note: "Balance" Includes some 66 sq. miles alienated for agricultural purposes but not yet cultivated; areas alienated for mining purposes; town, village & Government Reserves, as well as the State Land still available for alienation.</i>						

Reference

T=Tapioca	10,206 acres	O=Others i. e.	
A=Areca-nut	4,702 "	Tobacco	985 acres
B=Banana	6,829 "	Pineapple	946 "
F=Fruit Trees	5,534 "	Sweet Potato	831 "
N=Nipah	3,537 "	Tea	700 "
		Coffee	680 "
		Sago Palm	594 "
		Ground Nut	496 "
		Chilli	422 "
		Kapok	268 "
		Ginger	142 "
		Sireh	109 "

AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products of the State are padi and rubber. The area under padi is 238,799 acres (approximately 373 square miles) and the area under rubber 305,313 acres (approximately 477 square miles). The area planted with coconuts is 29,183 acres; tapioca 10,206 acres; tea 700 acres; coffee 680 acres; tobacco 985 acres. Other crops include arecanuts, bananas, pineapples, chillies, maize, tannias, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, beans and other vegetables. See the chart on opposite page.

Weekly Fairs: Agriculture provides, and always will provide, the means of livelihood of the vast majority of inhabitants of the State. By a new movement—that of the Weekly Fairs—which started, with little success, some ten years ago but which, thanks to the efforts of the Weekly Fairs Committee appointed in 1932 and especially to the drive and enthusiasm of its Chairman, His Highness Tunku Yacob, has become a live force—new vistas are being opened up to the Malay producers, who are now beginning to realise the benefits of marketing their own produce and retaining for themselves at least some of the middleman's profits. The number of these fairs in active operation during the year was 46, as compared with 42 last year and 36 the year before last, and only 3 three years ago. The weekly average is 3,000 vendors and an attendance of over 20,000 and the average turnover is approximately \$12,000, or £1,400 a week. Even the recent marked decrease in petty crime is not accounted for in full by the general improvement in trade: with the advent of the Weekly Fair the peasant finds that he has a market and a reasonable price for his spare produce, whether it be spices, fish, fruits, vegetables, flowers, tobacco, carpentry, pottery, preserves, basketry, padi-planting implements, poultry, beef or even Malay medicine, and is no longer tempted to indulge in petty theft to raise money to pay for the necessities he cannot produce himself.

The most prosperous of the Fairs is that held on Wednesdays at Alor Star, with an average turnover of \$1,800. On a busy Wednesday, especially in the fruit season, as many as 80 lorries and busses bring produce for sale at this Fair alone.

The Fairs are proving valuable centres for agricultural lectures and the dissemination of useful information and propaganda generally: they are becoming too the social clubs of the villagers, the natural meeting place for discussion of topics of interest and the exchange of gossip. A very large proportion of those present, including the vendors, are women.

Attention is invited to the remarks on further extensions of this movement at the conclusion of the chapter on Education in this Report.

Padi: The estimated amount of the crop harvested was 89,943,043 gantangs (as compared with the record crop of 93,116,965 gantangs harvested in 1352) from 235,609 acres under wet padi and 631,709 gantangs from 3,190 acres of dry padi. The crop would undoubtedly have exceeded the record figure of the previous year had not an area of over 4,000 acres of wet padi been unfortunately totally destroyed by flooding consequent on the exceptionally heavy rainfall in October. The average yield worked out at 382 gantangs an acre for wet padi and 199 gantangs an acre for dry padi. The total crop converted into rice was 135,858 tons so that, ignoring imports and allowing 74,718 tons for local consumption (at 1 lb. a head a day), the surplus available for export was 61,140 tons. At the commencement of the year the prices of padi were very low averaging about \$1 per pikul. Two months later however the average price improved to \$1.20 per pikul and this improvement was maintained till the end of the year when the price had risen to \$1.50—\$1.53 per pikul.

Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of the small-holder. The estimated crops for the last five seasons have been:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Gantangs.</i>
1349	73,466,000
1350	72,218,210
1351	75,501,900
1352	94,020,360
1353	90,575,000

(1 gantang is equal to one gallon).

The Department of Agriculture carried out selection, manurial and cultivation experiments with padi as well as trials of many other crops in the local experiment stations.

Large quantities of selected padi seed of high yielding strains of local and imported varieties were produced for distribution to growers.

Rubber: The latest figures of the areas under rubber are shown below:

	<i>Planted area.</i>	<i>Tappable.</i>
100 acres and over ...	204,622 acres	196,186 acres
Under 100 acres ...	110,691 ..	87,520 ..
Total ...	<u>305,313 acres</u>	<u>283,706 acres</u>

The area under bud-grafted rubber was 25,537 acres of which 17,137 acres were tappable.

With the introduction of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme in June an immediate improvement took place in the price of rubber. The highest price (\$30.75 per pikul) for smallholders smoked sheet was reached in Jemadilawal (September, 1934), but a considerable fall in price took place later in the year.

Considerable improvements were noted in cultivation methods and in the upkeep of estates and smallholdings, particularly the former.

Mouldy rot was again the most widespread and troublesome disease, especially during the wetter periods of the year.

Leaf mildew (*oidium heveae*) also occurred somewhat extensively in South and Central Kedah during the refoliation of trees following wintering, but although several estates and smallholdings were affected no serious damage was recorded.

Coconuts: The palm was grown chiefly on small estates and smallholdings throughout the State. The estimated area which would be occupied if the palm was grown as a sole crop was 41,102 relongs (29,183 acres). New plantings covered 157 relongs (111 acres).

Owing to the low price for nuts and copra little progress was made with planting, or improved methods of copra manufacture. The purchase of nuts and production of copra was chiefly in the hands of Chinese dealers. Prices for copra ranged from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per pikul at the commencement of the year and \$3.20 to \$5 per pikul at the end of it.

Owing to the frequent inspection of planted areas and the enforcement of control measures, no serious damage was done by beetle or other pests.

Tapioca: There was an extension of planting—the area under cultivation being 14,374 relongs (10,206 acres) as against 8,683 relongs (6,164 acres) in 1952. With the passing of the Rubber Regulation Enactment, the area in succeeding years is likely to decline, because tapioca is almost solely grown as a catch-crop in young rubber plantations, and the planting of rubber is now prohibited.

Prices for sago and flour remained fairly steady at \$4.50 to \$5.00 per pikul for the former and \$3.50 to \$4.00 for the latter. There were temporary fluctuations in prices, but the range of these was not large. Prices paid for roots averaged 40 cents per pikul.

Tobacco: The chief districts where tobacco is planted are Baling, Kubang Pasu and Kuala Muda. The area under cultivation at the end of the year (April, 1935) was estimated at 1,388 relongs (985 acres). This total was larger than that of the previous year by 328 relongs (233 acres). The chief plantings were in the Baling district with 483 relongs (343 acres). The quality of the cured leaf used for the preparation of 'shag' tobacco and cheroots was poor. The purchase of dried and green leaves and tobacco manufacture were carried on chiefly by Chinese. No detailed investigations concerning the incidence of common pests had been undertaken, but those occurring elsewhere in Malaya were known to be present. The ground-nut is commonly used as a rotation crop with tobacco by Chinese growers to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Prices for the cured leaves were low at the beginning of the year and averaged \$19.00 per pikul, but they rose considerably towards the end of it when \$40.00 to \$65.00 per pikul was paid. The high prices were due to a temporary shortage of leaves following a spell of dry weather.

No excise restrictions concerning the growth, manufacture and sale of local tobacco were in force.

Miscellaneous: A large area, which was difficult to estimate, was planted with miscellaneous crops, mostly in mixed cultivations with other crops. Crops such as banana, coconut, pineapple, Robusta coffee, ground-nut and vegetables were quite extensively planted. The estimated area of each of these is shown in the chart on page 20.

There is also a tea estate where lowland tea of good quality was produced from an area of 986 relongs (700 acres). These and other minor industries are of considerable economic importance to the State.

Agricultural Show: A successful Padi Show (the first of its kind in Malaya) was held on the 7th and 8th of Zulhijjah (13th and 14th March, 1935). The exhibits consisted entirely of selected high-yielding strains of padi grown by planters from seed distributed by the Agricultural Department. The aims and objects of the show were fully realised and its success reflected great credit on those responsible for its organisation.

School Gardens: The school gardens numbered 70. Regular visits were paid to them by the subordinate staff. Efforts were made to encourage more diversified cropping and manuring. Several gardens were damaged by floods

following the abnormally heavy rainfall of the North-East monsoon, whilst the long period of dry weather which followed hindered cultivation considerably in many places. Most of the gardens were neatly upkept and vegetable crops were fairly well grown.

The State owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. W. N. Sands, who came from the Agricultural Department of the Federated Malay States at an age, though his energy and appearance denied his years, when most officers retire (a few very unwillingly) to organise the Agricultural Department, and remained until shortly before his 60th birthday to sign his report for 1953, which forms the basis of most of the agricultural section of this report. To his great experience as a Field Officer he added his expert knowledge as a Botanist, an ideal combination for this State and especially for the means of livelihood — padi cultivation — of the bulk of its Malay population. The full benefit of his work, especially in connection with selection, will only be felt in the future, but he remained long enough to see actual results and to know that even they are only in the nature of a "first instalment."

LIVESTOCK.

A livestock census was held during the year. The figures are as follows (the figures of the previous census held in 1951 A.H. being given for comparison) :—

	1953.	1951.
Cattle ..	69,943	68,542
Buffaloes ..	62,249	62,370
Goats ..	59,635	41,381
Pigs ..	32,525	32,651
Poultry	1,217,257	No census made.

Stock-breeding: Cattle and buffalo breeding is an ever growing industry and about 12,000 acres of land are now reserved for grazing. During the year a site near Kedah Peak was selected for a Government Experimental Stock-breeding Farm which it is hoped to establish in the near future with a view to the improvement of the quality and physique of the cattle and buffaloes bred in the State. To this end also a Selective Cattle Breeding Enactment was drafted to provide for the sterilisation of bulls considered unsuitable for stud purposes.

Cattle diseases: Haemorrhagic septicaemia was responsible for the deaths of 20 cattle and buffaloes in North Kedah. 300 direct contacts were inoculated with serum and vaccine and none of these contracted the disease.

There were 3 cases of trypanosomiasis, 1 of anthrax and 3 of piroplasmosis.

Rabies: There were 2 cases of rabies during the year, both in the Padang Trap district, North Kedah. The muzzling order which had been rescinded earlier in the year had consequently to be reimposed.

ESTATE LABOUR.

The majority of the labourers working on estates are Indians recruited from the Madras Presidency, the remainder being Malays and Chinese. The figures are as follows:—

			1352	1353
Indians	...	...	18,817	21,936
Malays	...	...	10,494	11,014
Chinese	...	...	5,258	4,605
Others	...	...	118	147
Totals	...	...	34,717	37,702

These figures represent an increase during the year of 2,985 or 8.6%.

The increase was due to the improvement in the price of rubber consequent on the introduction during the year of the International Rubber Regulation Scheme which enabled estates to commence fuller weeding and maintenance programmes.

Assisted emigration from India, which was stopped in 1349, was resumed in 1353, and during the year 4,300 assisted Indian immigrants arrived in Kedah of whom 2,982 were adults and 1,318 minors.

There was no unemployment during the year.

All labour in Kedah is free. Immigrant labourers arrive in the State free of debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving a month's notice. Indian immigration is controlled by the Indian Immigration Committee, an organisation covering the whole of Malaya. Conditions of labour generally are supervised by the Department of Labour under a Protector of Labour seconded from the Malayan Civil Service.

During the year 323 visits and 13 special visits were made to estates by the Protector of Labour and the Labour Inspector.

There were no labour disturbances of a serious nature during the year. A few cases occurred of stoppage of work owing to grievances, but they were enquired into by officers of the Labour Department, whose advice was accepted by the parties concerned. 580 complaints were registered, but almost all were of a trivial nature and were settled departmentally. 23 convictions were obtained by the Department for offences against the labour laws. Health Board schemes are in operation for the provision of hospital accommodation and medical services for labourers employed on estates of over 70 relongs (50 acres). The provisions of these schemes are carried out by Group Associations of employers formed for that purpose. In the case of estates which have not yet joined associations the Health Board contracts for the necessary services with the associations and recovers the cost from such estates by means of cesses.

The death rate among all labourers was 5.89 per mille as compared with 4.26 in the previous year. The figures for Indian labourers alone were 7.56 and 7.65 respectively.

There were 5 Government Toddv Shops, 12 Public Shops and 75 Estate Shops licensed during the year as compared with 5 Government Shops, 12 Public Shops and 75 Estate Shops licensed in 1352. The State Licensing Board, of which the Protector of Labour is a member, deals with licensing matters for the whole of Kedah.

FORESTS.

The area of Forest Reserves is 747,318 acres, representing 32% of the total area of the State. No further progress was made with regard to the 95,749 acres in process of constitution nor with the 82,493 acres whose eventual reservation has been approved.

Much of the forest reserved or about to be reserved is extremely hilly and it affords a protection, particularly necessary to agricultural land on the lower levels, against inundation and erosion.

Regeneration improvement fellings, the object of which is to improve the quality of the forest by assisting young trees of valuable species at the expense of useless species, were continued. Up to the end of the year 2,097 acres had been treated. During the year 588 acres were given the first operation and 206 acres the second treatment.

The outturn of timber increased considerably and the outturn of firewood was almost double that for 1352. In addition to the figures recorded below, timber to the amount of 1,280 cubic feet from reserved forests and 37,009 cubic feet from unreserved forest was given free to Malay subjects of the State.

Forest Reserves produced more timber, firewood, damar and rotan but less jelutong, mangrove bark and bamboo than last year. Unreserved forests produced much more rotan, damar and bamboo but less jelutong. Four tons of damar temak from Langkawi were exported to the United Kingdom, under departmental arrangement, and fetched a good price.

Revenue was \$6,500 more than last year and it was found possible again to decrease expenditure, the amount of the decrease being \$3,000. A surplus of \$10,473 reflects the improvement in these figures.

The number of forest offences was 205 compared with 70 in the preceding year; cases compounded by the Conservator of Forests or convicted by Courts represented 94% of the cases, 6% were acquitted or the offenders undetected. In the preceding year 90% were convicted and 10% acquitted or undetected.

OUTTURN OF TIMBER IN CUBIC FEET.

		1353	1352	1351
Reserved forest	...	13,935	10,204	4,371
Unreserved forest	...	621,149	546,294	417,592
Total	...	635,084	556,498	421,963

OUTTURN OF FIREWOOD IN CUBIC FEET.

		1353	1352	1351
Reserved forest	...	563,370	280,209	112,916
Unreserved forest	...	502,268	276,286	219,044
Total	...	1,065,638	556,495	331,960

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS.

		1353	1352	1351	1350	1349
Revenue	...	\$ 61,502	\$ 55,051	\$ 45,668	\$ 52,501	\$ 81,185
Expenditure	...	51,029	54,170	55,295	59,215	60,376
Surplus or Deficit		+ 10,473	+ 881	- 9,627	- 6,714	+ 20,809

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of foreign trade for the year 1934 was \$36,984,554 as compared with \$21,011,738 in 1933. The bulk of this increase was due to the rise in the value of the rubber exported from \$9,730,034 in 1933 to \$22,244,820 in 1934. Imports were valued at \$9,333,884 (as against \$7,180,552 in 1933) and exports at \$27,650,670 (as against \$13,831,186 in 1933) giving a balance of visible exports over visible imports of \$18,316,786 as against a favourable trade balance of only \$6,650,634 in 1933.

The following table shows under the main heads the values for the past five years:—

		Imports	Exports
		\$	\$
A.—Live Animals, food, drinks and tobacco ...	1349 A.H.	4,478,503	3,047,432
	1350 "	3,505,064	3,971,881
	1351 "	3,027,257	3,584,183
	1933 A.D.	3,245,517	3,273,080
	1934 "	3,988,351	3,756,938
B.—Raw Materials ...	1349 A.H.	317,216	11,106,694
	1350 "	300,461	7,661,746
	1351 "	300,009	6,504,945
	1933 A.D.	339,713	10,144,747
	1934 "	364,253	23,556,117
C.—Totally or mainly manufactured articles ...	1349 A.H.	3,907,853	909,513
	1350 "	3,301,097	289,210
	1351 "	3,371,530	470,490
	1933 A.D.	3,595,322	413,359
	1934 "	4,981,280	337,615

The principal exports in 1934 were:—

	\$
Arecanuts (1,692 tons)	82,362
Bran (4,443 tons)	94,749
Cattle, Goats and Swine (8,097 head) ..	99,396
Copra (1,378 tons)	62,141
Eggs (12,746,243 in number)	236,102
Fish, dried and salted (1,152 tons) ..	128,696
Padi (23,858 tons)	534,475
Rice (37,486 tons)	1,683,302
Rubber (52,264 tons)	22,244,820
Tapioca Pearl (8,393 tons)	601,587
Tin Ore (209 tons)	302,481

The principal imports were:—

			\$
Chandu (9,500 lbs.)	..	..	270,720
Cigarettes (581,705 lbs.)	..	..	965,976
Coconut Oil (1,094 tons)	..	..	123,909
Coffee (538 tons)	..	..	150,407
Gunnies (18,466 bales)	..	..	111,540
Kerosene (3,622 tons)	..	..	395,556
Matches (30,747,940 boxes)	..	..	61,260
Milk, Condensed (33,351 cases)	..	..	339,352
Motor Spirit (6,205 tons)	..	..	1,071,258
Piece Goods (3,623,780 yards)	..	..	551,897
Rice (2,080 tons)	..	..	110,995
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains (500,036 pieces)	..	..	340,936
Sugar (6,909 tons)	..	..	487,936
Tobacco (176,784 lbs.)	..	..	177,523
Wheat Flour (2,043 tons)	..	..	142,136

The above figures regarding principal exports and imports are repeated and compared with similar figures for the year 1933 in Appendix E.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of the year the wages for tapping only and for field work only averaged about 32—35 cents a day for men and 25—28 cents for women.

As a result of the improvement in the price of rubber—particularly towards the end of the year—there was a general rise in wages to about 35—40 cents a day for men and 27—32 cents for women.

The wages paid to Malay tappers were either about the same as the above rates or a little lower. Owing to the general improvement in economic conditions labourers had no difficulty in finding employment.

The Malay inhabitants of the State are generally not dependent on their money earnings. They rely on their own holdings for the necessities of life and on their money earnings for minor luxuries. A steadily increasing number of Malays are employed by the Public Works Department, and some earth roads have been built entirely by Malay labour. With patience, persistency and sympathetic handling, it is hoped that the greater portion of the work of the Public Works Department in this State will ultimately be carried out by Malay labour.

The price of rice varied between 15 and 22 cents per *gantang* throughout the year. The price of foodstuffs generally remained low.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

Boys.

English Schools: The Government English School at Alor Star, with an average enrolment of 503 boys, did excellently in this year's examinations. 21 boys (16 Malays) passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and 33 boys (20 Malays) obtained Cambridge Junior Certificates. Not only was the percentage of successful candidates in the Junior Examination (81%) as high as last year, but their total number exceeded that of any other Government School in any other Malay State which provides education from Special Malay and Primary Classes upwards. The four most successful boys have since been given Government Scholarships to enable them to proceed to England for higher education. The majority of the teachers on the staff of the Government English School are Malays. The Hostel for boarders became overcrowded during the year and a class room was converted into an over-flow dormitory pending an extension to the building.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid School, which now prepares boys up to the Junior Local Examination only, had an average enrolment of 173. Four pupils from this School were successful in the Junior Cambridge Examination. The School (formerly known as the Government English School, Sungei Patani) received its new name on removing from its unsatisfactory temporary building to an unpretentious and inexpensive but entirely satisfactory permanent building, which was opened by His Highness the Regent. A feature of the new building is the ventilation of the ground floor class-rooms by electric suction fans.

Malay boys are now required to have passed Standard IV of the Vernacular Schools before admission into either of the Government English Schools. Ten Entrance Scholarships are offered annually to boys under 12 years of age by competition from the Malay Schools, so that the promising sons of the poorest peasants have an opportunity of free English education.

In spite of the increase in the scale of fees, especially in the higher standards (to discourage boys of promise insufficient to secure the limited number of appointments open to those with English qualification from continuing their education beyond the age when they are pliable enough to turn to other than sedentary occupations) only 30.5% (compared with only 16.2% last year) of the average cost (\$135.50) of the education of each pupil in English was recovered in fees.

Vernacular Schools: Boys of all races (not Malays only) are provided with free education in Malay at the Malay Vernacular Schools. Eighty-one such schools provided education for an average enrolment of 9,728 pupils. The pass mark in Standard IV was raised from 30% to 40% but in spite of this, out of a total of 1,346 boys examined in this Standard 30.5% passed as compared with 24% last year when the pass mark was lower.

Standard V exists only at 8 District Head Schools, where 63 of the 186 pupils examined passed. Standard V is specially designed for those who wish to take up school-mastering as a profession.

Carpentry was continued at 15 schools—a model boat made by a Kedah boy won first prize at the Kuala Lumpur Agri-Horticultural Show.—handwork was carried on at 48 schools, soapmaking (a new departure) at 4, verandah blinds at 5, model boats, fish traps and nets at 7, book-binding (also a new departure) at 4 and a start with lino-block printing was made at one.

Each school had its own "Tuck Shop"—a movement started last year—and the profit made was \$2,192. Parents provide the cakes and receive 80% of the takings: accounts are made up daily by the older boys in turn, and of the remaining 20% one-third goes to the boy in charge for the day and the remaining two-thirds is profits, out of which the cost of transport for inter-school football matches is paid. The year closed with an unspent balance of \$439. No cake costs more than 1 cent, and this means that over 1½ million cents were handed across the "Tuck Shop" counters during the year.

Each school now has an adequate stock of quinine and fixed time tables have been drawn up to ensure that even the most distant school is in touch with a Travelling Dispensary at regular intervals.

Government Aided Malay Schools: A system was inaugurated of grants-in-aid for Malay Village Schools built and conducted by Governing Bodies of Village Elders. In order that they may qualify for a grant, certain regulations have to be complied with which are issued by the Superintendent of Education. By the end of the year three such schools had been built, for an average enrolment of 250 pupils, and were in receipt of grants. They have been supplied with books on the same terms as the Government Schools; the Education Office has loaned them black boards and maps, but the desks and benches are supplied by the villages.

Scouts: The Boy Scouts from the Vernacular Schools number 208 with 16 Scouters, and from the Government

English Schools 67 with 2 Scout Masters and 3 Assistant Scout Masters. Both Troops from the two English Schools and Scouts from the Vernacular Schools took part in the rally at Penang on November 22nd to greet the Chief Scout, when Kedah was represented by a contingent of 100. Scouts took part in the Birthday Parades as well as in the ceremonies connected with the installation of H. H. the Raja Muda, and rendered their usual assistance at Garden Parties, Sports, and on Poppy Day.

Religious Instruction: The arrangements for religious education are in the hands of the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The Koran is taught in the Vernacular School buildings where all boys attend for 2½ hours on five afternoons a week from the time they enter the Primary Class until they leave the School.

Tamil Estate Schools: Seventeen schools were awarded grants after examination by the Deputy Controller of Labour, totalling \$1,600.

GIRLS.

Vernacular Schools: Free education was provided in 5 schools with an average enrolment of 442 as compared with 419 last year. The curriculum was the same as for the boys except that sewing took the place of carpentry, but the standard attained was very much lower owing to the difficulty in obtaining capable teachers. During the year a start was made to attempt to improve the standard of teaching by the institution of classes in practical teaching. These were held once a month by the Lady Supervisor of Malay Girls' Schools.

English Education: One school for Malay girls was maintained at Alor Star. The average enrolment was 46. Pupils are received at the Primary stage and English and Malay are taught concurrently. Regular classes in cookery were held twice a week for the pupils in Classes IV and III with successful results. Needlework and Handwork were taught. One pupil, under a course of individual tuition, obtained the Cambridge School Certificate. A Girl Guide Company was inaugurated with 20 recruits. There is also a Brownie Pack.

Drill and Netball were regularly practised at this School and at the Vernacular Schools.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In Kedah, as elsewhere a difficulty in the education of the Malay boy has been experienced in the absence of any tradition of commerce and industry among his people. Tradition, and the absence of the means of obtaining any experience of or connection with any other walk of life, makes it the aim of the son of a

clerk, for example, to become a clerk, however unsuitable he may be by nature for such a career. It is for this reason that some emphasis has been laid above on the new departures from and extensions of the ordinary "carpentry class" movement in the Vernacular Schools, and especially on the "Tuck Shop" movement which was instituted with the object of giving boys some experience in keeping accounts.

But the sturdy growth of the Weekly Fairs movement commented on at the beginning of the section on Agriculture in Chapter VI made Government feel justified in coming to a decision during the year to adopt a novel experiment in an attempt to remedy the disabilities referred to in the preceding paragraph. In connection with each of the more firmly established Weekly Fairs it has been decided to establish a small Agricultural Demonstration Station, where boys from the District served by the Fair who have just left school will receive instruction which should enable those of them who are to return to work on their parents' land to take with them a greater knowledge and experience than they could otherwise obtain. Further, at each such Fair, it has been decided to encourage craftsmen—a tailor and a carpenter at one, a cobbler and a silversmith at another, a hatter and an ironmonger at another, and so on—to practice, with local Malay boys as their unpaid assistants: they will dismiss unsatisfactory boys, but those who make good and are passed as competent will themselves be allowed to practice at the Fairs or to ply their trade in their own villages. The movement will at any rate be the beginning of an attempt at making it possible for a boy to exercise some choice between alternative means of earning his living.

An annual report is a record of the events of the year: it is not a suitable medium for recording dreams of the future. But since a number of innovations, designed for the betterment of the future generations of Malays, have been referred to for the first time in this report, it may be permissible to point out that the growth of the Weekly Fair movements with its newer additions, combined with the new system of Aided Malay Schools and the steady development of the co-operative spirit, may, if guided with the enthusiasm and close liaison between the Agricultural, Education, Co-Operative and Medical Departments which has been a happy feature of the initiation stage, have far reaching results for good which it is only possible to guess at at present. It is not impossible to imagine the Weekly Fair area developing into the real centre of an improved and more responsible village community—its business, educational and recreational centre, the natural setting for its Headman's house and Court.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS.

Posts: There are 15 Post Offices and 5 Postal Agencies in the State. These dealt with 2,968,433 postal articles (excluding parcels and registered articles) during the year, an increase of 469,885. Registered articles and parcels numbered 120,175 and 15,299 as against 115,936 and 14,127 respectively in 1352.

Cash-on-delivery business is transacted at all the Post Offices. The number of articles sent from Kedah was almost negligible. Those received from outside the State for delivery numbered 2,188 as against 2,196 in 1352 with trade charges amounting to \$30,170.71 and \$31,013.20 respectively.

Air Mails: Imperial Airways, Limited, and the Royal Dutch Air Mail Company (K.L.M.) maintained their regular weekly services calling at Alor Star both eastward and westward bound throughout the year. In Rejab (November, 1934) Medan in Sumatra became a regular port of call for the aircraft of the K.L.M. and the weekly feeder service between Alor Star and Medan hitherto maintained by the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways (K.N.I.L.M.) was consequently discontinued.

Commencing from 20th Sha'aban, 1353, (28th November, 1934) flat combined postage and air mail fee rates of 25 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce on letters and 15 cents on postcards despatched by Imperial Airways to places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were adopted and these rates were later extended to places within the British Empire which are served by the General Post Office, London. The reduced fees have already stimulated a considerable increase in the use of air mails to Great Britain.

Money Orders: The total Money Order business amounted to \$982,903 (against \$706,700 in 1352). This includes \$11,497 derived from sale of British Postal Orders which can be purchased in Kedah.

Savings Bank: Savings Bank business showed further progress. The number of depositors increased by 1,121 to 6,017, and the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor increased from \$105.60 in 1352 to \$111.00 in 1353.

Telegraphs: The numbers of telegrams received, forwarded and transmitted were 42,497, 41,080 and 41,483 respectively as compared with the corresponding figures of 42,016, 41,808 and 37,830 for 1352.

Wireless: The Wireless Stations at Alor Star and Langkawi were maintained in good order throughout the year. Forty six temporary licences for the use of wireless receiving apparatus were issued during the year.

Telephones: The number of subscribers increased from 510 to 542. The range of trunk communication was further extended during the year to South Johore.

SHIPPING.

The ports of Alor Star, Sungei Patani and Langkawi (Kuah) are visited by small vessels belonging to the Straits Steamship Company, Penang, and there is a considerable coasting trade of motor boats, junks, etc. Penang is the connecting port for ocean-going steamers.

RAILWAYS.

The Federated Malay States main line from Penang to Siam runs through Kedah from the South to the North and passes through both Sungei Patani and Alor Star. All stations are connected by road with the main road.

ROADS, ETC.

The total road mileage upkept during the year was 560 miles of which 399 miles consisted of metalled roads.

225 miles of canals were upkept. The canals are chiefly used for drainage, but many of them, in conjunction with the navigable rivers, also serve as valuable means of communication and transport.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have branches at Alor Star and Sungei Patani respectively.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks, but loans are granted to members by various Co-operative Societies under the control of the Co-operative Societies Department.

The Kedah Government Savings Bank, administered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, guarantees interest at 3%. The Bank's business showed a further increase during the year. The amount standing to the credit of depositors increased from \$175,583.01 in 1351 to \$251,855.62 in 1352 and to \$363,299.35 in 1353.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Dollar, with a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the picul (133 lbs.), which is divided into 100 katies. English and various Chinese weights are also used. The gantang (equivalent to a gallon) is the unit of measure, the kuncha and nalih being used for large quantities:—

1 Kuncha	...	...	=	160 Gantangs
1 Nalih	...	...	=	16 Gantangs
1 Gantang Padi	...	...	=	5 lbs. approximately
1 Gantang Rice (milled)			=	8 lbs. approximately

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure was \$1,006,250 as compared with an estimated provision (including revotes and expenditure authorised during the year by special warrant) of \$1,541,534 and an expenditure of \$831,565 in 1352.

UPKEEP OF ROAD AND CANALS.

399.1 miles of metalled roads were upkept at an average cost of \$767.43 per mile. 31.47 miles of road were asphalted at a total cost of \$39,339.

160.57 miles of unmetalled roads were upkept at an average cost of \$177.86 per mile.

225 miles of canals (excluding feeders) were maintained with local Malay labour at a total cost of \$31,900.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The total number of government buildings at the end of the year amounted to 1,311, and their gross estimated value was \$6,974,717.

37 buildings were added during the year, and 9 were demolished.

The total amount expended on upkeep of buildings from votes "Current Repairs" and "Painting Government Buildings" was \$83,694, being 1.22% of the gross value.

In addition \$50,172.12 was spent from minor works votes, special services and special warrants in additions and improvements to government buildings. See Appendix D.

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES.

The extension of the Kuala—Kuala Muda road and the construction of the earth road to Tanjong Dawei were completed during the year. Good progress was also made on the bicycle path to Sungei Limau village and on the construction of bridges and the gravelling of earth roads in the Jalan Bharu area, Alor Star Town.

Ten temporary bridges and eight culverts were replaced by permanent structures during the year. In addition two concrete bridges 15 ft. span each were in the course of construction at the end of the year.

WATERWORKS.

The two Headworks at Yen and Bukit Wang and the Pumping Station at Bukit Pinang were maintained in efficient working throughout the year.

The extension of the water mains from Alor Star to Simpang Ampat was completed, and that to Kuala Kedah was nearing completion at the end of the year. The new pipes are of steel, 4 inches internal diameter. Thirteen miles of pipes have been laid and under service appear to be satisfactory. This is the first experiment in Kedah of the use of steel pipes and their behaviour will be watched with interest.

LABOUR.

Malay labour in North Kedah was plentiful, but only a reasonable percentage of those asking for work remain for any length of time. The Department is, however, gradually collecting a body of men who are willing and able to work.

In South Kedah, and to some extent in Central Kedah, the problem is more difficult. The Malay population is smaller and much of it has been absorbed on to rubber estates. In South Kedah it is probable that a certain amount of Indian labour will always be required.

The position of the labour force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Malays	..	..	..	1,586
Indians	..	..	..	364
Chinese	..	..	..	15
Siamese	..	..	..	9

AERODROME, ALOR STAR.

The aerodrome was maintained throughout the year at a cost of \$7,993. In addition a new culvert to provide an outlet for water from the boundary drains, and a number of French drains for surface drainage were constructed.

347 landings were made during the year.

The aerodrome was selected by the MacRobertson Air Race Committee as an official "Checking Point" for the England—Melbourne Air Race, and five of the eight competitors who finished the course within the time limit laid down landed at Alor Star.

The aerodrome remained serviceable throughout the year in spite of an abnormal rainfall of 53.98 inches during the months July to October inclusive as compared with an average rainfall for the previous four years of 37 inches during the corresponding period.

It was decided however that, to ensure absolute safety in all weathers, a metalled runway should be constructed, and work was commenced on its construction towards the end of the year. The finished runway, which is sited diagonally across the aerodrome due S.W.—N.E., will be 1,020 yards long including end ramps and 120 yards wide.

EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND, SUNGEI PATANI.

This was maintained in good condition and enjoyed a fair degree of popularity, a total of 28 landings being made during the year. The Penang Flying Club gave a series of passenger-flights on 26th and 27th January, 1935, and the opportunity was taken by a large number of persons of all races to experience their first flight.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Judicial System consists of a Court of Appeal, a High Court, Magistrates Courts and Sharaiah Courts.

The Court of Appeal, composed of Judges of the Straits Settlements or the Federated Malay States, sits twice yearly to hear appeals from the First Division of the High Court. Special sittings are arranged if required.

The Kedah Enactments follow closely the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Code of the Straits Settlements. The Civil Procedure Code is based on the Straits Settlements Code, but is in a much simplified form with variations suited to local circumstances. In matters of tort and contract the principles of law and equity in force in the Straits Settlements are followed.

The High Court is in two Divisions, presided over respectively by a European Judge and Two Malay Judges. Proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the Malay language.

The powers of Magistrates are defined by the Courts Enactment.

Cases involving the Muhammadan religion are dealt with by the Sharaiah Courts, presided over by Kathis with jurisdiction under a special Sharaiah Courts Enactment.

POLICE.

At the end of 1353 the authorised establishment of the Kedah Police Force was 682 and its actual strength was 669, consisting of 4 seconded European Officers, 579 Malays, 52 Northern Indians, 23 Chinese, 9 Southern Indians and 2 Siamese. Every recruit for the Malay uniformed branch was Kedah born. The standard of height was 5 feet 5 inches and the possession of at least a Standard IV Certificate of education in a Vernacular School was insisted on. The material available makes it possible to predict that vacancies in the inspectorate may perhaps be filled in the not too distant future from the rank and file.

The general health of the force showed a satisfactory all-round improvement. There were only 448 admissions to hospital as against 534 in 1352.

The discipline was satisfactory. 448 cases of offences against discipline were dealt with as compared with 513 in 1352. Absence from duty continues to be the most common offence.

Recruit and musketry training were carried out during the year. The annual drill competition was won by the Sungei Patani squad with a record number of points. Two Probationary Inspectors completed their course of training at the Federated Malay States Police Depot in Kuala Lumpur.

The standard walking out kit was improved by the introduction of a uniform purple *sarong* obtained from Kelantan.

13,391 offences were reported as against 11,329 in 1352. Traffic cases accounted mainly for this increase. The number of serious crimes fell further from 40 to 34 and consisted of 18 murders (one accompanied by robbery), 4 gang robberies and 12 robberies. There were only 228 cases of housebreaking and 637 of theft against 359 and 823 cases respectively in 1352. The number of bicycle and cattle thefts showed a very satisfactory decrease. The prompt offer of liberal rewards for information and prompt payment for results is now the policy in respect of serious crime, and is proving very successful in dealing with serious crimes committed by Chinese, but less effective in dealing with serious crimes committed by Malays and Siamese.

The following comparative table gives the numbers of motor vehicles registered during the last three years:

	1351	1352	1353
Motor cars, private ..	642	676	623
„ „ for hire ..	433	287	269
„ lorries ..	325	348	352
„ cycles ..	174	148	164
„ buses ..	150	268	293
TOTAL	<u>1,724</u>	<u>1,727</u>	<u>1,701</u>

5,521 dogs were registered as compared with 6,180 in 1352. The shooting of unlicensed dogs continued to be carried out energetically and 7,912 dogs were destroyed.

3,769 firearms were registered as against 3,858 in 1352.

The total number of fires during the year was 110 and the value of the property destroyed was estimated at \$75,170, of which approximately \$43,400 was covered by insurance. The small village of Ayer Puteh in South Kedah was unfortunately almost completely destroyed by fire.

The revenue collected from all sources amounted to \$157,558 as against \$132,265 collected in 1352.

The expenditure of the Department was \$433,423 as against \$445,283 in 1352.

PRISONS.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Alor Star and one at Sungei Patani.

Alor Star: The average daily prison population was 132 as against 161 for the previous year. Of the 336 prisoners admitted during the year 149 were Malays and 126 Chinese: the majority were "revenue grade". 111 had previous convictions. There was one execution.

Sungei Patani: The average daily prison population was 34 as against 37 in the previous year. Of the 385 prisoners admitted 153 were Chinese and 108 Malays. 78 had previous convictions.

There was one escape from the Sungei Patani Prison. The prisoner was recaptured immediately and without difficulty. There were no suicides.

Every prisoner on admission to prison undergoes a thorough medical examination, is vaccinated, and receives treatment for hookworm and malaria as a routine. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. The daily average of sick in Alor Star Prison was 5.31 as against 5.21 in 1351. The figure for Sungei Patani Prison was 1.17.

It is the policy of the Government to teach all long sentence prisoners a trade, any necessary unskilled labour being carried out by short sentence prisoners. Carpentry is the chief industry, and the prison workshops supply the bulk of the furniture, etc., required by Government departments. The following industries are also carried on on a small scale, viz: basket-making, bookbinding, tailoring, laundry work, boot-repairing, chick-making, blacksmiths and tinsmith's work.

Juvenile offenders are not ordinarily sent to the Prisons. They are sent either to the Reformatory in Singapore or more generally are bound over and cautioned or subjected to light corporal punishment.

VAGRANTS CAMP.

Admissions to the Vagrants Camp which has now been maintained in Alor Star for eight years numbered only 24 as against 43 in the previous year. The average daily number of inmates was 23.6 as compared with 27.2 in 1352.

The health was good and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease. There were no deaths. Every vagrant is medically examined on admission and treated for hookworm.

The vagrants are employed on vegetable and fruit gardening, the Camp supplying vegetables not only for its own use but also for the Prison and outside customers.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Twenty-five Enactments were passed during the year. Of these twenty were Amending Enactments aimed either at bringing existing legislation into conformity with the developing needs of the State or at securing uniformity with similar legislation in force in other Malay Administrations. Among these may be mentioned:

The Customs, The Bills of Sale, The Courts, The Animal Trespass, The Volunteer, The Penal Code, The Rubber Regulation and The Labour Code Amendment Enactments.

The following five Enactments may be regarded as forming the principal legislation of the year:—

The Workmen's Compensation Enactment.

The Ports Enactment.

The Rubber Regulation Enactment.

The Air Navigation Enactment.

The Secretary to Government Incorporation Enactment.

A short account of the measures follows:—

(i) The Workmen's Compensation Enactment provides for the compulsory payment of compensation by employers to certain classes of employed persons injured in the course of their employment in accordance with the practice now in vogue in other civilised countries. It follows the model of the Federated Malay States law. The "workmen" who are entitled to compensation are specified in the relevant schedule which can be varied by the President of the State Council. Persons in those specified occupations who receive more than \$200 per month, who are casual workers not employed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, who are pensionable Government officers, who are members of the Police Force or the Army, Navy, Air Force, etc., are excluded from the operation of this Enactment.

(ii) The Ports Enactment consolidates the law, which used to be in several Enactments, governing maritime and cognate matters as those Enactments were out of date and inadequate for existing needs.

This Enactment extends the law on this subject with a view to providing for the more efficient control of ports and shipping. The opportunity was taken to include in it some provisions on the lines of the Straits Settlements Passengers Restriction Ordinance, with a view to the exclusion of undesirable persons.

(iii) The Rubber Regulation Enactment implements the agreements signed between the Associations representative of rubber interests and between the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom, India, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Siam, and imposes a system of control of the production and export of rubber, with the object of reducing world stocks of rubber and maintaining a fair and equitable price level.

(iv) The Air Navigation Enactment was introduced at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the object of establishing a general control and regulation of civil aviation. It follows closely the Federated Malay States Air Navigation Enactment (No. 29 of 1929) with its amendments. In spite of the fact that further modifications of the law in these matters are already probable as a result of the Gorrell Committee Report it was considered desirable that the passing of this Enactment should not be delayed in view of the fact that the State lies on international air routes and has, at Alor Star, an aerodrome regularly visited by internationally operating aircraft.

(v) The Secretary to Government Incorporation Enactment makes the Secretary to Government a corporation with perpetual succession for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition by the Government of property outside the State, and other purposes.

New rules and amendments to rules were made from time to time during the year under review as required for the proper administration of the Enactments concerned. A notable feature of this subsidiary legislation was a consolidation of the Police Regulations with extensive alterations to meet present requirements.

In addition to the legislation outlined above a number of draft enactments were under consideration at the close of the year; amongst these were:—

- Carriage by Air,
- Merchandise Marks,
- Mental Disorders (Amendment),
- Selective Cattle Breeding,
- Malay Reservations (Amendment),
- Whaling (Prohibition).

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE, TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to an Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the value of which was \$6,383,579, the assets exceeded liabilities by \$5,360,812, as shown in the following statement:—

Liabilities	\$	Assets	\$
Deposits ...	841,547	Cash ...	929,012
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,383,579	Cash-in-Transit ..	17,417
Rubber Fund ...	267,525	Advances ...	16,348
Surplus ...	5,360,812	Imprests ...	26,005
		Investments ...	5,134,388
		Loans ...	58,776
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	6,383,579
		Suspense ..	287,938
Total ...	12,853,463		12,853,463

Revenue and Expenditure: The Revenue for the year, \$6,711,272, exceeded the amount estimated by \$1,374,450, and the expenditure, \$5,314,856, showed a saving of \$578,306 on the estimated sum, so that the financial position improved by \$1,952,756 as compared with the position forecasted in the printed estimates, and a budgeted deficit of \$556,340 became an actual surplus of \$1,396,416.

The revenue and expenditure figures exceeded those of last year by \$1,109,511 and \$187,700 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices "A" and "B".

The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue:—

Customs	..	..	..	44.83
Land Revenue (including Land Sales)	..		..	14.26
Opium Monopoly	..	..	..	14.81
Interest	..	..	..	6.89
Sanitary Boards	..	..	..	5.38
Farms and Licences		..	..	5.09
Other Heads	..	..	..	8.74
				<hr/> 100% <hr/>

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$3,014,213. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1351, 1352 and 1353:—

				1351	1352	1353
EXPORT DUTIES				\$	\$	\$
Fish	...	...		22,854	21,780	19,386
Rice and Padi	...	...		90,043	79,498	109,702
Rubber	...	...		50,746	137,564	510,048
Tapioca	...	...		17,156	20,574	23,012
Tin	...	...		16,939	23,165	29,554
IMPORT DUTIES.						
Coffee	...	...		19,536	31,929	40,257
Cotton Piece Goods	...	...		43,392	185,656	245,634
Liquors	...	...		83,408	106,758	166,839
Petroleum	...	...		412,722	451,330	523,336
Sugar	...	...		343,761	393,444	461,235
Tobacco	...	...		467,120	567,383	714,356
LICENCES.						
Liquor Licences	...			159,259	184,870	223,744

Chandu, or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. The net revenue therefrom, \$994,183, exceeded the 1352 total by \$98,831.

Taxation: The following is a summary of the Customs tariff as on the 24th May, 1935:—

IMPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Ale, Beer, Stout, Porter, Cider and Perry	\$1.30 per gallon	\$1.20 per gallon
Other intoxicating liquors ...	Graduated from \$1.50 to \$14 per gallon or proof gallon	90c. to \$10.50 per gallon or proof gallon
Tobacco	Graduated from 70c. to \$1.60 per lb	\$1 per lb. for cigarettes and manufactured tobacco if im- ported for sale to the public in air-tight tins or containers
Kerosene	10c. per gallon	
Petrol	35c. "	
Methylated Spirit	5c. "	
Sugar, Sugar Candy and Sugar mixed with water	3c. per lb	
Tea	8c. per lb	6c. per lb
Coffee	4c. per kati	3c. per kati
Cartridges	\$11 per 1,000	\$10 per 1,000
Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres and Inner Tubes	20% ad valorem	Free
Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Soles, Boots and Shoes (other than leather shoes) with Rubber Soles ...	50c. per pair	10c. per pair
Milk (including Cream) condensed, desiccated or preserved	\$5 per 100 lbs. net weight	\$1 per 100 lbs. net weight
Fruit and Vegetables preserved in tins, jars, bottles, including jams ...	20% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Tanned Hides and Skins	15% "	5% "
Brassware, Bronze and Bronzeware, Copper and Copperware	15% "	5% "
Perfumery	50% "	25% "
Groundnuts	2c. per lb	1c. per lb

IMPORT DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Full Duty	Preferential Duty
Piece Goods	20% ad valorem, or 5c. per yard, whichever is higher	10% ad valorem, or 2½c. per yard, whichever is higher
Silk, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Artificial Silk, Felt, Flannel, Woolen and all textile goods made from plant fibres, whether finished goods or not, other than gunnies, waste, yarn, thread and piece goods as above, to the value of the materials only	20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem
Fishmaws and Sharkfins	15% "	5% "
Groundnut Oil, Kachang and Gingelly Oil	4c. per lb	2c. per lb
Paraffin Wax	15% ad valorem	5% ad valorem
Paddy and Rice	25c. per picul	15c. per picul

EXPORT DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Areanuts, Coconuts, Copra and Pepper ...	2½% ad valorem
Rice, Padi and Broken Rice	10c. per picul
Bran	5% ad valorem
Tapioca	3% ad valorem
Forest Produce included in Classes I and II of Schedule I of the Forest Rules, 1345 ...	10% "
Getah Rambong	2½% "
Pigs	\$1 each
Goats and Sheep	25c. each
Fowls, ducks, geese and chickens ...	5c. each
Tin	10% ad valorem
Tin-ore	72% of the duty on tin
Sheelite	\$2 per picul
Wolfram	\$2 "
All other metals and metalliferous ores ...	10% ad valorem
Fresh sea fish	} 20% ad valorem
Sea fish dried and salted and sharkfins ...	
Blachan	
Oysters, Mother of Pearl shell	

EXPORT DUTIES—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Duty
Fresh river and pond fish	} 10% ad valorem
River fish, dried and salted, beche-de-mer and fishmaws	
Exception :	
(a) Fresh fish may be exported by sea from Kuala Kuala Muda free of duty.	
(b) The duty payable on fish exported from Kuah, Langkawi, is as follows :	
Class I	\$1.20 per pikul
„ II	\$1.00 „
„ III	50c. per pikul
Elephant	20% ad valorem
Bones, horns, hides, tusks and tallow	10% „
Brick	5% „
Tiles	5% „
Duck's, goose's and hen's eggs	50c. per picul
Stone	10c. per cubic yard
Marble	10% ad valorem

EXCISE: Duty at the rate of \$7.00 per proof gallon is collected on samsu distilled in licensed distilleries. Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

LAND: State land is alienated at a premium varying from \$1 to \$25 a relong for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 4 cents to \$1.50 a square foot for building purposes within Sanitary Board areas. Annual quit rent varies from 30 cents to \$2.50 a relong. The revenue for the year, including land sales, amounted to \$961,709.

MUNICIPAL: Revenue consists mainly of assessment on houses (5% to 10% on the annual valuation based on rental) taxes on vehicles, water rates and general conservancy.

The following table gives the municipal revenue in 1351, 1352 and 1353 under its main heads:—

	1351	1352	1353
	\$	\$	\$
House Assessment ...	88,565	87,574	88,513
Market Dues ...	16,150	16,704	17,543
Miscellaneous ...	9,755	8,666	8,722
Rest House Fees ...	1,868	1,792	1,947
Sanitation ...	39,586	47,481	54,029
Slaughter Fees ...	12,254	12,375	13,165
Registration of Vehicles ...	97,824	107,076	130,549
Water Rates ...	42,417	41,282	45,779
Bath House Fees ...	447	670	690

All vehicles using public roads and all drivers or conductors of motor vehicles must be licensed.

The licence fees for private motor cars vary from \$12 to \$60 a year according to Horse Power.

Motor cars used for passenger hire are required to pay in addition \$3 for 3 months for every passenger authorised to be carried.

Licence fees for motor lorries, based on unloaded tonnage, range from \$100 to \$300 a year.

In addition to the above licence fees, a fee equal to 20% of the value of the motor vehicle is payable when such vehicle is first licensed in the State unless the vehicle has been manufactured within the British Empire or a similar fee has been paid on the registration of the vehicle in the Colony or in any other Malay State.

STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp duties are collected by means of adhesive stamps affixed, in accordance with a Schedule to the Stamp Enactment, on certain specified documents, of which the more common are given below:—

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Death duties ...	Graduated scale from 1% to 12% according to the value of the estate, with total exemption in the case of estates not exceeding \$500 in value
Agreement or Memorandum of Agreement ...	25c.
Promissory Note including an I. O. U. ...	25c. for every \$100 or fraction thereof

STAMP DUTIES.—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS	Duty
Bill of Exchange payable on demand or at sight	4c.
Bill of Exchange of any other kind whatever (except a cheque)	5c. for every \$100 of the amount or value of the money for which the bill is drawn
<i>Charge, Agreement for a Charge, Bond, Debenture :—</i>	
(a) Being the only principal or primary security	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. on every dollar with a minimum of 50c.
(b) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security ...	$\frac{3}{4}$ th of the duty on the principal security
(c) Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer of any such security as aforesaid ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ of the duty on the principal security
Re-conveyance, Re-assignment, Release Discharge, Surrender or Renunciation of any such security as aforesaid or of the benefit thereof or of the money thereby secured :—	
(i) If the total amount of value of the money at any time secured does not exceed \$500	50c.
(ii) In any other case	\$1
Cheque	4c.
<i>Conveyance, Assignment or Transfer :—</i>	
(a) on sale or by way of gift of any property (except shares in a company)	
(i) If the sale price does not exceed \$500	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ with a minimum of \$1
(ii) If the sale price exceeds \$500 ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the first \$500 and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for every additional \$10
(b) shares in a company	
(i) name of transferee filled in ...	5c. for every \$100
(ii) blank transfer	3c. for every \$100
Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any immovable property granted or made ...	At rates varying according to rent and period
Lease executed in pursuance of a fully stamped agreement	50c.
Lease of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specially charged with duty	\$5
Power or Letter of Attorney	\$2
Receipt for any money or property exceeding \$20	4c.

There is no poll or hut tax.

EXPENDITURE: The expenditure, \$5,314,856, as already stated, exceeded that of the previous year by \$187,700 but was less by \$578,306 than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities, amounted to \$2,898,158 as compared with \$2,958,462 in the previous year. They absorbed 43.18% of the revenue and represented 54.53% of the expenditure for the year.

Investments: No contribution was made during the year to the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, and the interest earned on the Fund's investments was credited to revenue. The securities of the Fund appreciated in value during the year to the extent of \$100,660.

The Surplus Funds Investments amounting to \$5,134,388 consist as to \$4,309,392 of Fixed Deposits in London, and the balance \$824,996 are in Federated Malay States Government, Singapore and Penang Municipal Loans. The funds are not earmarked for any specific purpose.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 3,648 square miles, of which 1,110 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes.

The area alienated is held under 144,830 titles, and during the year steady progress was made with the conversion of incomplete titles to Surat Putus (Final Title). The actual issue of such titles to land owners, however, continue to be disappointingly slow. The main obstacle is doubtless a financial one, but there is also the undisputed fact that the Kedah peasant, rarely wishing to transfer his land, and even more rarely wishing to charge it, is normally quite content with his old document evidencing ownership, despite its restrictions in interest.

In addition considerable areas are held under Temporary Annual Licence for the cultivation of foodstuff catch crops.

Land Revenue for the year, including cost of boundary marks, amounted to \$961,709 as against \$923,279 in 1352 and \$940,676 in 1351. Of these totals Land Rents accounted for \$739,709, \$736,135 and \$732,573 respectively.

The concession of payment of rent by instalments was renewed to estates of over 100 relongs (70 acres) in area on proof of financial stringency.

The number of applications continued to show a decrease, but this was offset by an increase in the average area applied for. The result was that the actual area alienated—6,805 acres—showed a small increase on the 1352 figure of 6,282 acres.

The progress of accurate survey shows that the areas of incomplete titles are consistently under-estimated. Taking these adjustments into account the net increase in the total area of land alienated during the year amounted to 8,592 acres.

Malay Reservations: In consequence of the passing of a Malay Reservations Enactment in 1349 A.H. an area of approximately 1,950 square miles, excluding Forest Reserves, has been included in Malay Reservations, within which the alienation of State land is restricted to Malays or to locally domiciled Siamese, and, subject to certain limited exceptions, the interest of a Malay or Siamese may not be transferred or disposed of to persons of any other race.

SURVEY.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department was \$170,110 as against an estimated expenditure of \$236,646 and an actual expenditure of \$208,140 in 1352. It is not possible to give any useful figures of revenue collected in regard to work done by the Department, as, in the bulk of cases dealt with, survey fees are included in the premium. Fees at schedule rates, on portions for which settlement tracings were forwarded to the Land Offices, amounted to \$371,484. The progress of surveys with reference to requisitions at the end of each year for the past three years is given below:

NUMBER OF LOTS FOR WHICH REQUISITIONS
HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

Year	UNSATISFIED ON 29TH ZULHIJJAH					Total unsatisfied	Satisfied to date	Cancelled
	Received during the year	Awaiting survey	Under action in office	With L. O. for settlement				
1353	4,370	24,805	15,211	7,973	48,019	106,857	76	
1352	6,128	29,094	17,685	6,100	52,879	97,627	90	
1351	7,796	35,875	14,693	4,925	55,493	88,885	47	

For a considerable proportion of the year, part of the staff was engaged on Rubber Regulation work. The cost of this was \$27,552 which is not included in the above expenditure figures.

The cost and output of the Field Staff during the past three years are given below:—

Year			Cost Ex-Supervision	OUTPUT OF WORK			Average effective strength
				Lots	Acres	Chains	
			\$	SURVEYS			
1353	...	...	21,335	6,964	19,657	70,156	10.9
1352	...	...	46,672	10,727	31,989	126,577	19.6
1351	...	...	51,187	10,503	30,426	118,531	18.5
				DEMARCATATIONS			
1353	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1352	...	...	488	65	41	1,773	.3
1351	...	...	7,236	979	14,933	29,526	3.6

The cost and output of the Computing and Drafting Branches in regard to lots for the past three years are given in the following table:—

Year	Cost Ex-Super-vision	NUMBER OF LOTS ON 20TH ZULHIJJAH							Average effective strength
		Compu- ted	Plans drawn	Titles prepared	Settled	Awaiting Computa- tion	Awaiting Plan	Awaiting settlement	
	\$ c.								
1353	51,647.89	15,475	11,103	5,650	9,230	7,190	8,051	7,973	16 55
1352	45,985.16	10,375	9,917	6,970	8,742	14,006	3,679	6,100	15 53
1351	49,442.22	10,139	9,860	6,353	8,735	11,472	3,221	4,925	14 51

TITLES FORWARDED.

		1353	1352	1351
Grants in duplicate	...	5,273	6,700	6,589
Reserve Certificates	...	75	62	91
Mining Leases	...	13	1	3
Single Copies	...	16	13	3
TOTAL	...	5,377	6,776	6,686

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

51 enquiries under the Labour Code were undertaken by the Protector of Chinese in respect of claims amounting to \$3,689, and orders were made amounting to \$1,959. There were also three enquiries under the Women and Girls Protection Enactment, and sixty seven miscellaneous enquiries.

Eighteen women and girls were admitted to the Home in the year, and two remained at the end of the year. 408 women and children immigrants from China were sent by the Protector of Chinese, Penang, for enquiry.

The Protector of Chinese is responsible for the registration of societies and schools in Kedah. Four societies were registered and two were exempted from registration. One registered and one exempted society which had ceased to exist were struck off the register and record. Six schools and fifty seven teachers were registered. 97 mui tsai remained on the register at the beginning of the year and 93 at the end.

CO-OPERATION.

The co-operative movement continues to show satisfactory progress. The following tables show the development in Urban Thrift and Loan Societies and in Rural Credit Societies as compared with last year:—

URBAN THRIFT AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

	1352	1353
Number registered ..	9	13
Membership ..	754	1,078
Capital	\$89,726	\$118,848
Loans	\$108,340	\$119,266
Repayments ..	\$94,356	\$105,156

RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

	1352	1353
Number registered ..	23	26
Capital	\$51,511	\$63,236
Loans	\$1,100	Nil
Repayments ..	\$4,554	\$4,945.

Two societies of a new type known as "General Purpose Societies" were registered during the year, with a membership of 670. The start made is proving popular, and the registration of 20 more such societies is under consideration. They have no capital: their object is to promote the welfare of the members, their earning capacity, health in their villages etc. and to decrease expenditure on ceremonies. Expenditure, far too lavish in relation to the financial position of those concerned, on marriages, funerals and so on, has been the rule in the kampongs. It is the duty of the Society's Committee to fix the amount which any member may spend on such a ceremony, and expenditure in excess of the amount so fixed renders the defaulting member liable to a fine. Members also attend, and help towards the expenses of, a funeral of a fellow member or his dependents.

Another new development during the year, which will be watched with interest, and some anxiety, is the formation of a Co-operative Rice Mill Society, with an authorised capital of \$50,000. The Society has erected the mill, and the arrival of the machinery was awaited at the end of the year.

The Co-operative Department worked in close liaison with the Agricultural Department in organising the Weekly Fair movement to which reference is made at the beginning of the section on Agriculture in Chapter VI of this report.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

All Government printing work in Malay and English is carried out by the Department, including Gazettes, Enactments, various reports (this Annual Report amongst others), Estimates, religious works for the Sheikh-ul-Islam, etc.

Staff at the end of the year amounted to 65, composed of 51 Malays, 13 Indians and 1 Chinese.

Revenue for the year was \$2,420.02 and expenditure \$66,234.87 as against \$2,534.32 and \$62,257.57 respectively in the previous year.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Four foreign companies were registered during the year. Five were struck off the register, two on liquidation, two on ceasing to have a place of business in Kedah, and one on change of name in consequence of re-organisation. Fees amounting to \$467 were collected.

KEDAH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The strength of the Force during its first full year of training increased from 49 European Volunteers and 62 Malay Volunteers to 2 officers and 70 European Volunteers and 2 officers and 109 Malay Volunteers. In view of the satisfactory progress made it was decided to expand the Force during the coming year by the addition of two new Malay Platoons, one at Alor Star and one at Kulim, with a European Section also at Kulim. It was further decided to employ a second Company Sergeant Major and Instructor.

The first Annual Camp was held at Port Dickson from 29th Rabialakhir to 10th Jemadialawal (11th to 21st August, 1934) and was well attended by the Malay Volunteers. Unfortunately owing to distance and the introduction at about that time of the Rubber Regulation Scheme very few European Volunteers were able to attend.

Instruction in the light automatic gun was started towards the end of the year.

The Force was inspected by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops on 28th Jemadialakhir (8th October, 1934).

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan, although unable to take an active part in the affairs of the State, enjoyed good health and attended the celebrations on his birthday and on the Hari Raya Puasa and Hari Raya Haji.

The State sustained a severe loss on the 30th April, 1934, when the long illness of His Highness Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.B.E., proved fatal. His Highness had been Regent of the State since 1914. The esteem in which he was held by all was evidenced by the fact that, in spite of the torrential rain which fell along the greater portion of the eight-mile route followed by the funeral procession, not less than sixty thousand persons of all nationalities, including numbers of European Unofficials from considerable distances, assembled to pay a last tribute to the able Ruler who during the preceding twenty years had contributed so much to the development of the State and the well-being of its inhabitants.

On the 7th March, 1935, the whole State was again shocked to learn that His Highness Tunku Mohamed, C.M.G., the Raja Muda and Heir Apparent, had passed away in Singapore after a brief illness. The splendid gesture of the Royal Air Force Far Eastern Command, which readily fell in with the suggestion to bring the remains by air for burial in Alor Star, will never be forgotten in this State. The Squadron Leader of the 36 Squadron himself carried the coffin which was escorted by four other aircraft. The funeral which took place on the morning of the 9th March was as widely attended as that of the late Regent, and the Flight remained to dip in a last salute as the procession passed out of the grounds of the Palace at Anak Bukit.

On the 21st March, 1935, His Highness Tunku Badlishah was installed as Raja Muda and Heir Apparent. Eleven aircraft of the 100 Squadron, on their way back to Singapore from India, delayed their departure from Alor Star in order to dip in salute to the new Raja Muda as His Highness was inspecting his Guard of Honour at the conclusion of the ceremony.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, accompanied by Lady Thomas and Miss Thomas, visited the State—His Excellency's first visit to any Malay State—from the 10th to the 13th January, 1935.

Sir Andrew Caldecott, as High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Caldecott, paid an official visit to Kedah from the 23rd to the 26th June, 1934.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding inspected the Volunteers, visiting Alor Star on the 5th—6th October and Sungei Patani on the 8th October.

A number of distinguished visitors from England visited the Aerodrome at Kapala Batas, Alor Star, during the year.

Alor Star was a Checking Point in the London—Melbourne Air Race in October.

Thanks to the careful elaboration by the Central Organisations, both International and Malayan, of the scheme of Rubber Regulation, and the tact and energy of Major H. S. Paterson, M.C.S., and those associated with him in putting it into operation in this State, the scheme was introduced successfully in Kedah, as elsewhere, on the 1st June, 1934, and has worked smoothly ever since. It is only necessary to glance at the figures in Appendix E showing the comparative value of rubber exported in the last two years to realise what an overwhelming part the scheme has played in the general financial improvement of the State.

Kedah, the Abode of Peace, to give the State its full title, with an exportable surplus of 61,000 tons of rice and a cattle population larger than those of the Colony and Federated Malay States added together, is in an exceptionally favourable position to react to any general trade improvement. The large increases during the year as compared with two years earlier of 53% in the case of tobacco duty and 100% in the case of liquors, to mention two duties which are perhaps specially informative in this connection, indicate the ampler funds in the hands of the general public for spending on articles other than absolute necessities.

The thanks of Government are due to the Unofficials who assisted the State as members of the various Boards and Committees.

The writer officiated as British Adviser throughout the year.

J. D. HALL.
British Adviser, Kedah.

Alor Star, 21st July, 1935.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Revenue for each year from A.H. 1349 to 1353 (A.D. 1930 to 1934).

Heads of Revenue.		A. H. 1349 (A.D. 1930-31)	A. H. 1350 (A.D. 1931-32)	A. H. 1351 (A.D. 1932-33)	A. H. 1352 (A.D. 1933-34)	A. H. 1353 (A.D. 1934-35)
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. Marine	...	31,314	27,643	22,100	24,114	24,912
2. Customs	...	1,459,330	1,666,212	1,614,641	2,151,612	3,008,387
3. Opium Monopoly	...	1,079,857	888,026	758,789	895,352	994,183
4. Farms and Licences	...	444,334	276,133	266,038	294,942	341,813
5. Stamp Duties	...	...	22,326	12,111	19,517	63,373
6. Court Fees etc...	...	115,410	88,452	71,755	70,035	77,265
7. Police	...	35,682	32,689	31,909	29,220	31,260
8. Education	...	15,560	16,182	16,256	15,475	18,003
9. Veterinary	...	5,958	6,778	7,251	8,882	10,432
10. Reimbursements	...	118,367	51,910	46,632	48,325	47,312
11. Posts and Telegraphs	...	121,156	123,125	130,141	131,469	152,074
12. Lands	...	795,203	851,875	866,500	868,175	896,402
13. Forests	...	66,121	42,268	36,331	48,464	59,531
14. Mines	...	4,466	4,312	3,813	3,819	3,775
15. Interest	...	263,100	555,750	393,609	412,876	462,494
16. Sanitary Boards	...	350,473	320,815	308,868	323,619	360,938
17. Miscellaneous	...	72,629	121,943	295,262	197,248	98,209
18. Land Sales	...	107,432	83,475	71,339	52,617	60,849
Total		5,086,692	5,180,244	4,983,345	5,601,761	6,711,272

APPENDIX C. *Statistics of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.*

Year.	NUMBER OF REGIS- TERED ARTICLES.		NUMBER OF PARCELS.		NUMBER OF INSURED ARTICLES (PARCELS AND LETTERS.)					
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Value.	Despatched.	Value.		
A. H.	A. D.	3,708,913	71,472	69,768	18,579	5,790	834	\$ 69,521 97	671	\$ 74,460 30
1348	1930	2,937,350	66,764	65,858	15,122	5,003	683	43,068 23	593	49,514 00
1349	1931	2,678,455	60,044	61,053	12,772	4,370	492	28,863 71	512	40,850 17
1350	1932	2,421,848	57,342	59,623	10,860	3,483	462	28,590 55	419	38,752 29
1351	1933	2,498,548	57,300	58,636	11,095	3,032	457	32,388 81	372	29,413 33
1352	1934	2,968,433	60,373	59,802	11,881	3,418	575	65,487 85	489	43,465 09
1353	1935									

Year.	Amount of Money Order and Postal Order Tran- sactions.		Revenue.		EXPENDITURE.			APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS.		TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES.				
	\$	c.	\$	c.	Annually Recurrent.	Special Expenditure.	Receiv- ed.	Des- patched.	Trans- mitted.	Line Mileage	Wire Mileage.	Number of Tele- phones.		
A. H.	A. D.	1,041,814	22	134,681	65	\$ 77,901	40	\$ 55,322	36	49,426	45,266	67,717	...	574
1348	1930	841,181	62	121,155	62	81,898	55	139,966	34	53,547	51,064	34,619	...	539
1349	1931	724,078	93	123,424	60	146,316	42	32,998	82	52,546	50,674	31,980	...	521
1350	1932	602,256	94	130,140	78	148,766	35	15,303	39	46,891	46,709	24,609	...	491
1351	1933	706,700	42	134,469	52	152,281	04	10,745	00	42,016	41,808	37,830	...	510
1352	1934	982,903	17	+ 152,074	28	* 157,397	40	41,328	03	42,497	41,080	41,483	...	542
1353	1935					42,782	70	16,892	44					

APPENDIX D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, KEDAH.

Capital Account.

DISTRICT.	No. of Bldgs. on 1-1-53.	Estimated Value as on 1-1-53.		Additions in New Buildings 1353.		Additions to existing Buildings 1353.		Deductions in 1353.		Total No. & Value of Bldgs. as on 30-12-53.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	No.	Value.
North Kedah ...	584	3,955,205	19	33,489	73	21,470	29	23,300	00	593	3,986,865
Central Kedah ...	297	1,410,109	27	24,048	75	17,752	03	553	68	301	1,451,356
South Kedah ...	402	1,507,519	67	19,855	59	9,520	14	400	00	417	1,536,495
TOTAL ...	1,283	6,872,834	13	77,394	07	48,742	46	24,253	68	1,311	6,974,716

66

Maintenance Account.

DISTRICT.	Value of Buildings.		Current Repairs.		Painting.		Total.		Percentage.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
North Kedah ...	3,955,205	19	27,787	28	14,700	77	42,488	05	1.07%
Central Kedah ...	1,410,109	27	13,659	07	7,941	30	21,600	37	1.46%
South Kedah ...	1,507,519	67	11,934	15	7,671	74	19,605	89	1.3%
TOTAL ...	6,872,834	13	53,380	50	30,313	81	83,694	31	• 1.22%

* Whole State Average.

Articles	1933		1934	
	Quantity	Value ₹	Quantity	Value ₹
EXPORTS.				
Arecanuts	...	...	1,692 tons	82,362
Bran	...	...	4,443 "	94,749
Cattle, Goats and Swine	...	...	8,097 head	99,396
Copra	...	...	1,378 tons	62,141
Eggs	...	...	12,746,243 in number	236,102
Fish, dried and salted	...	...	1,152 tons	128,696
Padi	...	...	23,858 "	534,475
Rice	...	...	37,486 "	1,683,302
Rubber	...	...	52,264 "	22,244,820
Tapioca Pearl	...	...	8,393 "	601,587
Tin Ore	...	...	209 "	302,481
IMPORTS.				
Chandu	6,165 lbs.	165,300	9,500 lbs.	270,720
Cigarettes	400,579 "	807,930	581,705 "	965,976
Coconut Oil	989 tons	146,526	1,094 tons	123,909
Coffee	472 "	155,787	538 "	150,407
Gummies	22,723 bales	113,983	18,466 bales	111,540
Kerosene	2,720 tons	371,882	3,622 tons	395,556
Matches	28,932,720 boxes	66,687	30,747,940 boxes	61,260
Milk, Condensed	27,155 cases	240,258	33,351 cases	339,352
Motor Spirit	4,589 tons	896,387	6,205 tons	1,071,258
Piece Goods	2,737,677 yards	336,720	3,623,780 yards	551,897
Rice	9,038 tons	163,356	2,080 tons	110,995
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains	428,557 pieces	272,351	500,036 pieces	340,936
Sugar	5,795 tons	408,900	6,909 tons	487,936
Tobacco	165,574 lbs.	174,476	176,784 lbs.	177,523
Wheat Flour	1,871 tons	138,213	2,013 tons	142,136

APPENDIX F.
PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STATE OF KEDAH.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report of the British Adviser on the State of Kedah since 1911.

The Kedah Government Gazette.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

There are no publications dealing exclusively with State of Kedah, but there are references to Kedah in many of the standard works dealing with Malaya.

Journal of the Indian Archipelago (Logans Journal), Singapore 1847—62.

Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1873—1935, Singapore.

Newbold, T. Y., Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, 4 Vols., London, 1839.

Census Report, 1921, by J. E. Nathan.

Census Report, 1931, by C. A. Vlieland.

The Blockade of Quedah, Stuart Osborne, 1833, London.

Swettenham, Sir Frank, G.C.M.G., B. Malaya, London, 1906.

Treaties and Engagements affecting the Native States of the Peninsula, Singapore, 1889.

Wilkinson, R. J., A History of the Peninsula Malaya, Singapore, 1920.

Winstedt, R. O., C.M.G., M.A., D. LITT., OXON. Malay Annals, London, 1923.

A History of Malaya, published in Vol. XIII, Part II, of the Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1935.

100

100

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from the Sale Offices of

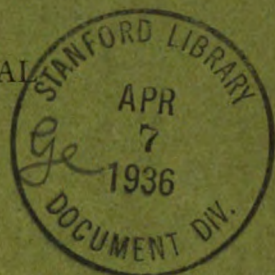
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1747

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SEYCHELLES, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1651 and 1700
respectively, price 1s. 0d. each.)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 0d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 8d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1747

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SEYCHELLES, 1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1651 and 1700
respectively, price 1s. od. each.)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. od. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SEYCHELLES FOR 1934

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	5
IV. HEALTH	6
V. HOUSING	8
VI. PRODUCTION	8
VII. COMMERCE	9
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	12
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	14
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	15
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	16
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	17
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	17
XIV. LEGISLATION	19
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	19
XVI. GENERAL	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY	22
MAP	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony of Seychelles comprises ninety-two islands, which are situated in the Indian Ocean between the 4th and 10th parallels of South Latitude and 46 and 57 lines of East Longitude. Their aggregate area is estimated at 156½ square miles. The nearest point on the mainland is Mombasa, a distance of approximately 1,000 miles, and the islands of Zanzibar, Mauritius and Madagascar are respectively 970 miles, 934 miles and 600 miles away.

The main group of islands are of rugged granite formation and lie on the centre of a bank which is about 12,000 miles square. They were visited in 1934 by the John Murray Scientific Expedition to the Indian Ocean in the Egyptian survey vessel *Mabahiss*, under the direction of Colonel Seymour Sewell, I.M.S., Sc.D. In the report

of this expedition the results of the soundings and observations taken point to the fact that the Seychelles Islands are peaks on the middle of a great submerged bank, which may have once been part of a southern continent, the continent of Gondwanaland (or Lemuria as it is sometimes called), which was supposed to connect India with Madagascar and South Africa and which went down after a tremendous volcanic upheaval when the lost continent began to subside 10,000 years ago.

The Seychelles Islands are peculiar in being one of the few places in the world which were entirely uninhabited when they were discovered, and also in their extraordinary lack of fauna. Apart from the ordinary domestic animal a few harmless snakes exist on the hills, rats and small lizards are common, and the flying fox is sometimes seen. The giant tortoise is found indigenous on Aldabra.

The largest and most important island is Mahe, which has an area of 55 square miles and a population of 23,000 out of an estimated 9,406 in the whole Colony. It is of extremely rugged formation with a very narrow littoral, from which rises steeply a central range from 2,000 to almost 3,000 feet. The highest point is Morne Seychellois at 2,993 feet. The scenery is very beautiful and the sea extremely colourful, owing to the coral reefs which surround the island.

Mahe has only one harbour, at Victoria, which is the principal town and the headquarters of Government. The harbour is about three miles wide and is protected on the east and south by a circle of islands which form the Mahe group. About one third of the total population live in Victoria, the rest being scattered in hamlets which lie along the sea shore or in estates on the hills.

Other islands of the main group and mostly of granite formation are :—

Praslin (9,700 acres); Silhouette (4,900 acres); La Digue (2,500 acres); Curieuse (900 acres); Frigate (700 acres); Felicite (689 acres); North Island (525 acres); Ste. Anne (500 acres); Denis (340 acres); Cerf (290 acres) and Bird or Sea Cow Island (160 acres).

Outlying islands are all of coral formation, the farthest from the main group being Aldabra, which is 630 miles from Mahe. Aldabra is one of the most interesting of the Seychelles Islands. It has a lagoon over 50 square miles in area which teems with the hawksbill turtle and the edible turtle. The island is also the home of the giant tortoise. It is visited only by small schooners from Seychelles which collect coconuts and turtles and transport labour.

The main islands are now given up to the cultivation of coconuts, patchouli, vanilla, citriodora and palmarosa, while cinnamon grows wild on all the hills. On many of the outlying islands coconut palms flourish particularly well, while others have a rich treasure of guano. The names of all the islands are given on the sketch map at the end of this Report.

Climate.

The climate is pleasant on the whole and is quite healthy, there being no malaria, but it lacks bracing qualities. For the six months from about May in each year, the south-east trade wind is constant. This corresponds to the winter season elsewhere in southern latitudes. For the rest of the year, the north-west monsoon blows, but with less force, and for a part of this time the weather becomes uncomfortably warm. The maximum shade temperature rarely exceeds 86°F. but seldom falls below 74°F. Variations in temperature are more noticeable than would be the case outside of the tropics.

The rainfall is heaviest between the months of November and April, but it is not confined to that season. It varies from 70 inches to 135 inches in a year, the average being 90 inches. The southern islands of the Colony are only just out of the range of the cyclone belt, within which Mauritius falls.

History.

The islands are believed to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas, 1505, but the discovery was not apparently followed by any attempt at colonization.

Previous to the French occupation they were the resort of pirates who infested the Indian Ocean, some of whose names are borne by descendants in Mahe at the present time.

Under the Government at Mauritius of Labourdonnais, whose name the islands originally bore, their position was first defined in 1743, and M. Picault, who took possession in the name of the King of France, called the principal island Mahe after Mahe de Labourdonnais. Later on the group was renamed the Seychelles Islands, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau des Sechelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV from 1754 to 1756.

During the war of the French Revolution, Mahe was extremely useful to French ships as a place of refuge and refitment, but on 17th May, 1794, it was captured by Captain Newcome, of H.M.S. *Orpheus*.

The last French Governor, M. de Quincy, who was born at Paris in November, 1748, became (after the departure of Lieutenant Sullivan, R.N., who had been placed in charge) the first Agent Civil under the British Government. M. de Quincy's reign as French Governor lasted 20 years. He remained for 18 years in the service of the British Government, and died on 10th July, 1827.

The capitulation was renewed in 1806, but it was not until the capture of Mauritius in 1810 that Seychelles was formally taken possession of by the appointment of an Agent, and incorporated as a dependency of that Colony. A board of Civil Commissioners was appointed in 1872, when the finances of Seychelles were separated from those of Mauritius.

In 1897, the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and Seychelles was practically separated from Mauritius. The separation was completely carried out in 1903, when Seychelles was, by Order in Council, constituted a separate Colony under its own Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

During the French occupation, settlers, mostly from Mauritius, were placed on Mahe and the descendants of these form the majority of the European and mixed element of the population, whose language is French. Slaves were also brought in from Mauritius and this class, after the British occupation, was greatly augmented by the fact of Seychelles being chosen as a refuge for African slaves freed from time to time on the high seas by the Navy. In the conditions existing in Central Africa until late in the last century, it was not practicable to return these people to their homes. Their descendants to-day form the large majority of the population of the Colony. These have retained the cheerful, carefree characteristics of their forbears, but they have lost all tribal tradition and language and now speak a patois of French, locally known as Creole. All profess Christianity, most being of the Roman Catholic faith, and they all bear French names, presumably given to their fathers on baptism. They are a simple and law-abiding people, keep themselves and their children surprisingly clean, but, as a class, they are very improvident.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government organization is of the usual "Crown Colony" type. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is the responsible Home Authority.

A Governor and Commander-in-Chief exercises jurisdiction under the Common Law (the Code Napoleon), relative Imperial Orders in Council, and local Ordinances enacted by a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor, as President, three senior Departmental Heads and three unofficial residents appointed by the King on the nomination of the Governor, in the case of each of the latter, for a period of three years at a time. An Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the three Official Members of the Legislative Council and one Unofficial Member. In the absence of the Governor, the Chief Justice acts as Administrator of the Colony.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony consists of the descendants of the early French settlers and of the African slaves, with an intermediate Creole class. A few persons of United Kingdom birth are employed in the service of the Government and of Cable and Wireless, Limited, and a very small number are otherwise employed.

A census was taken on 26th April, 1931, showing a total population at that date of 27,444 (13,289 males and 14,155 females), with a distribution as follows :—

Mahe	21,712
Neighbouring islands	4,240
Outlying islands	1,492

The following are the more important vital statistics for the year, as compared with those for 1933 :—

	1933	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>	1934	<i>Per 1,000 of population.</i>
Births	821	28·57	862	29·31
Deaths	346	12·04	317	10·78
Marriages	180	6·26	154	5·24
Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year)	67	81·61*	42	49·88
Emigration	361	12·56	310	10·54
Immigration	382	13·29	440	14·95

* Rate per 1,000 births.

The census of 1931 was the fifth taken in the Colony. The following figures of population show the rates of increase per decennial period :—

1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
16,440	19,237	22,691	24,523	27,444

These figures may be taken to indicate increases by birth, since neither immigration nor emigration is on a large scale and, roughly, the numbers balance each other.

IV.—HEALTH.

The health of the population generally is good. Nevertheless, the Colony is not immune from many ailments and the treatment of disease and the steps taken to conserve the health of the people must be referred to. Fortunately the anopheles mosquito has never been introduced, or, if so, has never established itself, so that malarial fever, which is prevalent in most other places in the tropics, is unknown here. Occasional outbreaks occur of jaundice, whooping-cough, influenza, dengue fever, and chicken-pox. There was no epidemic during the year under review, nor, in most years, do any of the above diseases occur to an alarming extent. Ankylostomiasis (hookworm) is common. For the treatment of this disease provision exists, and observance of hygienic principles is important.

especially with respect to the provision and inspection of latrines. Neglect of proper precautions is dealt with by prosecution before the Courts.

The Medical Department is well staffed, organized, and equipped to deal with the medical needs of the people. A large hospital, well situated in the town of Victoria, affords accommodation not only to the sick poor, its primary purpose, but also to those who can afford to pay at first, second, or third class rates, all of which are very moderate. The staff, under the Senior Medical Officer, consists of a Resident Surgeon, who is also in charge of an X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic Department, three Nursing Sisters (of the Order of St. Joseph de Cluny), and seven Probationary Nurses undergoing training. A cottage hospital has also been provided to serve the needs of the people of Praslin and La Digue islands, with an Assistant Medical Officer in charge and a trained nurse. A third Medical Officer is in charge of the district of Anse Royale on the main island. Periodical medical inspections are made of the outlying islands in the interests of those employed there.

During the year, 859 cases were treated in the Seychelles Government Hospital.

The school children are given simple lessons in hygiene.

Leprosy shows no improvement as compared with the previous year; its incidence is confined mainly to the African labourers. A leper settlement has been established on an island of 54 acres in extent and most of the lepers have been removed from a smaller island inadequate for its purpose. Thirty-six lepers are isolated in the settlements and 51 others are under supervision. Treatment, especially in the earlier stages, is giving encouraging results. Visits of relatives are allowed under appropriate conditions. Most of the lepers have small gardens of their own and they keep pets, such as rabbits and pigeons.

An asylum at Anse Royale exists for the reception and treatment of lunatics. At present there are 25 inmates.

Tuberculosis shows a slight improvement. A modern tuberculosis ward, situated in the hospital grounds, was completed during the year 1931 for the isolation of patients.

The outlying islands contain no permanent residents. Most of the islands are planted with coconuts for which labour is engaged from the island of Mahe, all together absorbing about 1,500 men, women, and children. Conditions are good and there is little sickness. Some outbreaks of beri-beri have occurred in the past and another deficiency disease, known locally as "Decoque", is met with. The Government hopes when conditions permit to obtain the services of a research medical officer for investigation of the cause of the latter disease.

The Medical Department absorbs a considerable proportion of the revenue of the Colony, but it is money well spent.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population on estates are accommodated in small thatched huts made of leaves from the coconut tree. A fee is paid by the manager to erect the huts and when the labourer leaves the estate the huts remain the property of the employer. All materials are supplied by the estate. Many of the labourers do not reside on estates and, apart from the few who own a plot of ground, these rent a plot for one rupee (1s. 6d.) a month to erect a hut which, generally, is made of leaves. The more thrifty among them build wooden houses, roofed with galvanized iron and having two rooms and sometimes a verandah. Those renting a room in a house in the town generally pay from Rs.2 to Rs.3 per month. Sanitary Inspectors carry out a house-to-house inspection of all premises to enforce sanitary laws. There is no shortage of dwellings nor any congestion. There are no building societies.

The accommodation for labourers in the outlying islands consists of small thatched huts with walls covered with coconut leaves, the ground forming the floor. Certain huts are single, whilst others accommodate two to three families.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The chief exports of the Colony are the products of the coconut. The net export values of these products for 1934 were as follows:—

		Rs.
Coconut oil (12,302 kilos)	...	1,615
Copra (5,565½ tons)	... ..	508,152

Cinnamon, a jungle tree, is exploited for its essential oil which, in spite of the fluctuation of price, remains the export product second in importance, with an output of 59,619 kilos, exported mainly to the United States of America, representing a value of Rs.194,581. Cinnamon bark exports amounted to 7½ tons, of a value of Rs. 396. 1,919 kilos of patchouli oil, valued at Rs.10,046, were also exported. Mention should also be made of the vanilla industry, which, although gradually dying out, produced 482 kilos for exportation, representing a value of Rs.2,509. The Colony is well adapted for the development of fisheries. Two million pounds of fresh fish, representing Rs.800,000, are captured per annum for local consumption. 751 kilos of turtle strips worth Rs.693, 3,878 kilos of calipee worth Rs.7,545, and 109 kilos of green turtle-shell worth Rs.54, were exported in 1934. The other fishery products are tortoise-shell, 1,104 kilos valued at Rs.18,231, and tripangs, 3,837 kilos valued at Rs. 2,276. 49,900 kilos of birds' eggs yolk liquid worth Rs.8,685 were also produced.

Phosphatic guano was exported to the United Kingdom, Kenya, New Zealand, and Ceylon to the amount of 12,062 tons valued at Rs.207,240.

No geological survey has been made of the Colony, which is of granite formation with occasional dykes of basalt and intrusions of dolerite. Unproductive lands covering about one-third of the acreage of the Colony comprise outcrops of granite following erosion and coral reefs still in their position of growth. Other productive but uncultivated lands cover an area of about 13,597 acres. Land under forest stretching over 2,500 acres, one-fifth of which is under commercial timber, produced timber for the local market. Crops of tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, maize, vegetables, and manioc, which, together with breadfruit and banana, are all consumed locally, are grown in areas totalling over 500 acres.

The number of pigs in the Colony is 7,500. Other livestock comprise: horses, 25; asses, 25; cattle, 1,000; goats, 300. The yield of animal produce during the year under review was as follows:—

<i>Produce.</i>				<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				lb.	Rs.
Meat	...	...	...	70,000	28,000
Hides (mostly from calves)				3,760	168
Pork meat	...	...	...	36,000	12,960
Turtle meat	...	...	...	45,000	14,850

Almost every Seychellois is an agriculturist or a fisherman or both. Estates are run either by the owners themselves or leased to individuals on short terms.

Farm labourers under 15 years numbered	...	1,374
„ „ of 15 years and over numbered...	...	6,141
Fishermen numbered	...	1,100

There are no exploitable minerals in the Colony (except phosphate guano) and no manufactures. Baskets, straw hats, mats, etc., are produced but only in a very small way. All production is in the hands of individuals or small companies.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of the Colony during the year 1934 amounted to Rs.1,804,057, being an increase of Rs.68,153 as compared with the previous year.

The total imports amounted to Rs.823,953, a decrease of Rs.10,990, as compared with the previous year.

The total exports amounted to Rs.980,104, an increase of Rs.79,143 compared with the year 1933.

The following statement shows the value of imports into and exports from the Colony during the year 1934 :—

							Rs.
Trade imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	794,609
Government imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,344
							<hr/> 823,953
Domestic exports and re-exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	980,104
							<hr/>
Excess of exports and re-exports over imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.156,151
							<hr/>

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1930–1934 :—

			<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Imports.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930	...	...	2,048,967	1,631,077	417,890
1931	...	...	1,102,713	1,069,958	32,755
1932	...	...	1,347,338	1,008,111	339,227
1933	...	...	900,961	834,943	66,018
1934	...	...	980,104	823,953	156,151

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	576,255	295,301
India ...	21,565	235,022
France ...	9,323	44,102
United States of America	170,981	2,056
Japan ...	—	54,746

The value of copra exported to the principal countries in 1933 and 1934 was as follows :—

		1933.	1934.
		Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	...	267,015	485,610
India ...	...	136,300	15,300
Mauritius ...	...	5,000	7,242
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		Rs.408,315	Rs.508,152
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The value of essential oils exported to the principal countries or the same period was :—

	1933.	1934.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	6,965	28,027
United States of America	181,466	170,981
Holland	—	6,783
Germany	19,690	—
	<u>Rs.208,121</u>	<u>Rs.205,791</u>

The quantity and value of guano exported for the same period was :—

	1933.		1934.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	<i>Tons.</i>	Rs.	<i>Tons.</i>	Rs.
United Kingdom	4,250	76,250	3,300	33,000
Ceylon	450	9,000	500	10,000
Kenya	433	6,495	112	1,240
Mauritius	429	6,290	—	—
New Zealand ...	6,494	112,940	8,150	163,000
India	251	5,012	—	—
Total ...	<u>12,307</u>	<u>215,987</u>	<u>12,062</u>	<u>207,240</u>

The value of piece-goods imported from the principal countries was as follows :—

	<i>United</i>				<i>Hong</i>	
	<i>Kingdom.</i>	<i>India.</i>	<i>Japan.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>Kong.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933 ...	14,568	28,209	40,446	211	495	83,929
1934 ...	13,767	25,578	41,085	—	—	80,430

The supply of cotton piece-goods in yards for the last five years was as follows :—

	<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>India.</i>	<i>Japan.</i>	<i>France.</i>
1930 ...	57,587	297,718	396,485	1,389
1931 ...	55,997	173,727	209,807	160
1932 ...	67,602	135,786	554,373	—
1933 ...	46,987	145,327	367,713	502
1934 ...	49,602	190,750	386,655	—

General Course of Prices.

The price of imported articles has continued at the level of the previous year while the price of exported produce has shown a considerable decline.

Copra was sold throughout the year at prices ranging from Rs.75 to Rs.90 per ton as compared with Rs.175 per ton in January, Rs.120 in June, and Rs.90 in December of the year 1933.

The price of essential oil (cinnamon leaf) fluctuated from Rs.3 per litre to Rs.3.40 per litre during the year. Caret (tortoise-shell) was sold throughout the year at prices ranging from Rs.8 to Rs.16 a kilo. Essential oil distillation has increased during recent years but is now very seriously affected by other competing products, as is the case with copra, the principal industry.

Approximately one-third of the imports into the Colony came from the United Kingdom (Rs.295,301). India supplied 2,113½ tons of rice (Rs.145,358).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

All the unskilled work on estates is performed by native labourers. The supply of labour is adequate. Natives and their families who reside on estates are given a small allotment of land for themselves and are usually allowed to keep such small stock as pigs, goats, etc.

Labour contracts are generally oral, but the labourer goes on working from month to month for as long as he and his employer are mutually satisfied. The rates of wages are fair, taking into consideration the cost of living, the average being Rs.6 per month—equal to 85 lb. of rice, the staple foodstuff. Women and children (about 2,000) are employed for picking cinnamon leaves for distillation; they earn Rs.4 per month for a ton of leaves delivered at the distillery, representing some five hours' work per day. As this is task work, extra hours mean extra pay. On the whole the labour situation normally is not unsatisfactory and the relations between employers and employed are good. For the male labourers also the majority of estates provide task work of half a day, or more for those desirous of earning more. The employment of labour on the outlying islands is governed by law. Written contracts are entered into for periods of six months at a time. The minimum scale of wages per month is:—men, Rs.4; women, and males under 15, Rs.2. In addition they are entitled to rations on a scale laid down by regulation. The life on these islands is liked by the labourers. They manage to save money which, in the case of most of them, on their return to Mahe, very soon disappears amongst relations and friends.

Cost of Living of Senior Officials.

(Family of 2 adults and 2 children).

The rent of houses is Rs.25 to Rs.50 per month, depending on the size, locality, and grounds. The cost of servants is as follows: cooks Rs.20 to Rs.30, house boys Rs.7 to Rs.15, maid servants

Rs.7 to Rs.10, washerwomen Rs.10 to Rs.15, gardeners Rs.10 to Rs.15. The average cost of living per month is as follows :—

	Rs.
Rent	35
Food	100
Cook	25
Boy	10
Washerwoman	12
Servant	6
Lighting	15
Gardener	12
Fuel	8
School books and fees	15
Medical and dental attendance	15
Tobacco	10
Social life	20
Charities... ..	5
Taxes	15
Church (seats)	5
Insurance	15
Bedding and household utensils, etc.	10
Clothing, boots, etc.	10

Rs.343

No assistance towards the cost of passages for leave is granted by the Government.

Average Rate of Wages for Labour.

	<i>Per annum.</i>	<i>Per day of 8 hours.</i>	<i>Per task or job of 5 to 6 hours.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Agricultural :—</i>			
Overseers ...	500—720	—	—
Gardeners ...	144—192	—	1·00 per day.
Labourers ...	96—120	1·00	1·50 per night.
<i>Domestic Service :—</i>			
Predial ...	120—180	—	—
Domestic ...	120—300	—	—
<i>Trade and Manufacture :—</i>			
Carpenters ...	240—480	1—1·50	—
Masons ...	240—480	1—1·50	—
Blacksmiths ...	300—720	—	—

Women labourers are paid approximately half the pay of men.

Labourers in Government employ receive from Rs.8 to Rs.10 per month.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is entirely in the hands of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Missions and is not compulsory. There are 25 primary schools at which free elementary education is given. Of these 18 are Roman Catholic schools with 2,277 pupils (1,020 boys and 1,257 girls); the average attendance in 1934 was 1,796·8 or 80·72 per cent.; the remaining schools are Church of England schools with 420 pupils (222 boys and 198 girls); the average attendance was 331·5 or 78·92 per cent. The Churches receive an annual Government grant of Rs.22,214. The schools are required to conform to a programme of studies approved by the Governing Body of Education. Periodical inspections are made by a Government Inspector. A Marist Brothers College, known as the St. Louis College, gives both primary and secondary education up to the standard required for the University of London Matriculation Examination. The number of pupils in 1934 was 189. St. Joseph's Convent School afforded education to 96 girls (and 13 small boys) up to the School Certificate Examination of Cambridge University. At both institutions, moderate fees are charged which do not, however, cover expenses.

A scholarship of the annual value, free of income-tax, either of Rs.1,200 (approximately £90) tenable for 5 years or of Rs.1,500 (approximately £110) tenable for 4 years, together with a free passage to England and back on completion of studies, has been awarded when funds allowed to a scholar, under the age of 19, to enable him to pursue his studies in any part of the British Empire outside Seychelles. The scholarship is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination to the candidate who has passed in the first division and is recommended for the scholarship by the examiners.

There is no public system of accident, sickness or old age insurance. Pauper relief is afforded by the Government in the form of small monthly allowances such as the necessities of each case require and by the reception in an Institute, known as the Fiennes Institute, of those unable to care for themselves. The total cost to the Government for poor relief during the year under review was Rs.19,881.

A benevolent society, known as "La Ligue de Secours," supported by private donations, also gives some assistance.

The St. Louis College has a good brass band.

Association football is played all the year round, and cricket is played every Saturday afternoon by two local teams.

Tennis is also a popular game.

A Philharmonic Society and an amateur Dramatic Society exist. Dances and concerts are given by these.

The visit of a warship, twice or oftener a year, from the East Indies Station is an event always looked forward to.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Until recently, the transport of produce was by sea, as it still is to some extent. This was a considerable handicap to planters affected, who might, at certain seasons of the year, have to wait two or three months for a safe passage. Motor roads have been constructed, much to the satisfaction of outside planters. It is hoped, when conditions improve, to complete the roads of the main island and of Praslin and La Digue. The smaller islands are owned or leased by individual planters who make their own arrangements in this regard. A grant has been made from the Colonial Development Fund of £7,500 for construction of roads, on the £1 for £1 basis, but the financial situation of the Colony at the moment has precluded the Government from taking full advantage of the grant.

There are no railways and no telephones. Small sailing and auxiliary coasters provide transport for the adjacent islands and large sailing and auxiliary ships ply to the outlying islands. A large Government motor-launch, the *Alouette*, serves mainly as a bi-weekly ferry for passengers from Mahe to Praslin and La Digue.

Communication with the outer world is maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers which call at Port Victoria once every four weeks *en route* from Bombay to Mombasa and East African ports, and once every eight weeks on their return voyage from Mombasa to Bombay.

Steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line call at Mahe once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Penang, Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers of the Scandinavian East African Line call at Mahe approximately every two months on their way from Madagascar ports to Europe.

The above-mentioned are the regular callers, whilst others (steamers and sailing ships) call at Mahe occasionally for various ports.

A low-power wireless station which was attached to the Postal Department was transferred to Cable and Wireless, Limited, in December, 1934. Its range is approximately 400 miles and it is mainly useful for communication with vessels calling at Port Victoria although, owing to its geographical position with respect to certain sea routes, an increasing number of vessels passing within range signal the station and frequently make use of it for traffic.

Mail and Postal Service.

The revenue of the Postal Department amounted to Rs.17,737 and the expenditure to Rs.18,286. The mail service during the year was fairly good and mails were despatched on 33 occasions. The regular mail service is performed by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers which call on their voyage from Bombay to Mombasa once every four weeks and on their return

journey once every eight weeks. This service has been supplemented by the steamers of the Royal Dutch Mail Line which call once every four weeks *en route* from Mombasa to Penang and Batavia. Mails are also despatched by various cargo steamers which call at irregular intervals.

In 1934 the Post Office continued to despatch air mails to Europe, the near East, and those African territories on the London—Cape Town air route. The transit of mails to Europe by air via Karachi and Nairobi takes approximately 16 days and 18 days respectively, as compared with 21 days and 25 days approximately for mails by steamer alone via Bombay and Mombasa.

Parcels from Europe are received via Bombay, but parcels from Seychelles are despatched via Bombay or Mombasa.

Cable Services.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintains a station at Victoria and gives a very satisfactory service. Seychelles is an important cable junction, there being cables to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Aden and Colombo.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Colony with the exception of a Government Savings Bank. The amount of deposit at the Treasury Savings Bank at the end of the year was Rs.214,930, an increase of Rs.33,072 on the previous year. In order to facilitate trade, the Treasury purchases and sells Drafts and undertakes the collection of documentary Bills, etc., for London and foreign banks. The proceeds are remitted through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London.

Currency.

The monetary unit in Seychelles is the Indian silver rupee of 100 cents. The following fractions of the rupee are in circulation :—silver 50-cent pieces and 25-cent pieces. Mauritius currency notes of Rs.50, Rs.10, and Rs.5, and silver coins of 20 and 10 cents, and bronze coins of 5 and 2 cents, and 1 cent are also in circulation. Mauritius notes are being withdrawn from circulation and replaced by currency notes issued by the Government of Seychelles which are of the following values :—Rs.50, Rs.10, Rs.5, Re.1, and one-half rupee.* The Seychelles currency notes in circulation on 31st December, 1934, amounted to Rs.305,117 secured by investments and cash in hand in terms of law.

* Mauritius notes ceased to be legal tender on the 15th December, 1934.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system is in general use but there are some old French measures which are also used, such as :—

(1) *L'aune*, a measure for retailing cloth, etc., of 46·9 inches = 1·20 metres.

(2) *L'arpent* = 5,048 square yards or 0·42 hectare for measuring land.

(3) *La gaulette*, employed on estates as a measure of task work in the fields = 10 French feet.

(4) *Le tierçon*, a small barrel, a measure of capacity generally imported from Mauritius, containing rum, about 190 litres.

(5) *Le velt*, a measure of capacity for coconut oil = 7·57 litres.

(6) *The cord*, used for stacking firewood, 4 ft. × 4 ft. × 8 ft. = 128 French cubic feet.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works are under the control of a Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, assisted by a small staff. The night-soil service of the town and the scavengery work are done by contract. The maintenance and repair of public buildings and roads constituted the principal activities of the Department during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.**

System of Law.—The law in civil matters is contained in the French Civil Code, Code of Commerce, and Code of Civil Procedure as they existed in 1810 and as amended by local Ordinances.

The Penal Code is mainly based on the French Penal Code but with considerable importations from English law and the Indian Penal Code.

Courts.—The Supreme Court of Seychelles has full jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters save capital offences.

The Court of Assize has jurisdiction to try capital offences.

Both Courts are presided over by the Chief Justice. In the Court of Assize he is assisted by eight Assessors.

The Police Magistrate holds his Court in Victoria. He exercises a limited jurisdiction over minor offences. The maximum punishment he can inflict is a fine of Rs.250 and imprisonment for two months.

A Justice of the Peace is appointed for the district of South Mahe and another for the islands of Praslin and La Digue. They exercise a limited jurisdiction and the maximum punishment is a fine of Rs.100 and one month's imprisonment.

When occasion offers, the outlying islands are visited by an official appointed as Magistrate with the general powers of a Justice of the Peace.

An appeal lies from the inferior courts to the Supreme Court of the Colony.

In certain circumstances appeals lie, and points of law may be referred, to the Supreme Court of Mauritius.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consisted in 1934 of:—
1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 4 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 66 Constables.

There were 12 Police stations in Mahe, 3 in Praslin, and 1 at La Digue. Of these 5 in Mahe and 1 in Praslin were closed down during the year.

Criminal Statistics for 1934:—

		<i>Total Numbers.</i>			
	<i>Proceeded against.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Fined.</i>	<i>Imprisoned</i>	
Supreme Court	... 215	139	67	71	
Summary Courts	... 1,346	956	858	60	

Two male juveniles under the age of 16 were sentenced to corporal punishment, three to imprisonment, and in six cases were fined or bound over. No corporal punishment can be inflicted on persons over 16 years of age.

Punishments.—Fines can be paid by instalments and time given for paying them. Time to pay is always given to first offenders.

It is not possible to maintain a reformatory for juvenile offenders. They are only sent to prison in exceptional cases. There is no developed probation system, but suitable cases are bound over for three years to be of good behaviour and to come up for judgment if called on.

Prisons.

The prison is situated in the town of Victoria. Its accommodation is ample. The sexes are separated.

Male prisoners are employed on making coconut fibre, stone-breaking, and on extra-mural work in maintaining Government properties, etc.

Female prisoners are employed on laundry and sewing work.

The health of the prisoners was excellent.

In 1934, the daily average number in prison amounted to 50.2 men and 4.75 women.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Social Legislation.—The population is almost entirely agricultural and there is no factory or workmen's compensation legislation. Employers must provide medical and hospital treatment for workmen living on their property.

The Poor Relief Ordinance (No. 29 of 1919) provides for the provision of out-relief and also for the management of the Fiennes Institute, the Public Assistance Institute for the aged and infirm.

Important Ordinances passed in 1934 :—

No. 3.—An Ordinance to constitute the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Mission in Seychelles a body corporate.

No. 6.—An Ordinance to control the export of Patchouli Oil.

No. 8.—An Ordinance to deal with Juvenile Offenders and to empower the Courts to order Whipping as a punishment in certain cases.

No. 13.—An Ordinance to effect the Eradication of Ginger Grass and of Palmarosa Plants of an inferior or hybrid quality in the Colony.

No. 18.—An Ordinance to regulate the Importation of certain Textile Goods.

No. 19.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to certain taxes on properties.

No. 20.—An Ordinance to regulate the practice of medicine and dentistry.

No. 23.—An Ordinance to amend the Property Tax Ordinance, 1923. (No. 2 of 1923).

No. 24.—An Ordinance to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1923. (No. 7 of 1923).

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs.795,766, being an increase on the estimate of Rs.158,096. The expenditure amounted to Rs.679,255, showing an excess of Rs.16,116 on the estimate.

The following statement shows the revenue for each of the last five years :—

	Rs.		
1930	754,173
1931	692,412
1932	701,164
1933	592,043
1934	795,766

The revenue figures include a sum of Rs.166,182 transferred from the Guano Royalty Fund to general revenue in the course of the year. But for this transfer expenditure would have exceeded revenue by Rs.49,671.

The following statement shows the expenditure for each of the last five years :—

			<i>Ordinary.</i> Rs.	<i>From Surplus</i> <i>Funds.</i> Rs.
1930	...	...	709,345	128,722
1931	...	...	753,911	60,440
1932	...	...	681,446	4,185
1933	...	...	654,500	4,049
1934	...	...	679,255	—

Customs brought in the greater part of the revenue, i.e., Rs.274,037.

The following table shows the proportion of receipts over a period of five years :—

			<i>Customs.</i> Rs.	<i>Taxes.</i> Rs.	<i>Other</i> <i>Sources.</i> Rs.	<i>Total.</i> Rs.
1930	...	...	356,792	196,749	200,632	754,173
1931	...	...	227,909	174,069	290,434	692,412
1932	...	...	252,531	164,319	284,314	701,164
1933	...	...	267,678	150,686	173,679	592,043
1934	...	...	274,037	150,498	371,231	795,766

Public Debt.

The Colony has no Public Debt.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January, 1934, was Rs.321,694. On the 31st December, 1934, the amount had increased to Rs.438,205.

Taxation.

The following are the main heads of taxation :—

Customs Tariff.—An Ordinance was passed in July 1932 granting a minimum preference of 10 per cent. in respect of goods of Empire origin, the *ad valorem* duty on which is 15 per cent.

A specific duty on food-stuffs, spirits, kerosene, paraffin, crude oil, petrol, benzine, and other motor spirits. A Poor Tax of 1 cent of a rupee per degree of alcohol is levied on spirits. The above tariff, excepting wines, paraffin, kerosene, petrol and other motor spirits, is subject to a surtax of 10 per cent.

Export Duty.—A duty of Re.1·00 per ton of guano, mangrove bark and prepared fertilizers ; Re.1·00 per hectolitre of whale oil ; Rs.2·00 per ton of cinnamon bark.

Details of *Stamp Duties, Court Fees, etc.*, are set out in detail in the Blue Book for the year.

A *Rural House Tax* of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is imposed with certain exceptions on the value of every rural house, exclusive of the value of the land on which such house is erected, provided that the minimum tax on any rural house shall be one rupee whenever the value of such house is less than one hundred rupees. There is also a *Town Property Tax* of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of all immovable property situated within the limits of the town of Victoria.

Income-Tax.—This was payable during 1934 at the following rates :—

When income is less than Rs.1,000 the rate shall be 1 per cent. on the amount subject to a minimum tax of Rs.2.

When income amounts to Rs.1,000 or more :—

2	per cent.	on the 1st	Rs.1,000.
3	"	"	excess over Rs.1,000 up to Rs.3,000.
5	"	"	" Rs.3,000 " Rs.8,000.
7½	"	"	" Rs.8,000 " Rs.15,000.
10	"	"	" Rs.15,000 " Rs.25,000.
15	"	"	" Rs.25,000.

Company income tax was payable as follows :—

5	per cent.	on the 1st	Rs.5,000
10	"	"	excess over Rs.5,000 up to Rs.10,000.
15	"	"	" Rs.10,000.

XVI.—GENERAL.

There has been a further decline in the price of copra, the main product of the Colony, and the price of guano, the export of which ranks second in order of value. Most planters' estates are mortgaged and, owing to falls in the prices of their products, the planters are experiencing difficulties in meeting their obligations. Labourers' wages have been reduced but, on the whole, for those willing to work, employment has been available. Planters generally have allowed and encouraged their labourers to grow crops themselves, such as sweet potatoes, manioc, etc., which, together with rice (imported) and fish (which are very abundant) form their staple diet. The trade figures given above indicate the extent to which the value of the trade of the Colony has declined. A beneficial effect of the depression has been to impress on the planters the necessity for better and more intensive cultivation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Seychelles Handbook, 1928, by **S. H. C. Hawtrey**. Price 2s. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810. (With a portfolio of the Maps and Plans.) By **A. A. Fauvel**. Price 15s. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

***A Voyage Round the World in H.M.S. *Sulphur*—**
London, 1843.

By **Sir E. Belcher**

***Six years in Seychelles, with 30 photographs from original drawings (1885).**

By **H. Watley Estridge**.

***History of Mauritius or the Isle of France and the neighbouring islands from their first discovery to the present time.**

Composed principally from the papers of **Baron Grant**, by his son, **Charles Grant**, Viscount de Vaux, London, 1801.

Sept années aux Seychelles.

par **P. J. Guerard**, Consul de Portugal. (1891).

Mauritius, Seychelles, etc., in "Her Majesty's Colonies", London, 1886.

By **John Horn**.

***Islands of East Africa—from Keith-Johnston's Compendium**, London, 1878.

***England's Colonial Empire. Mauritius and its dependencies (1846).**

By **Charles Pridham, B.A., F.R.G.S.**

The Annual Blue Book and the Annual Reports of the several Government Departments may be obtained from the Governor's Office, or from the Crown Agents in London, at various prices. The Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Seychelles is also obtainable at the Governor's Office or, in London, from His Majesty's Stationery Office (price varies from year to year).

* Copies may be seen in the Library of the Colonial Office.

out of
print.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.

Scale - 129 Nautical Miles to One Inch (approximate)

Remire or Eagle Id.
Bertaud Reef
Amirante Id.
Etoile Id.
Boudouise Id.
I des Neuf
Marie Louise

Bijoutier
St. François Id.
Alphonse Id.

NAMES OF ISLANDS.	
African Banks.	Ferquhar Id.
Alphonse Id.	Felicite Id.
Aldabra Id.	Fregate Id.
Aricle Id.	La Digue Id.
Astove Id.	La Perle Reef.
Assumption Id.	Les Soeurs Id.
Bertaud Reef.	Mahe Id.
Bird Id.	Marianna Id.
Bijoutier	Marie Louise Id.
Boucleuse Cay	North Id.
Coëtivy	Plate Id.
Cosmoledo Group	Poivre Id.
Cousin Id.	Providence Id.
Cousine Id.	Recifs Id.
Curieuse Id.	Remire or Eagle Id.
Darros & Joseph Group	Remire Reef.
Denis Id.	St. Pierre Id.
Des Roches Id.	St. François Id.
Des Neuf Id.	Silhouette Id.
Etoile Id.	

St. Pierre Id.
Providence Id.
Ferquhar Id.

Aldabra Id.
Cosmoledo Id.
Assumption Id.
Astove Id.

Glorieuse Id.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEL, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

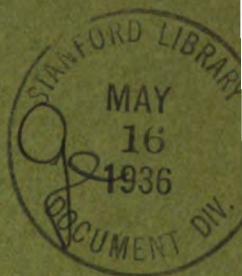
Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342

3

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1748



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

GOLD COAST, 1934-35

*(For Reports for 1932-33 and 1933-34 see Nos. 1657 and 1684
respectively (Price 3s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 4s. 0d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service.

[Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934.

[Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.R.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929.

[Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

Digitized by Google

[Continued on page 3 of 100]

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1748

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

GOLD COAST, 1934-35

*(For Reports for 1932-33 and 1933-34 see Nos. 1657 and 1684
respectively (Price 3s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 4s. 0d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST. 1934-35.

INDEX.

CHAPTER	PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ...	1
II.—GOVERNMENT	6
III.—POPULATION	8
IV.—HEALTH	10

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL. No. 1748

GOLD COAST, 1934-35

ERRATA

Page 4.—In the last line of the first paragraph of the section regarding Ashanti, substitute the word “confederations” for “considerations”.

Page 32.—In the last line of the third paragraph, substitute “Forestry department” for “Forests Ordinance”.

Page 47.—In the second paragraph, substitute the word “imposition” for “importation”.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	68
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	70
XIV.—LEGISLATION	75
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	77
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	80
APPENDIX A ... PUBLICATIONS OF LOCAL INTEREST.	
APPENDIX B ... MAP OF THE GOLD COAST.	

**ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE GOLD COAST.
1934-35.**

INDEX.

CHAPTER	PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY ...	1
II.—GOVERNMENT	6
III.—POPULATION	8
IV.—HEALTH	10
V.—HOUSING	17
VI.—PRODUCTION	19
VII.—COMMERCE	38
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	53
IX.—EDUCATION	55
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	60
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ...	67
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	68
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	70
XIV.—LEGISLATION	75
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	77
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	80
APPENDIX A ... PUBLICATIONS OF LOCAL INTEREST.	
APPENDIX B ... MAP OF THE GOLD COAST.	

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 3° 15' W. long. and 1° 12' E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 14,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1934 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was 85·3°, 90·0°, 89·2°, and 93·7°, and the mean relative humidity was 76·4°, 71·0°, 84·5° and 66·1° respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1934 at the stations mentioned above was 28·82 inches, 45·11 inches, 52·79 inches and 54·70 inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north-westerly wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akar who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akas came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprusi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north-east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1482, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. They commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First, in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captives the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly determined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers. Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued on the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator for Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated on the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were

annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part a parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony then constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 25th October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had been entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal considerations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under its aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti. One of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir George Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOLD COAST.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900 and the consequent disruption of the old tribal system. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective

spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1934 the population of the Gold Coast, estimated on an arithmetical basis, numbered 3,444,342, an increase of 86,392 over that of the previous year.

The distribution by race and locality is given in the following tables :—

TABLE I.

	<i>Resident Africans.</i>	<i>Resident* Non-Africans.</i>	<i>Maritime.*</i>
Colony	1,701,093	2,304	172
Ashanti	633,941	624	—
Northern Territories ...	778,024	107	—
Togoland under British Mandate	328,034	43	—
	<u>3,441,092</u>	<u>3,078</u>	<u>172</u>

TABLE II.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Estimated Population at mid-year, 1934.</i>
Accra	67,097
Koforidua	12,208
Cape Coast	18,583
Sekondi	19,375
Kumasi	39,773
Tamale	15,879
Ho	3,573

The registration of births and deaths is confined to thirty-one urban districts, the population of which forms about eight per centum of that of the Colony as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Male	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794
Female	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,843
Persons	<u>8,239</u>	<u>9,376</u>	<u>9,614</u>	<u>9,637</u>

The " weighted average " birth-rate for the thirty-one areas was 32·9 per thousand living persons in 1934 as compared with 34 for the previous year.

* At 1931 Census.

The natural increase in the registration districts amounted to 3,087.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Male	...	...	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025
Female	...	...	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525
Persons	...	...	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Colony was 22·3 in 1934. This figure compares with 22·2 per thousand living persons in 1933. The infantile mortality rate was 105, an increase of five over the rate for 1933.

Rates must be accepted with reserve owing to the fact that over ninety per centum of the population is not affected by registration and that no means exist of gauging the effects of immigration and emigration.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

The total European population in 1933/34 was 3,145. This had increased in 1934 by 346 chiefly owing to a steady increase in the numbers of the mining community.

The health of the European community during 1933/34 had compared unfavourably with the record of the previous year, but *1934 showed a definite improvement both in officials and non-officials. See Table I below :—

European.	Invaliding rate per thousand resident.			Death-rate per thousand resident.	
	1933-34.	1934.	Ten-year average.	1933-34.	1934.
Officials ...	49	34	44	3·5	2·3
Non-officials	17	15	24	6·5	5·7

Malaria as usual was the chief cause of sickness. Its prevalence may be judged from the fact that 23·6 per centum of days lost by officials through sickness were due to malaria alone.

African Community.

No epidemic took place during the year.

Although no marked change in the general health of the community appeared to take place yet there are grounds for believing that there was a slight improvement.

During the worst years of the economic depression the deaths and invalidings of African officials increased, probably owing to the fact that according to the family system those in employment undertook the burden of supporting the unemployed members of the family. An improvement in the deaths and invalidings of this group has taken place, probably due to the fact that the strain on employed members of each family has been relieved following the improved economic condition of the Colony.

* This report covers the calendar year 1934.

Invalidings of officials dropped from 33 in 1933/34 to 30 in 1934 and deaths from 20 to 12.

The weighted average death-rate per 1000 for the population in some thirty-one registration areas was a shade higher in 1934 (22·3) than in 1933 (22·2). The birth-rates were 32·9 for 1934 and 34 for 1933.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

There are thirty-two Government hospitals for the African community with 1,026 beds and 106 cots. There is one mental hospital.

There are seven Government hospitals for Europeans with 74 beds.

In addition there is a small cottage hospital at Achimota, several hospitals belonging to gold mines, a Basel mission hospital with 60 beds at Agogo in Ashanti, and a Government field hospital for sleeping sickness cases at Nakpanduri in the northern area of of Mandated Togoland.

A new up-to-date hospital was built at Keta during the year to replace the old building which had been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. It consists of three wards, a large male ward with 18 beds, a small ward for officials with four beds and a female ward with ten beds. There are also theatre and administrative blocks, quarters for staff, etc.

At the maternity hospital, Accra, a new isolation block was opened in February, 1934. In October the foundation stone was laid of a new twelve-bedded antenatal block which should be ready for use early in 1935, and will relieve considerably the congestion in the main block.

Plans for a hostel to accommodate 28 pupil midwives to be built during 1935 have been approved. With a well-managed hostel it will be much easier to induce girls from the more distant parts of the Colony to come to Accra for training.

Plans for a new African hospital at Tarkwa, the centre of the mining industry, have been approved for 1935.

At the mental hospital, Accra, an extension to accommodate 66 patients in an association ward, the erection of seven single rooms for violent patients, three more single rooms for females and the enlargement of the criminal lunatic yard were begun in October. The extra accommodation will definitely relieve the overcrowding which had taken place.

At Tamale a new out-patient block was provided during the year and plans were made for a new female ward to be opened early in 1935.

Table II indicates the extent to which Government hospitals were used during the past three years :—

TABLE II.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.	+ Increase — Decrease.
In-patients	21,226	23,225	22,535	—690
Out-patients	218,830	227,602	233,267	+ 5,665
Total	240,056	250,827	255,802	+ 4,975

A few details of the work done during the year at the Gold Coast hospital, Accra, the African hospital, Kumasi, the maternity hospital also at Accra, and the Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre are given in the tables below :—

TABLE III.

(a) Gold coast hospital—224 beds and cots.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
Out-patients	13,137	13,473	15,612
In-patients	3,349	3,020	3,085
Daily average (in-patients)	218	227	236
Major operations	560	704	414
Minor operations	466	753	1,063

TABLE IV.

(b) Kumasi African hospital—143 beds and cots.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
Out-patients	13,929	13,645	13,088
In-patients	2,334	2,204	2,465
Daily average (in-patients)	141	115	135
Major operations	180	190	153
Minor operations	381	448	576

TABLE V.

(c) Accra maternity hospital—67 beds and cots.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.
patients	1,393	1,286	1,481
deliveries	772	625	623
attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	14,394	13,364	13,907

TABLE VI.

(d) Cape Coast Red Cross welfare centre.

	1932-34. (Opened 1st November, 1933).	1933-34.	1934.
antenatal cases advised ...	692	1,780	2,772
infants and children treated	1,434	5,034	6,146

Welfare centres, etc.

The Cape Coast and Sekondi welfare centres are maintained under the aegis of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society and represent one of the more important activities of this organisation.

Roman Catholic Mission.

The work of this mission referred to in previous reports has gone on actively throughout the year, and Government has continued to encourage it by issuing grants-in-aid and supplies of drugs and dressings.

The following are the more important centres at which medical work is undertaken: Kpandu, Djodji, Eikwe, and Jirapa (in the Northern Territories). These centres are visited regularly by the district medical officers for the purpose of giving advice and assistance.

A considerable amount of first-aid work is done in villages in the neighbourhood of large towns by scholars who are members of senior Red Cross links.

B

Prevalent diseases.

As may be seen from the following table yaws and malaria still occupy the first and second places on the list of diseases in out-patients and in-patients.

TABLE VII.

Disease.	Incidence per 1,000 in-patients and out-patients.
Yaws	257
Malaria	96
Pneumonia	5
Tuberculosis	5

Some 1,668 deaths were recorded in patients admitted into hospital, the case mortality being as follows :—

TABLE VIII.

Disease.	Case mortality per 1,000
Tuberculosis	424
Pneumonia	301
Dysentery	101
Malaria	27
Other diseases	62

Trypanosomiasis.

Trypanosomiasis continues to cause anxiety and there is some reason to think that it may be increasing although to what extent is very difficult to say. The figures for incidence per 10,000 of all cases treated by the Medical Department have steadily gone up during the past ten years, but whether there is a true increase of incidence is doubtful owing to the fact that the confidence of the people in European medicine is steadily increasing and medical officers are probably more alive to the disease and more accurate in diagnosis.

An outbreak, with an estimated infection rate at present of about seven percent of the population, is going on in the Southern amprussi and Kusasi areas of Northern Togoland (population about 15,000) and a well-built treatment camp and dispensary is doing good work at Nakpanduri in the centre of the affected area. For control, reliance is being placed on village surveys with early diagnosis and treatment of cases and planned clearings based on tsetse-fly surveys.

A small but severe outbreak was reported towards the end of the year from the village of Kwale in the Tumu section of the Lawra district of the Northern Territories.

In the forest zone the recession of the forest in the north and south caused by the native system of shifting cultivation and the extensive clearings in the forest made by the mining community are causes of anxiety, for a secondary scrub difficult to deal with but eminently suited to colonization by a dangerous species of tsetse (*longipalpis*) is steadily being created.

Health activities.

Apart from the normal routine of health work which is carried year by year with a view to the improvement in environmental conditions and the prevention of disease, particular attention had to be given to health problems in the mining areas.

The continued high premium for gold resulted in the reopening of many old abandoned gold mines and in the exploitation of new auriferous areas.

Surveys showed how easily insanitary conditions would arise around these new mining projects and as the existing legislation had become obsolete, efforts were made to bring it into line with new developments.

An important discussion took place with this end in view between the Health authorities and the Chamber of Mines in July, 1934, from which important results are bound to flow in 1935.

Provision of healthy dwellings for mining labourers with all the usual amenities and for the planning and replanning of mine villages together with the medical inspection of all mine labourers prior to employment constitute two of the more important recent advances in mining health legislation. Further measures were undertaken during the year to secure legislation to establish a healthy environment in rural areas and particularly in proximity to mining areas and there are hopes of these efforts bearing fruit in 1935.

Public health education formed an important ancillary routine health activities in 1934 and in this the local branch of British Red Cross Society operating in close association with Government exercised a considerable influence. For example simple pamphlets were drawn up on air, water, food, night disposal, refuse disposal, dysentery, malaria, rabies and tuberculosis and were distributed to schools, police, chiefs and others.

In Accra the beginnings of a public health museum were established in premises lent to the Red Cross for the purpose here and elsewhere lectures illustrated by lantern slides, cinematograph and epidiascope were delivered to groups of teachers, school children, junior Red Cross links, etc.

Public health education is, moreover, carried on daily in hospitals, welfare centres, dispensaries, at baby weighing centres and by means of domiciliary visits by voluntary and salaried members of the various sections of the Red Cross and Government medical and health institutions, including health officers, nurses, sisters, sanitary inspectors, qualified midwives and health visitors.

That the general public is eager to take advantage of medical facilities is clearly seen in the offers made to build Native Administration dispensaries, more particularly in the Northern Territories where hospitals are few and more isolated.

The only other health activity of major importance in 1934 relates to the provision of a pipe-borne water supply for Kumasi Ashanti—this constitutes a great boon to the inhabitants, numbering nearly 40,000 souls.

Conclusion.

Taking the somewhat delayed recovery from the economic depression into consideration, the progress in 1934 in the health of the people may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Actually, the crude death-rate of the combined districts of registration areas showed a slight increase over that of the previous year and the rate was 0.5 per thousand living persons higher than the quinquennial mean for 1930-1934. Moreover the infant death-rate rose from 100 in 1933 to 105 in 1934. These statistics although admittedly crude and not corrected for differences in age and sex constitution of the population of the areas concerned call for still greater efforts at co-operation between all classes of the community to secure better health conditions throughout the Gold Coast.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

There has been more activity in house building during the year under review. In the more important towns the superiority of cement block buildings is appreciated and the proportion of sh buildings is gradually declining; in Kumasi, for example, only one application for permission to build in shish was submitted during the year. In the bush villages and smaller towns, however, sh buildings are the rule rather than the exception owing to the advantage enjoyed by this type of construction where labour is cheap. In the larger centres, dearness of labour tends to offset the cheapness of building material, so that cement block buildings are in the long run not much more expensive. There has been a steady improvement in design and construction, and it is gratifying to note that the modern designs are in many cases being prepared by African draughtsmen.

Special staff for dealing with town lay-outs are employed in the municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Kumasi. Lay-outs in several townships have been demarcated in collaboration with the Survey Department, while in Ashanti and many rural districts the Health Department has taken over the powers of the Director of Public Works in this respect, and has given valuable assistance in controlling development. It is pleasing again to record the awakened appreciation by the African of the value of a well-designed lay-out: in the larger towns there are numerous instances of the voluntary surrender of privately-owned land required for streets, while in such villages and towns where the native authorities still control the land deeds of covenant have not been freely executed to indemnify Government against any claims for compensation in respect of land required for streets and sanitary works. Funds have not been available for development works in lay-out areas, but the work now in progress will render the construction of roads, drains, etc., an easy matter when the financial situation improves.

At Tamale there has been a large increase in building activity. Although, owing to the prohibitive cost of cement arising from high transport charges, all buildings are constructed of shish, they show marked improvement in design and construction.

A new problem, and one which is engaging the most anxious consideration of the Government, has arisen in connection with the control of development in the mining areas. These have expanded almost phenomenally during the year, with a consequent

increase of population from mining staff and camp-followers. The housing of actual mining staff falls upon the mining companies; the accommodation of hangers-on, however, is a different matter and steps are being taken to bring under control the erection of unhygienic and impermanent buildings on a large scale in areas not prepared for them.

The Central Council of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society has undertaken, at the suggestion of Government, a social survey which it is hoped to complete in April, 1935. Some ten per centum of the people of Accra live in congested areas, and the main aim of the survey is to ascertain the exact state of affairs and, having secured the necessary data, to draw up a scheme for slum clearance and for the rehousing of the dispossessed residents from these danger spots. This survey will be capable of repetition in other towns as and when the necessary staff is available and local conditions demand.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern Togoland the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export, and in the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas, oranges and pine-apples, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's station at Asuansi a small experimental canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit is sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The technique of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are at a minimum of about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during the 1933-34 crop year was lower than the preceding year by 35,700 tons. The major crop amounted to

202,000 tons. The minor crop was 18,000 tons giving a grand total production for the crop year of 220,000 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1933 to 30th September, 1934 were 225,258 tons. The 1934-35 major crop production is estimated to be 259,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows:—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1934-35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33-34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32-33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31-32	230,576	5,092	235,668
30-31	221,156	6,029	227,185

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,000 persons in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 185 families, living in 150 separate compounds, produced and sold 4,600 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1933-34. The number of farmers was 174 male and 194 female, so that the production per head was 750 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price, 6s. per load.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have again decreased and there has been no compensatory movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased local production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons —

Movement within country.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Ashanti to north overland	n.r.	n.r.	4,796	3,745	4,436
Ashanti to south by rail ...	57	19	24	73	617
Colony to north overland ...	n.r.	n.r.	129	427	72
<i>Exports.</i>					
Export <i>via</i> ports	114	197	246	1,078	3,110
Export overland	1,720*	2,630	2,845	1,345	29
Total Exports	—	2,827	3,091	2,423	3,139

n.r. = No record. *Nine months record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price and has in consequence been adversely affected by world economic conditions.

Exports for the financial years are as follows :—

		1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Palm oil ...	Tons	84	10	454	491	453
	Value	£885	£100	£6,453	£7,450	£10,339
Palm kernels ...	Tons	3,912	2,489	6,946	4,522	4,948
	Value	£22,711	£17,628	£59,329	£41,318	£59,283

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of practically the whole of its oil-output locally, but the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme remains closed.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government conducted a series of trial shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. In 23 shipments some 7,500 bunches were carried, the bananas being grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. It has been conclusively shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are as yet no agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the organisation of the numerous peasant growers to deal with the local problems of correct harvesting, packing and transport of the bunches to the port, which functions are at present carried out by officers of the Department of Agriculture. Government is continuing to encourage the industry and has guaranteed the freight on 25,000 bunches during 1935-36 and 50,000 bunches in 1936-37.

Copra.

Exports have decreased owing to the fall in prices.

Maritime Exports.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Tons ...	910	1,142	1,421	1,428	938
Value ...	£6,111	£10,157	£16,642	£15,493	£14,602

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but 82 tons of seed cotton were exported over the eastern frontier against an average of 70 tons for the previous five years. Cotton growing in the Northern Territories is developing slowly, the lint being used locally.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province has encouraged production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Paddy (tons) ...	258	426	354	414	289

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

				s.	d.
1934-35	...	...	...	7	6
1933-34	...	...	...	7	6
1932-33	...	...	...	10	0
1931-32	...	...	...	9	0
1930-31	...	...	...	12	0

Rubber.

Exports were as follows :—

1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
364,243	89,973	21,065	130,834	474,210

Food crops.

There is a large production of food crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes all the principal ports and the great trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, are the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony is now happily recovering, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns of locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common,

Kola nuts, which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to cause a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold retail at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (anglicé, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this example of enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in north Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about 1½ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the amount of actual cash received by the family exchequer is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the farm owned by the individual is usually about this size—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 6s. 6d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 237,711 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the growing and production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 408 with 9,023 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year though cocoa was purchased at an average ex-quay Liverpool price of 15s. per ton higher than in the 1933-34 period. Farmers are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rates of wages of labourers hired by the year; the rates now vary from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925-26. In some areas labourers who are employed to do weeding, picking and preparing the crop, and conveying it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the crop for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation, game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches even the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the capture and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold

on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the resources of the Colony are insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi in the Accra district cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood-carving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment

for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many, and the African lorry owner-driver is becoming a problem on account of his successful competition with the railway. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day; he is almost entirely without overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instalments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport on the Gold Coast is exceedingly cheap and is probably run on an uneconomic basis.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the department of Animal Health, which includes a veterinary laboratory, a centre for training Africans in veterinary work and animal husbandry and a stock improvement and experimental farm.

In connection with investigational work on trypanosomiasis, dissection and microscopic examination of all tsetse flies caught showed a ratio of infected flies of 12 to 15 per cent among several hundred flies. An experiment where a thousand *G. tachinoides* were marked and liberated in order to test their range of flight and distribution showed that these flies travel greater distances than was thought; marked flies were caught up to six miles from the place of liberation.

Rinderpest has now been eliminated from the Northern Territories, where all the cattle have been immunised with the exception of some 15,000 in the immediate vicinity of the laboratory which are required in order to provide the essential susceptible cattle without which the laboratory could not produce its anti-rinderpest products. Since the inception of the scheme over 170,000 head of cattle have been permanently immunised and all young cattle are systematically inoculated each year. The average annual mortality rate is only four per thousand, which represents an absolute minimum if permanent immunity is to be ensured. This scheme has greatly impressed the stock-owning Africans of the Northern Territories. That the attitude of the chiefs, the people and the Fulani herdsmen is now one of complete

confidence is proved by the fact that the inhabitants of the Northern Territories are buying large numbers of cattle for breeding in the adjacent parts of French West Africa, where all the cattle are susceptible to rinderpest and continual outbreaks of the disease occur. Cattle represent the capital of the northern folk and are almost the sole economic wealth of the Protectorate. The Gold Coast generally suffers from a great scarcity of meat and meat products, for which a market is always available as is proved by the steady maintenance of the numbers of cattle imported during the economic slump. The immunisation of the cattle of the coastal plains of the Eastern Province, 30,000 head, has been completed so that now, with the exception of 2,000 cattle in the north-western part of Ashanti, all the bovine population of the Gold Coast is immune to rinderpest. The lack of interest shown by the owners of the Eastern Province cattle changed during the year to keen interest and enthusiasm when they realised fully what immunisation really meant. This work was carried out under considerable difficulties owing to abnormal rains in the area. Owing to the increase in the incidence of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, which several outbreaks occurred in 1934 causing over a thousand deaths, much research was done and a reliable preventive vaccine has been produced at the laboratory, which has been tested fully and shows that a solid immunity is conferred. This disease is just as dangerous and much more insidious than rinderpest and was causing considerable anxiety until the discovery of the vaccine. The only drawback to the vaccine is that it takes about a month until an immunity is acquired and its application in practice is to form a ring of immune cattle around natural outbreaks. Quite satisfactory results were also produced by a field vaccine but the latter is not so good as the laboratory product nor is its immunity lasting; but an advantage is that it can be produced on the spot during an outbreak and used at once.

Among the usual enzootic tick-borne diseases, gall sickness (naplasmosis) was decidedly virulent in 1934, clinical manifestations of this condition being observed throughout the country which, though causing little mortality, was responsible for much loss of condition in young cattle.

A satisfactory serum has been produced to protect against swol cholera, a very fatal and disastrous poultry disease.

Animal Husbandary.

The increase in cattle in the country since the inception of the anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme in 1930-31 is remarkable. The increase is from 130,000 to 190,000 but it must be noted that certain areas, i.e., the coastal plains were not completed until this

year and lost considerable numbers from rinderpest in the interior. Thus interest has revived in the live-stock industry. Fortunately there is no question of overstocking in the Gold Coast nor lack of markets. A large part of the country is unsuitable for cat-breeding and the Colony will be able to absorb all the available slaughter bullocks which can be produced. At present, there is a serious shortage of fresh meat in the populous parts of the Colony and Ashanti. The cattle of the country are all the unhumped West African Shorthorn breed, which has aroused considerable interest elsewhere on account of its resistance to trypanosomiasis and a number were exported to Nigeria as an experiment.

Several more Native Administration farms were started in 1934-35 by chiefs in the Northern Territories. The object of the scheme is to provide communal bulls for village and section herds on account of the paucity of good privately-owned entire bulls. In various Native Administrations are taking keen interest in the plan and realise that it will lead to the general improvement of the cattle, which at present are rather too light. The Department's officers castrated several thousand scrub bulls. Much interest has been taken in the pig and poultry improvement scheme, which entails courses at Pong-Tamale for literate Africans from the forest and coastal areas, who start farms after their course of instruction with improved animals from Pong-Tamale. So far, most of the learners have done well, especially as regards pigs, after leaving

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

This is the central Government live-stock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Native Administration farm overseers trained here and courses for literate Africans in pig and poultry culture are also given, as a result of which the latter pupils start such farms of their own in Ashanti and the Colony. Considerable success has followed the introduction of bulls from the Fouta Djall Hills in French Guinea, where the best type of the unhumped West African Shorthorn cattle is produced. These Malinke or Fula cattle are much better than the ordinary West African Shorthorn and cross-breeding with them produces an improved animal which retains its powers of resistance to the local protozoal and other diseases. Zebu bulls are also used for the improvement of the strain.

More attention has been paid this year to the improvement of the West African Shorthorn within the breed and a scheme has been instituted whereby in two years time one hundred improved pure West African Shorthorn bulls will be available for distribution annually.

Eighty-five improved cattle, 21 rams, 87 grade pigs and 97 pure-bred poultry were issued or sold from the farm for reeding purposes in 1934-35.

Excellent silage was produced in stone towers. The arable area, some 300 acres, is cultivated by horse and bullock ploughs. The main root crop for the stock is cassava and acha grass is extensively grown for hay.

The number of live-stock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Cattle	39,001	48,621	51,778	47,932
Sheep and goats ...	31,771	55,054	47,589	44,887
Horses	1,098	747	608	708

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was 17,616 ls. 3d. which is some £2,000 in excess of the total cost of the department of Animal Health.

The live-stock industry is in a particularly healthy and prosperous condition. There is ample room for expansion, with an assured market and no fear of over-production at any rate for many years.

Forestry.

The vegetation of the Gold Coast is of two main types, the "savannah forest" and the "closed forest". The latter occupies the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate. The rest of the country is within the savannah forest zone.

The area of the closed forest zone, i.e. the portion of the country subjected to the influence of this vegetational type, is approximately 25,500 square miles. It once covered a considerably greater area, but deforestation, followed by the establishment of grass and the accompanying annual fires, has caused a shrinkage on the north, east and south. This deforestation is the direct outcome of the universal practice of shifting cultivation. It occurs throughout the zone with the result that, in addition to this shrinkage, the forest is honeycombed with clearings which sometimes serve as local spots for the establishment of savannah conditions. The rate of deforestation is estimated at some 300 square miles per year, and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation with some less diffuse and wasteful system of agriculture has become one of vital importance to the country.

The protection of the remaining forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone has been a predominating feature of the forest policy of the Government. This policy aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest suitably situated for the purposes of ensuring water supplies, of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of our principal agricultural crops, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the future use of the inhabitants.

In order to carry out this policy, some 6,500 square miles of forest in this zone should ultimately be protected from further destruction. This will still leave open to agriculture half as much land again as is estimated to be now occupied by that industry. If a system of permanent cultivation can be evolved the area required for agriculture will be greatly in excess of the needs of the people for generations to come. The proportion protected to date in the form of forest reserves is some 72 per cent of the required total.

The native authorities are, whenever possible, given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of bye-laws, the Forestry department acting in an advisory capacity. Should, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute, or having done so fail to administer the reserve satisfactorily, then resort is made to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry department, assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty. Occasions have arisen where it has been necessary to transfer bye-law reserves to the control of the Forests Ordinance.

The needs of the savannah forest zone are now receiving consideration. These are chiefly existing or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing land. Where they can be provided together a system of reserves created solely for these purposes is advocated. Where fuelwood alone is urgently required, as in some of the towns along the coastline, the more expensive, but shorter-term plantation method is adopted.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country is receiving attention. On the one hand there is an internal domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber annually; to this is added a local industrial demand of some 20 million cubic feet and such timber as can be extracted and exported at a profit. On the other hand there is a permanent source of supply in the completed system of forest reserves, augmented by such trees as are spared in the course of farming.

operations. The supply can still more than satisfy the internal demand and leave an appreciable exportable surplus of three million cubic feet annually. But this position cannot be maintained without some readjustment of ideas. The present system of unhampered exploitation, which, in some cases, ends in denudation must, in time, preclude the attainment of this ideal. Such readjustment is required in order to carry out the forest policy and it is necessary, not only to create the forest reserves, but also to protect the immature trees of valuable timber-producing species growing in other portions of the country, to encourage the production of better quality timber and to attempt to eliminate unnecessary waste in exploitation. As both the land and the produce of the land are vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only means acceptable. It is hoped that these means will produce the required results.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the authority required to control the exploitation of the forests on certain areas. This authority is exercised in such a manner that the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood, shall be given every chance of complete recovery to its former state. Re-afforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber export industry made a notable recovery during the year. Exports were nearly three times the volume shipped during the previous year and greater than during any year since 1930. Figures for the last five years are appended. The United Kingdom maintains its position as the most important market for Gold Coast woods, though the United States of America, once our greatest customer, is taking increasing quantities and may ultimately recover her lost position. No shipments were made to other European countries during the year. The export of woods other than mahogany show a slight decrease. Quality as always, except during boom years, remains the controlling factor on the overseas market. The smaller contractor, unfortunately, with the optimism peculiar to his class, insists on interpreting every demand as the outcome of another boom and invariably seems to fall back into producing quantity rather than quality. This action inevitably depresses prices and the producer, in the end, is always the loser. This tendency again made its appearance towards the end of the year.

Encouragement and advice continue to be given to cutters with a view to stabilising their financial position and to maintaining a minimum standard of product. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony shipped one consignment during the year with gratifying results and is preparing a second parcel of mahogany logs for shipment.

The extended use of woods other than mahogany is making halting progress. There are 200 or more timber-producing species in the Gold Coast, and it is difficult to imagine a use to which one or other of these species is not adapted. The consumer, however, is a person with conservative ideas and prefers to handle species of proved value only. Such proof requires time. Progress however, is being made and projects are in hand whereby graded lumber is shipped for specific purposes, an advance on the time-honoured habit of shipping a new wood of doubtful quality in the hope that someone, somewhere, will find a use for it.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people, and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. Industries using such products continue to come into greater prominence and there has arisen a need for putting commercial users into touch with producers. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African industries bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, may become more widely known. The bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

Country of Destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.				1934.			
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	Mahogany.		Other kinds.		Mahogany.		Other kinds.	
United Kingdom	429,250	53,682	162,659	20,032	228,743	30,136	160,761	20,667	33,993	4,984	535,724	55,173	27,174	3,306
Other parts of the British Empire	30	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,567	577	2,220	420
United States of America	426,201	37,251	458,378	40,598	18,467	1,021	15,633	2,233	—	—	71,957	8,747	2,292	452
France ...	51	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland ...	—	—	744	75	1,763	164	18,308	1,257	1,210	65	—	—	—	—
Germany ...	—	—	4,048	553	7,544	1,067	11,500	789	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	—	—	—	—	3,400	297	3,700	324	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	61	—	—
Totals ...	855,532	90,954	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	35,203	5,049	611,056	64,558	31,686	4,178

Minerals.

Gold.—During the year under review the gold won amounted to 337,065 fine ounces, having a value at par of £1,431,852, as compared with 308,960 fine ounces and £1,312,471 in the previous year, shewing an increase of 28,105 fine ounces and £119,381 respectively.

The improvement is due to the increased tonnage mined and treated by the larger producing mines, and to the entry into the list of producers of the Gold Coast Banket Areas at the old Fantu Mine, south of Abosso, with 3,930 fine ounces, and of the Nangodi Mine, near Navrongo in the Northern Territories with 1,736 fine ounces.

A number of new mines have entered the development stage, and at the end of the year under review there were eight producing and 15 developing mines in operation, whilst 38 mining companies were engaged in prospecting operations at various localities in the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

An interesting new feature has been the decision of the Marlu Gold Mining Areas to mine their oxidised ore zone at Bogosu by open-cast methods.

Three companies have been engaged in work preparatory to alluvial operations, but as yet have not reached the producing stage.

Manganese.—The only company producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, the African Manganese Company Limited, whose mine is situated at Nsuta, Wasaw District, Western Province.

The ore exported amounted to 336,337 wet tons having a value of £503,508, f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 298,002 tons and £399,043 respectively for the previous year.

These figures, which show an increase of 38,335 tons and £104,465, in value, indicate that there has been a steady demand for manganese and that the company have been able to obtain higher prices for their ore.

Diamonds.—There were exported during the year 2,172,563 carats valued at £645,166 as compared with 1,142,268 carats valued at £615,943 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,030,295 in the number of carats and £29,223, in value.

In April, 1934, a new company, Ayena Ltd., entered the list of producing companies, which at the end of the year under review numbered five, all operating in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces, Gold Coast Colony.

Labour.—The average daily number of persons employed on all mining and prospecting operations during the year amounted to 623 Europeans and 27,158 Africans, as compared with 365 Europeans and 16,453 Africans in the previous year, showing an increase of 258 Europeans and 10,082 Africans on the daily average.

The increase was due almost entirely to the gold mining industry, in all operations of which a daily average of 541 Europeans and 21,117 Africans were employed, an increase of 82 per cent and 75 per cent respectively over the previous year.

It is estimated that the mining companies (gold, diamond and manganese) paid out an amount of approximately £725,000 in wages to their African employees during the year.

Concessions.—Certificates of Validity for mining concessions gazetted during the year amounted to eight in the Colony and eleven in Ashanti.

Mining licences granted numbered six in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

Prospecting licences granted amounted to 194 in the Colony and 87 in Ashanti, as compared with 114 and 34 respectively in the previous year.

Legislation.—The Mining Health Areas Amendment Regulations 1934, and several amendments to the Mining Regulations were brought into force during the year.

General.—The continuance of the gold premium and the high price to which the metal had risen further stimulated the gold mining industry. It is of interest to note that the number of localities in which prospecting operations were conducted more than trebled itself during the year.

Whilst the price of diamonds exported from the Gold Coast depreciated slightly the demand for the commercial grade of stones remained steady.

A favourable feature has been the steady demand for manganese ore; and that the African Manganese Company have taken full advantage of this is reflected in the increased tonnage exported for the year.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £4,848,800, being £694,554, or 12·5 per cent, less than the value of the imports for 1933.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1930–1934 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	2,991,425	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	1,569,593	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	591,118	183,687	186,256	132,076	116,784
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	2,617,614	1,308,393	930,679	872,015	1,120,608
Specie and currency notes	441,818	358,094	253,810	446,870	458,331
2—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	741,495	370,492	279,607	184,798	237,059
Specie and currency notes	707	1,285	—	126	—
Total ...	8,953,770	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800

Owing to forestalling in the case of Japanese cotton piece goods and to imports of *bleached, dyed, grey, and printed* cotton piece goods from Soviet Russia the cotton trade of the United Kingdom did not benefit in 1934 as much as was expected by the introduction in May of quotas for cotton piece goods manufactured in Japan. In this connection the following statement, which shews the percentage of the total quantity of cotton piece goods supplied

by the United Kingdom during the past three years, may be of interest :—

<i>Cotton Piece Goods.</i>	1932.	1933	1934.
Bleached	93	64	40
Dyed	92	87	70
Coloured	95	67	57
Grey	95	55	37
Printed	85	78	80
Velveteen... ..	82	64	66

For the first time in its history the “ open door ” tariff policy of the Gold Coast was departed from in 1934, but the only country affected by that departure was Japan.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1934) was placed on the Statute book on the 12th June, 1934, but the quotas introduced in respect of cotton piece goods, cotton towels, velveteen, and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in Japan took effect from the 16th May, 1934.

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1934 are given hereunder.

Motor Cars.				Motor Lorries.			
Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second hand.	Total.
Chevrolet ...	38	7	45	Chevrolet ...	283	—	283
Vauxhall ...	30	16	46	Bedford ...	91	—	91
Ford ...	29	19	48	Ford ...	42	—	42
Morris ...	11	35	46	International	20	—	20
Austin ...	10	30	40	Dodge ...	20	—	20
Hillman ...	5	10	15	Chrysler ...	12	—	12
Buick ...	4	7	11	Studebaker	10	—	10
Other kinds ...	14	61	75	Other kinds	16	—	16
Total ...	141	185	326	Total ...	494	—	494

Of the new motor cars 62 were manufactured in the United States of America, 68 in the United Kingdom, and 10 in Canada

Of the new motor lorries 349 came from the United States of America, 108 from the United Kingdom, and 37 from Canada.

Of 52 motor cycles imported 48 came from the United Kingdom.

One thousand three hundred and sixty seven bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,145 and Japan 205. (In 1933 Japan supplied only 13.) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 1s. 10d., that from Japan being £2 3s. 9d.

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year ended 31st December, 1934, was £8,117,456, being £68,922, or 1 per cent, more than the value of the exports for 1933.

The following table shows the value of the exports (including re-exports) for the past five years :—

Classes.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Colony (excluding minerals and precious stones)	7,367,996	5,669,832	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025
Minerals and precious stones	2,538,837	1,900,519	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529
Manufactures of the Colony	3,855	3,322	3,250	5,806	10,969
<i>Total domestic exports</i>	9,910,688	7,573,673	8,021,703	7,799,863	7,849,523
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes)	154,232	117,598	82,297	80,386	96,836
Specie and currency notes	1,222,468	1,609,349	244,879	168,235	171,097
<i>Total re-exports ...</i>	1,376,700	1,726,947	327,176	248,621	267,933
<i>Grand Total ...</i>	11,287,388	9,300,620	8,348,879	8,048,484	8,117,456

The following table gives particulars of the principal domestic products exported by sea and overland during the years 1933 and 1934.

Article.	1933.		1934.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa	236,117	£ 4,971,478	230,270	£ 4,040,697	—	£ 930,781
Gold	294,373	1,841,883	351,401	2,421,595	+	579,712
Diamonds	803,985	518,400	2,391,009	756,816	+	238,416
Manganese Ore	265,140	357,366	339,985	480,881	+	123,515
Timber—unmanufactured	245,105	30,319	642,742	68,736	+	38,417
Palm oil	17	179	64	674	+	495
Palm kernels	3,013	23,240	3,367	19,306	+	3,934
Copra	1,138	11,434	1,103	7,224	—	4,210
Rubber	51,699	778	271,834	5,304	+	4,526
Kola nuts	4,987	4,331	3,230	1,224	—	3,107
Hides (cattle) untanned	1,995	3,425	3,742	7,034	+	3,609
Hides and Skins :—						
Other kinds	29,963	3,900	16,408	2,426	—	1,474
Lime Juice	677	7,392	1,288	14,597	+	7,205

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following table shows in comparative form the gross Customs and Excise revenue under the various heads for the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Head of Revenue.	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
CUSTOMS.				
IMPORT DUTIES.	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	226,066	151,544	—	74,522
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	1,019,565	919,978	—	99,587
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	221,677	193,248	—	28,429
EXPORT DUTIES.				
Cocoa	275,469	268,649	—	6,820
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	875	2,546	1,671	—
Diamonds	24,686	39,913	15,227	—
Kola nuts	8,561	6,683	—	1,878
Gold	71,734	146,350	74,616	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	1,990	2,079	89	—
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	348	264	—	84
Other Miscellaneous	4,493	4,400	—	93
Total Customs	1,855,464	1,735,654	91,603	211,413
EXCISE DUTIES.				
On beer	6,903	21,231	14,328	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise ...	1,862,387	1,756,905	105,931	211,413
HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES :—				
Accra Harbour Dues	23,172	21,377	—	1,795
Light Dues	5,993	6,666	673	—
Total gross receipts	1,891,552	1,784,948	106,604	213,208
Duties drawn back, over-entered, and abated	23,698	27,389	3,691	—
Total net receipts	1,867,854	1,757,559	102,913	213,208

GENERAL COURSE OF PRICES.

The following table shows the movements of the average annual landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last four years, the similar cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—				
Pilot or ships'	93	102	90	80
Other kinds	111	112	95	86
Cement	89	91	83	73
Cotton manufactures :—				
Bleached	78	71	63	57
Dyed	74	69	68	65
Coloured	70	65	62	60
Grey	80	76	71	73
Printed	79	75	69	62
Sewing	88	82	67	56
Yarn	83	87	76	79
Fish of all kinds :—				
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles	94	86	67	65
Rice	76	77	69	53
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74
Matches	100	111	111	111
Meats :—				
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82
Milk	89	74	76	71
Kerosene	86	109	111	70
Petrol	103	116	105	69
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70
Tobacco :—				
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75
Cigars	114	123	136	144
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96
Wood and timber :—				
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed ...	122	99	135	96

The index numbers shewn hereunder are in respect of the average annual f.o.b. price per statistical unit of domestic exports, the average for 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.			
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48
Diamonds	65	83	84	41
Rubber	56	32	37	48
Manganese	80	124	69	72
Copra	66	66	59	39
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27
Palm kernel	74	68	60	45
Palm oil	59	61	42	42
Mahogany	92	119	113	99

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Colony for the years 1933 and 1934 respectively. For 1934 imports were classified according to the "country of origin" and for 1933 according to the "country of consignment".

Countries.	Import trade per cent.		Export trade per cent.		Aggregate trade per cent.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ...	55·82	57·10	45·51	56·79	49·57	56·90
British West Africa ...	2·68	2·87	·28	·57	1·23	1·39
Other parts of the British Empire ...	2·82	4·63	2·31	1·81	2·51	2·82
Total British Empire	61·32	64·60	48·10	59·17	53·31	61·11
United States of America	12·84	11·59	16·83	15·33	15·26	14·00
Germany	8·52	4·78	19·48	13·66	15·16	10·49
Holland	5·04	2·71	7·81	5·16	6·72	4·29
Japan	3·29	3·23	—	—	1·30	1·16
France	1·51	1·46	1·75	1·90	1·66	1·74
Belgium	·94	·99	·70	·79	·79	·86
Italy	·81	·79	1·47	1·48	1·21	1·23
Czecho-Slovakia ...	·93	1·55	—	—	·36	·55
Soviet Russia	—	1·53	—	—	—	·55
Other foreign countries	4·80	6·77	3·86	2·51	4·23	4·02
Total Foreign Countries	38·68	35·40	51·90	40·83	46·69	38·89
Grand Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

In 1933 the greater portion of goods of Soviet Russia origin credited in local statistics as being consigned from Germany, in a lesser degree, from Holland, which explains the decreased of the import trade appropriated by these countries in 1934.

The share of the export trade taken by the United Kingdom 1934 increased by 11·28 per cent, and this increase is mainly to the fact that all the gold (excepting 34 ounces in the form of ornaments which went to France) and diamonds went to the United Kingdom.

The percentage share of the import and export trade taken by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, France, and France respectively during the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1930	51.62	33.95	15.75	15.89	11.65	22.53	7.09	14.69	3.71	2.96
1931	54.67	38.68	17.50	18.48	7.53	15.69	5.49	18.47	3.52	1.73
1932	59.72	46.88	13.47	20.55	7.27	17.46	5.62	9.15	1.68	1.03
1933	55.82	45.51	12.84	16.83	8.52	19.48	5.04	7.81	1.51	1.75
1934	57.10	56.79	11.59	15.33	4.78	13.66	2.71	5.16	1.46	1.90

Japan's share of the import trade during the last four years is follows :—

				<i>Per cent.</i>
1931	...	...	...	·67
1932	...	...	...	1·33
1933	...	...	...	3·29
1934	...	...	...	3·23

Her trade with this Colony in 1934 was affected adversely by introduction of quotas and the importation of additional duties.

As a result of the introduction of quotas the percentage share of import trade in cotton piece goods and artificial silk piece goods enjoyed by Japan dropped from 19 to 2 per cent, and from 4 to 1 per cent, respectively, while the United Kingdom's share of these goods increased from 62 to 73 per cent, and from 8·6 to 63 per cent, respectively, the periods under comparison being the five months and the last seven months of 1934.

Compared with 1933 Japan sent to the Colony in 1934 increased quantities of buckets, pails and basins, leather boots and shoes, papers, cotton sheets, table cloths, fishing nets, earthenware, cycles, cutlery, canned fish, jewellery, medicines and drugs, and hosiery. Her exports to the Colony of haberdashery and linery, cotton hosiery, apparel (other kinds), artificial silk (other kinds), shoes made of rubber or canvas with rubber soles, motor tyres and tubes, umbrellas, and toys and games decreased, however, in 1934.

The principal articles sent to the Colony in 1934 by (1) *Soviet Russia* were printed, bleached, dyed, and grey cotton piece goods, canned fish and earthenware; (2) by *Czecho-Slovakia* artificial silk piece goods, sugar, beads, jewellery, enamelware, boots and shoes, hats, caps, and other headgear; (3) by *Italy* hats, caps, and other headgear, artificial silk piece goods, dyed and coloured cotton piece goods, and beads; and (4) by *Belgium* iron and steel manufactures, blue, cement, corrugated iron sheets, coloured glass, and agricultural implements.

The following table shows the principal countries with which the external sea-borne trade of the Colony was carried on during 1933 and 1934 together with the value of such import and export trade :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
United Kingdom ...	£ 2,824,969	£ 2,491,248	£ 3,537,904	£ 4,463,880	£ 6,362,873	£ 6,955,128
British West Africa ...	135,904	126,176	21,639	44,838	157,443	170,014
Other parts of the British Empire ...	142,631	202,125	179,653	142,021	322,284	344,146
Total British Empire ...	3,103,504	2,818,549	3,739,096	4,650,739	6,842,600	7,469,288
United States of America ...	649,779	505,541	1,308,277	1,205,130	1,958,056	1,710,671
Germany ...	431,047	208,601	1,514,430	1,073,303	1,945,477	1,281,904
Holland ...	255,020	118,364	607,348	405,532	862,368	523,806
Japan ...	166,690	141,025	290	357	166,980	141,382
France ...	70,659	63,709	136,413	149,712	213,072	213,421
Belgium ...	47,823	43,097	53,844	61,804	101,667	104,901
Italy ...	40,886	34,427	114,305	115,948	156,191	150,375
Czecho-Slovakia ...	46,811	67,573	19	27	46,830	67,600
Soviet Russia ...	—	66,540	—	308	—	66,938
Other foreign countries ...	242,671	295,344	300,062	106,772	542,733	402,116
Total Foreign Countries ...	1,957,386	1,544,221	4,034,988	3,208,083	5,992,374	4,753,204
Grand Total ...	5,060,890	4,362,770	7,774,084	7,859,722	12,834,974	12,222,492

The above table does not include the value of specie and currency notes.

Tables A and B give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1934.

The value of the exports to the United States of America, Germany, Holland, France, and Italy largely exceeded the value of imports from these countries.

The value of the exports to the United Kingdom includes the value of goods re-exported thereto, viz., £18,000.

The United Kingdom took in value

- 27 per cent of the cocoa exported ;
- 85 per cent of the timber exported ;
- 81 per cent of the rubber exported ;
- 32 per cent of the palm kernels exported ;
- 50 per cent of the copra exported ;
- 100 per cent of the diamonds exported ; and
- 100 per cent of the gold bullion exported.

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Woolen Apparel :—

Cardigans, Jerseys and Pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Shirts	6d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Singlets	2d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
Socks and Stockings	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.

Woolen Bags and Sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce

2d. each.

Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter

2s. per imperial gallon.

Cotton manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)

(i) Bleached	} Admitted as such by the Comptroller	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. " " "
(iii) Coloured		1d. " " "
(iv) Grey		$\frac{3}{4}$ d. " " "
(v) Printed		1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. " " "

Fents 6d. per lb.

Handkerchiefs, not in the piece,
but excluding pocket hand-
kerchiefs 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.

Towels 2d. " " "

Velveteen 3d. " " "

Yarn 3d. per lb.

Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and
other potable spirits £1. 13s. 6d. per imperial
gallon of 50° per centum of
pure alcohol by Tralles
Alcoholometer.

Obscured spirits £1 13s. 6d. per imperial
gallon.

Perfumed spirits £1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—

Sparkling 12s. per imperial gallon.

Still 4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon
according to strength.

Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured 2s. 3d. per lb.

Manufactured :—

Cigars 10s. per lb.

Cigarettes :—

(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net
per thousand 2s. 6d. per 100.

(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per
thousand 10s. per lb.

Other manufactured tobacco
and snuff 6s. per lb.

Silk manufactures :—

Noil Cloth 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.

:—

Illuminating	...	...	...	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	...	...	...	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	...	...	...	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.

k (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)	...	2½d. per square yard.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs	...	2½d. per square yard.
Wesprint	...	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

Additional Duties on Articles of Japanese Origin.

Article.	Rate of Additional Duty.
Cement	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated iron sheets	£4 per ton.
Paints and Colours	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of port duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	...	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	...	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Mahogany, cedar and bako	...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	...	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of Cap. 34.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer 1s. 6d. upon every gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.

6.7

24.5

1.5

1.0

0.5

10.3

4.6

7.2

5.2

4.2

1.9

2.3

1.5

3.7

0.7

1.1

1.2

60.6

208.6

208.6

6.7

24.5

1.5

1.0

0.5

10.3

4.6

7.2

5.2

4.2

1.9

2.3

1.5

3.7

0.7

1.1

1.2

60.6

208.6

208.6

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
<i>Government Departments.</i>		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	} 48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler- makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
<i>Commercial.</i>		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 5s. per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review rates of wages in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, whilst the reduced prices of numerous classes of imports resulted in a decline in the cost of living which was fairly widespread. In the gold-mining areas, on the other hand, rapid developments caused an upward tendency in both wages and cost of living.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant : these grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(a) The Colony and Ashanti.

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 3,969 boys and 1,346 girls and a total average attendance of 5,107. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 261, of whom 234 were employed in the primary schools and 27 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1934 was 361, and of the known non-assisted schools 259.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	...	...	...	1
A.M.E. Zion mission	...	...	...	7
Basel mission	...	...	...	1
English Church mission	...	...	...	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	81
Methodist mission	...	...	...	67
Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	116
Scottish mission	...	...	...	2

Roman Catholic missions :—

Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	...	26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	...	32
Seventh Day Adventist	...	2
Undenominational	...	7

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork, and domestic science for girls. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, they receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantshipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirements of the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1934, there were 264 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 129 were being trained in woodwork, 60 in masonry and 75 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the

workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving. That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1934 was as follows :—

Achimota College	...	...	...	85
Akropong Training College	...	...	...	124
St. Augustine's Training College	...	...	...	54
Wesley College	...	...	...	83
Total				346

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College at Amisano trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a small training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government has hitherto paid all fees, but a boarding fee of £15 per annum has been introduced. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges including that at Achimota are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Six teams entered for the contest held in 1934 and St. Nicholas' Grammar School, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(b) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Wa, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, where there are only boarders, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1934 was 430, of whom 29 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

There are three mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Two of these are controlled by the White Fathers' mission and one by the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1934 was 328, of whom 112 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the sanitary authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 112 girls attending mission primary schools are included 57 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are 14 in training.

(c) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1935 was as follows:—

Kindergarten ...	...	...	...	...	33
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	66
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	123
Secondary school ...	...	...	...	...	87
Training college (Boys)	...	...	...	...	85
Teacher-student (Girls)	...	...	...	...	34
University ...	...	...	...	...	15
Special course ...	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/> 446

Of the above 136 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934 the Council is constituted as follows:—

- (a) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name;
- (b) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association;
- (c) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education;
- (d) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff;
- (e) The Principal; and
- (f) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 64 Rovers, 3,480 Scouts and 1,386 Wolf Cubs, while there are twelve companies of Guides and five Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

In the year 1934-35 the vessels using the port shewed an increased of 9 per cent as compared with the previous year and the total tonnage of cargo handled was 602,897. The number of passengers landed was 4,079 and those who embarked numbered 2,594.

The principal working results were as follows:—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1935	£3,184,170
Gross receipts	156,053
Working expenditure	24,571
Net receipts	131,492
Gross expenditure	177,968
Deficit	21,915
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	15.74%
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	4.13%

The deepening of the harbour over certain areas to facilitate the movement of ships and lighters proceeding to and from the wharves continued throughout the year. At the end of March 95 per cent of the approved programme had been finished and it is anticipated that the whole of the programme will be completed before September next.

Railway.*Mileage operated.*

The main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Toradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Sekondi-Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa-Prestea	18
Aboso-Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley-Kade	99
Accra-Weija	10

The Weija branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1934-35 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1935	£9,241,698
Gross earnings	810,740
Working expenditure	487,530
Net earnings	323,210
Gross expenditure	958,889
Deficit	148,149
Percentage of working expenditure to gross earnings	60·13%
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	3·50%

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 1,822,093, an increase of 761,467 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £2,736 as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 729,887, an increase of 66,707 tons with a decrease of £22,234 in revenue as compared with the year 1933-34.

The principal commodities carried were :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Decrease : Tons.</i>
Grains and sacks	2,512	430
Coal	122,395	3,465
Building materials	1,492	318
Fuel for motive power (petrol) ...	9,027	393

E

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Increase: Tons.</i>
Beer and wines	2,173	925
Building materials	17,155	7,217
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,328	1,415
Corn, native	2,116	1,152
Cotton goods	3,060	712
Explosives	1,143	552
Firewood	113,519	6,484
Fish, native	3,127	795
Imported food staples	9,828	1,170
Hardware	3,515	1,545
Manganese... ..	357,581	21,654
Mining machinery	9,468	5,136
Mineral, sand, etc.	1,859	1,319
Motor vehicles	1,914	713
Native produce	11,228	3,512
Paints and oils	7,956	4,571
Railway and tramway materials	1,167	720
Salt	5,037	774
Timber, logs exported	16,338	11,253
Timber—native, not exported	4,278	924

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns eighty-three locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,318,499, an increase of 110,804 miles as compared with 1933-34.

Two oil tank wagons for the Shell Company of West Africa Limited, were received from England and were prepared for service.

Electric Power.

Five hundred and forty-one additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,743,278, an increase of 128,992 units or 7·39 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Buildings, etc.

Except for the transfer of the Railway Headquarters from Sekondi to Takoradi, which necessitated certain structural alterations to the Administration Offices, and the provision of car shelters, no major building operations were carried out.

Track.

As the result of the increased mining activities at Tarkwa and Insu, additional siding facilities were provided at these stations.

Capital Works.

No Capital Works were undertaken during the year.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1934, was £390 16s. and at the 31st March, 1935, £48,790 7s. 3d. representing an increase of £4,899 11s. 3d. which was due to the increased quantities in the railway.

Transport Service.

Three thousand six hundred and ninety-four tons of material were handled for Government departments.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 436 with 205 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 10 officers with 126 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £1,037 and the earnings were £479. Harbour dues amounting to £602 were collected from Government departments.

Government Motor Transport Department Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans and 12 African clerical officers, 22 mechanics and drivers. The Department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Western Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. Offices and depots are situated at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The following motor transport is maintained :—

					<i>Rate charged to departments.</i>
Light cars and vans	...	...	6	...	4½d. per mile.
Scooters	...	...	6	...	6d. "
Light lorries	...	...	5	...	7½d. "
3½-ton lorries and trailers	...	...	30	...	4½d. to 6d. p.t.m.
6-ton "	...	...	11	...	3d. to 6d. "
Motor with 3 trailers (12 tons)	...	...	2	...	6d. per ton mile.

During the year 1934-35 the fleet covered 430,020 miles.

The total cost of the department was £20,188.

The total earnings of the department were £21,027.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers	...	...	1s. 4d. per day.
Drivers	...	...	2s. 6d. "
Fitters	...	...	3s. "

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Two Africans so trained are now capable of driving and maintaining Diesel-engined vehicles operating sometimes for weeks, over long distances without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1935.

The Chief Transport Officer is the principal certifying and examining officer and he is responsible for the appointment of suitable persons as certifying and examining officers.

During the year 570 tests of mechanical efficiency were conducted and 319 certificates of competency in driving were issued out of a total of 570 applicants.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

During the year the department prepared the relevant Customs entries for nearly 10,000 tons of Government stores and loaded a good proportion of this tonnage on railway trucks for the country stations or on transport lorries to near-by stations. These services are performed without any charge to departments concerned.

The Department in 1924-25 and in 1934-35, a Comparison.

The following comparative figures are of interest in showing the progressive reduction in the cost of operating the department during the past ten years. (a) 1924-25, (b) 1934-35.

Total cost of the department.	M.T. earnings, testing fees and value of handling work.	M.T. charges per ton mile.	Tonnage handled.	Total vehicle mileage.	No. of units in fleet.	Pensionable Staff.	
						Euro-peans.	Africans.
(a) £31,976	£27,851	1/3 to 1/8	17,078½	207,137	28	10	
(b) £20,188	£20,893	3d. to 7d.	9,934	430,020	60	6	

Roads and Motor Transport.

On the 31st March, 1935 there were about 6,200 miles of motorable roads in the Gold Coast.

Of these, 1,935 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department at an average cost per mile of £47. These roads comprised 411 miles of tarmet, 52 miles of tar-sprayed gravel and 35 miles of gravel.

The construction of about ten miles of new road was completed during the year.

Many of the rivers are crossed by means of ferries, of which some are maintained by Government and others are leased to the United Africa Company, Limited.

In Accra the town council maintains a regular service of motor minibuses, and privately-owned vehicles of a similar type operate between Accra and Achimota, a distance of eight miles.

Privately-owned lorries carrying both passengers and goods for hire on all motorable roads in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Lighting and Electric Power.

The total number of B.O.T. units supplied by the Government electric power plants in Accra, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Winneba, Nsawam and Tamale was 1,416,447, an increase of 57,336 units as compared with the previous year.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The recovery of trade in the Gold Coast was reflected in the general improvement in business during the year, the net cash income being £99,493 as compared with £91,484 for 1933-34, an increase of £8,009. Real expenditure, taking into account the release caused by restoration of the levy, was practically stationary at £138,925.

The savings bank business continues to expand rapidly: the amount due to depositors increased from £114,955 in 1934 to £142,204 on the 1st January, 1935. The average amount standing to the credit of the 20,883 depositors was £6 16s. 2d., a slight increase over the figure for last year.

Statistics of business transacted are as follows:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters, etc.	5,494,927	5,596,266	101,339	—
Money orders	£153,630	£168,004	£14,374	—
Postal orders	£141,665	£156,752	£15,087	—
Postals	63,658	65,512	1,854	—
Postals revenue	£7,216	£7,318	£102	—
D. collections	£36,554	£39,087	£2,533	—
Telegraph revenue	£17,482	£20,100	£2,618	—
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern Telegraph Company	£11,700	£17,552	£5,852	—
Telephone	£32,960	£34,890	£2,200	—
Savings bank deposits	£79,867	£95,177	£15,310	—
Savings bank withdrawals	£70,487	£70,874	£387	—
Savings bank depositors	18,077	20,883	2,806	—

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Five new telephone exchanges were opened during the year and modern switching equipment of ample capacity was installed at four exchanges to replace apparatus of old design. Public call office facilities were extended to five offices and sixty-six additional subscribers were connected to the telephone system.

Approximately 235 miles of additional heavy light pole route was constructed during the period under review and all main and local routes were overhauled and reconstructed where necessary. 1,044 miles of route being so dealt with. Approximately 840 miles of bush clearing was done, and 400 miles of iron pole route painted.

Railway telephone and telegraph apparatus and the fleet of thirteen vehicles employed on the mail conveyance services were maintained in good running order by the department. Work undertaken in the workshop during the period under review includes the manufacture of telephone switchboards, portable telephone wireless components and motor vehicle bodies. The technical school, though hampered to some extent by reduction of staff, carried out much useful work in the training of apprentices.

Wireless.

Takoradi wireless station dealt with 2,156 radiograms during the year with a net revenue of £398. In order to meet the requirements of shipping and trade it is proposed shortly to replace the existing obsolete equipment at this station by modern apparatus.

Government Broadcasting Service.

Preliminary arrangements were completed at the end of the year for the institution of a broadcast relay service on the lines of that successfully established in Sierra Leone. A separate Broadcasting department is being created and a station set up at Accra, as a first step.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banking.**

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has seven branches and the latter eight.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 74 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 408 cocoa-producers' co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership 9,031 and a paid-up share capital of £9,036. 4s. on the 31st March, 1935. These societies during the year sold 6,002 tons of cocoa, all of which being of a high purity and commanding a price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1935 was £68,884 and of alloy coin £4,531,188. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £145,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £843,089 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 1935 51 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 104 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department comprises civil, mechanical and public health branches, and is the authority for the design, construction and maintenance of all public works, including roads, buildings, drainage, waterworks, and electric supplies.

Expenditure on maintenance of roads and buildings has been reduced by from 33 per cent to 40 per cent but, thanks to more efficient supervision and improvements in organisation, there has been no decline in the standard of roads and public buildings. It is more than five years since any extensive reconstruction work was undertaken on the tar-sprayed macadam roads system; yet the quality of these roads remains high, while in the case of gravelled roads the standard of maintenance is higher than it has ever been.

Electric Supplies.

The more important towns, including Accra, Sekondi, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Winneba, Koforidua, Kumasi and Tamale are all supplied with electricity. Small lighting sets are also installed at Aburi and Pong-Tamale.

In Takoradi and Sekondi the Railway Department is responsible for generation and distribution, but in all other towns the Public Works Department is responsible.

The charges for current supplied have recently been revised: rates for domestic supplies are now based on a sliding scale, the price varying inversely as the amount of current consumed. The maximum rate for quantities under five units per month is one shilling but this rate gradually decreases for consumption up to 44 units per month, above which the charge is only three pence per unit. Fixed rates per lamp have also been introduced, the charges being 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. per month for one, two and three lamps respectively. The revised charges in power rates represent a reduction of approximately 15 per cent.

Apart from the benefit bestowed on the consumer it is hoped that by encouraging the extended use of the current already available production costs may be lowered.

Water Supplies.

The Kumasi waterworks, which was opened just prior to the commencement of the year under review, has now been in operation for a complete year. Minor defects of a nature inherent in new works have been remedied, and troubles resulting from the presence of manganese in the water have been overcome.

The average daily consumption was 200,000 gallons per day which represents about five gallons per head. This low consumption is accounted for by the small number of private connections: the majority of the population obtain water from standpipes for which there is no charge or rate at present.

Pure water supplies are now available in Accra, Takoradi, Sekondi, Cape Coast, Winneba, Kumasi, and Tamale as well as Pong-Tamale where a supply is maintained for the Veterinary Station, while villages *en route* are supplied in the cases of Accra and Sekondi waterworks. The total average daily consumption of water from the whole of the supplies in the Colony, Ashanti and Northern Territories is 1,528,000 gallons.

Schemes have also been prepared for the supply of water to Saltpond and villages *en route* from the Cape Coast waterworks, and for a gravity supply for Koforidua. These supplies are held up pending improvement in the financial situation of the Colony.

Extraordinary Works.

The programme of extraordinary works was again severely curtailed, only £15,800 being provided.

The chief works carried out were miscellaneous sanitary works, construction of the African hospital at Keta to replace the building washed away by the sea and the extension of Road 303W (Dunkwa-Asanwinso) to open up a mining area.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 and the civil and criminal procedure are regulated by the Supreme Court and Criminal Procedure Ordinances, both passed in 1876.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is at present limited to the Colony. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories there is a Circuit Judge who presides over the sitting of the courts of the Chief Commissioners with practically the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases as the Judges in the Colony.¹

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; from the Chief Commissioners' courts of Ashanti and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

The West African Court of Appeal (Further Amendment) Order-in-Council 1934 makes provision for the hearing and determining of appeals from His Majesty's High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria.

There is also a Full Court, which must consist of not less than two Judges. Its functions are practically limited to suspending or striking off the roll barristers and solicitors and to deciding criminal cases stated by a divisional court or affirming a conviction on a case previously stated by a Police Magistrate or Commissioner.

The Supreme Court consists of divisional courts at Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi.² At Accra, there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which, the Chief Justice presides while Puisne Judges preside over the others. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at several of the larger towns.

(1) and (2) Between the close of the year under review and the publication of this report legislation has been introduced extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Gold Coast (Privy Council Appeals) Order-in-Council prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Police Magistrates and Provincial and District Commissioners in charge of provinces and districts are *ex-officio* Commissioners of the Supreme Court. In criminal cases the first-named have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £300.

Commissioners may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

Appeals from the decisions of the Police Magistrates and Commissioners lie to the divisional courts and all criminal cases tried by them are reviewed by the judge of the appropriate court, who has the power to reverse any of their judgments.

The Chief Law Officer and head of the Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may, subject to certain conditions, admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barrister or advocate of Great Britain or Ireland and any person who may have been admitted as a solicitor or Writer to the Signet in any of the courts in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or as a law agent in Scotland. Every barrister so admitted is entitled to practise as a solicitor as well as a barrister.

During the period under review, 58 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. One hundred and eighty-two civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total number of appeals in the divisional courts has increased but the civil actions show a decrease over those of last year.

In the superior courts there were 187 convictions in criminal cases thus showing a decrease of one over those of the previous year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 19,696 convictions, being 5,443 less than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so and have had a school education, are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties, and a good band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The criminal investigation department has filed 41,490 fingerprints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographs and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last three years :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Cases reported ...	24,316	27,486	26,034	28,194
Persons prosecuted ...	25,440	29,750	27,022	28,851
Persons convicted ...	20,743	23,875	22,399	24,225

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,308 persons were sent to prison.

16,003 persons paid their fines.

1,734 persons were cautioned.

522 persons were bound over.

407 persons were committed to higher courts.

251 juveniles were dealt with.

24,225

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1932, 1933, 1934 and first quarter of 1935 was as follows :—

				<i>Private Cars.</i>	<i>Motor Lorries.</i>	<i>Motor Cycles.</i>	<i>Trailers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	...	...	2,036	5,022	464	595	8,177
1933	...	...	...	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934	...	...	...	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935 (1st quarter)	...			1,393	3,646	336	755	6,130

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which four are central prisons accommodating long-sentence prisoners. The central prisons are situated at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale and are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African instructors under the supervision of a European instructor of industries: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, masonry, laundry work, brush-making, mat weaving, string-making and coir mat-making.

The last named is a new industry which has been started at Accra. The industry will be extended to Ada and Keta as soon as skilled prisoners have been trained.

These industries in addition to producing revenue are of reformatory value, as on discharge a considerable number of prisoners settle down to the trades they have learnt instead of reverting to crime.

At Kumasi, Sekondi and Tamale there are farms producing ground crops for prisoners' rations. Kumasi also has a brick-field with appliances to turn out a properly compressed brick. Vegetable gardens producing English vegetables are also established at Kumasi and Tamale.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate local prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African gaolers in direct control.

The chief work performed is conservancy, station work, farming and other work of an unskilled nature.

There are separate wards for debtors at Accra, Elmina and Tamale. At other prisons they occupy special cells and are kept apart from convict prisoners as far as existing conditions permit.

Elmina prison has special wards for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

Recidivists wear distinctive badges and are located and work together. Accommodation does not permit of their location in separate cells. There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons.

The weights of prisoners are recorded monthly. The most common diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws and malaria, which are contracted before admission.

There were 21 deaths, or 10·69 per thousand.

The average daily population for the year was 1,963 as compared with 1,985 in the previous year.

Prisoners' rations are prepared in accordance with the diet scale. They have been good and sufficient. Owing to the reduction in price of foodstuffs and the development of prison farms the cost of rationing has been very cheap. With the exception of a few prisons where the population is very small, all food is prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are provided with steam cooking plants.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers there is no probation system and the possibility of obtaining voluntary assistance in the form of a prisoners' aid society is extremely remote.

There were twelve executions as compared with seven in the previous year.

The boys' home, previously at Ada, was moved to Kintampo, Ashanti, in February where more spacious quarters are available for expansion and more space exists for vocational training.

There were eight admissions and five discharges.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Gold Coast Colony.

Ten ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance—No. 22 of 1934—provides for the fixing of import quotas in respect of textile goods manufactured in foreign countries. The ordinance is capable of being used in respect of any foreign country, but the object in view is to restrict the importation of textile goods manufactured in Japan. Four quotas are imposed, viz. for cotton piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, cotton towels, and cotton velveteen, and they are fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average imports from all sources of these four classes of commodities during the five-year period 1927–31.

The Motor Traffic Ordinance—No. 27 of 1934—replaces the old Motor Traffic Ordinance with its manifold amendments and prescribes new conditions for examination before a driving licence can be granted. It provides for an appeal to the Police Magistrate or District Commissioner from the refusal of a Licensing Authority to issue or renew a driver's licence.

The Asamangkese Division Regulation Ordinance—No. 3 of 1935—gives power to the Government to take such measures as are necessary to safeguard the property and revenues of the stools in the Asamangkese Division. This has been made necessary by the conduct of those responsible for the administration of the stools for the last ten years in frittering away the revenues of the stools by contesting fruitless actions in the courts, with the result that sanitary and other services which are necessary for the welfare of the people have been starved.

It makes provision for the establishment of stool treasuries and provides that the revenues of the stool shall be paid to the treasurer of the stool treasuries who is to be appointed by the Governor by regulations. It prohibits any person other than the prescribed officer from receiving any part of the stool revenues, and provides that none can incur any debt or liability on behalf of the stool without the sanction of the prescribed officer.

Ashanti.

The following five ordinances were enacted during the period under review :—

No. 1 of 1934—The Kumasi Public Health Board Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934—The Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

No. 1 of 1935—The Native Authority Ordinance, 1935.

No. 2 of 1935—The Native Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Native Authority Ordinance empowers the Governor to declare that there shall be a native authority for any specified area and to appoint as such native authority any chief or other native or any native council or group of native councils. The ordinance imposes on such native authorities the obligations generally of maintaining order and good government in that area and for that purpose gives them certain powers over the natives residing in that area.

The Native Courts Ordinance empowers the Governor to establish native courts to try certain criminal and civil cases in which all the parties are natives. Four grades of native courts are established and Schedule I of the ordinance sets out their powers.

Northern Territories.

The following three ordinances were enacted for the period under review :—

No. 1 of 1934—The Education Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934—The Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934—The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

Togoland under British Mandate.

The following three ordinances were enacted for the period under review :—

No. 1 of 1934—The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

No. 2 of 1934—The Importation of Textiles Regulations Ordinance, 1934.

No. 3 of 1934—The Administration Further Amendment Ordinance, 1934.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the last six years are given below :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£	£
1929-30	...	...	3,397,324	3,932,022 (a)
1930-31	...	...	3,499,418 (b)	3,744,010 (a)
1931-32	...	...	2,284,299	2,823,752
1932-33	...	...	2,670,786 (c)	2,673,482
1933-34	...	...	2,684,925 (d)	2,313,096
1934-35	...	...	2,778,055 (d)	2,554,039 (e)

(a) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (b).

(b) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.

(c) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(d) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933-34, £15,709 in 1934-35.

(e) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

<i>Head.</i>	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£
Customs	2,489,575	1,735,198	1,473,587
Licences	215,901	224,047	188,823
Fees... ..	216,986	235,894	227,486
Railway (net surplus) ...	31,724	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	127,615	119,585	105,764
Sundry and extraordinary	315,523	1,184,694	288,639
Total	3,397,324	3,499,418	2,284,299

<i>Head.</i>	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,647,628	1,823,465	1,906,080
Licences	198,345	180,638	267,108
Fees	203,469	192,513	187,081
Railway (net surplus) ...	—	—	—
Posts and Telegraphs ...	94,251	91,427	98,415
Sundry and Extraordinary	527,093	396,882	319,371
Total	2,670,786	2,684,925	2,778,055

The working of the year 1934-35 may be summarised as under :—

<i>Revenue</i>	...	...	...	...	...	£2,778,055
<i>Expenditure (general budget) :—</i>						
Recurrent	...	...	...	£2,222,888		
Extraordinary	...	...	...	155,060		
						<u>2,377,948</u>
Surplus—general budget	...	...	...			400,107
<i>Deduct :—</i>						
Railway deficit	...	...	...	£74,215		
Takoradi harbour deficit	...	...	...	21,876		
Contribution to Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	80,000		
						<u>176,091</u>
Net surplus 1934-35	...	...	...			<u>£224,015</u>

<i>Railway.</i>				1933-34.	1934-35.
Expenditure	...	...	...	£876,556	£960,298
Revenue	...	...	...	798,149	806,083
					<u>£154,215</u>
Deficit	...	...	...	<u>£78,407</u>	

It should be noted however that included in the railway expenditure for 1934-35 there is a contribution of £80,000 to the Renewals Fund. No such contribution was made in 1933-34.

Takoradi harbour.

Expenditure	...	...	...	£178,343	£177,939
Revenue	...	...	...	144,126	156,053
					<u>£21,876</u>
Deficit	...	...	...	<u>£34,217</u>	

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £2,925,604 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	...	...	...	£846,509
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	...	...	...	11,418
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,400,000
Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	632,580
Investment depreciation account	...	...	...	35,097
				<u>£2,925,604</u>

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1935, were as follows :—

Cash balance	£191,617	
Investments	1,960,463	
Unallocated stores	124,796	
General advance accounts	81,183	
Municipal loan accounts	63,610	
Joint Colonial Funds	843,000	
3% Loan Redemption Account	69,765	
		£3,334,434

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

Special funds and reserves	£2,348,893	
General deposit accounts	65,132	
Drafts and remittances	212	
Investment depreciation account	35,097	
Railway workshop suspense account	2,742	
Loan account	33,401	
Crown Agents overdraft account	2,448	
		2,487,925
Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of		£846,509

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935 was £1,863,000, and the sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,705,809.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	£1,906,080
Harbour and light dues	27,926
Licences, etc.	267,108

Customs duties represent 68·8 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (a) the country between Bekwai, the Ofin-Prang confluence, Banka, Nkawkaw and Kumawu, (b) parts of the Kumasi and Sunyani districts between Goaso, Pamu, Abofaw and the Ofin river near Yenahin, (c) the country east and west of the railway between Insu and Dunkwa, (d) parts of the Axim district and (e) the Birim diamondfield and surrounding country.

Gold.—The survey of the gold resources of the Colony and Ashanti was continued and at the end of the year two parties commenced work in the Northern Territories.

The banket conglomerate and associated beds of the Tarkwa-Aboso goldfield were traced and mapped from near Damang and Insu in a north-easterly direction to the Anum river in Ashanti. They were tested in very many places but little or no gold was found in them.

At the request of mining companies advice was given after geological investigations of the Bibiani, Konongo and Nangodi mines and of several prospects and concessions in course of development. Numerous other gold mines and prospects were also examined. At Bibiani the work included a detailed study of the surface and underground workings of the mine.

Andalusite.—Samples of andalusite from the deposit near Abodum, Bekwai district, referred to in the last report, were tested by the Imperial Institute. They state that an andalusite concentrate can readily be obtained by washing, crushing and screening the andalusite earth but owing to the complex nature of the andalusite crystals it does not appear likely that they can be sufficiently freed from alkalies and ferruginous matter to constitute a satisfactory raw material for the manufacture of mullite refractories.

Water Supply.—A brief investigation was made of the water supply of Kumawu and a report was submitted advising improvements to the present supplies and, when finances permit, the sinking of new wells and/or bore-holes.

Lake Bosumtwi.—In July, 1934, a survey was made of the bed of Lake Bosumtwi. More than a hundred depth measurements were taken and several samples of the mud and water at the bottom

of the lake were collected and examined. Near the shore the bed of the lake has a steep gradient but below a depth of 100 feet the slope is very gradual and over a large area in the centre, the lake is almost flat-bottomed. The maximum depth observed was 237 feet. Several stumps of trees were found standing in more than 40 feet of water and at one place the depth of the water alongside a tree stump was 60 feet. The soundings suggest the existence of an old shore line at a depth of about 130 feet. The level of the lake rose 1·4 feet during 1934-35 and since May, 1932, when records were first kept, the average rise has been one foot per annum.

Archaeology.—Pits sunk in five of the ancient trenches discovered by the Geological Survey in the Birim Valley near Manso, Osenasi, Akwatia and Abodum in 1931, yielded abundant fragments of coarse crude pottery including three broken but fairly complete pots, a few polished stone chisels and axes, grinding and grooved stones and fragments of gum copal. The trenches are now believed to be similar to those surrounding some of the old fortified towns in Nigeria and the Gambia.

Publications.—Memoir No. 4, *Gold in the Gold Coast*, and two geological maps of the Gold Coast, one showing the geology only and the other the positions of the gold mines and prospects as well as the geology, have recently been published.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the native ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the native community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the native owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concessions Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the native, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of wort of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
---------------------	-----	-----	--

4
6.7
24.8

1.5
—
1.0
0.5
—
10.3

4.6

7.2

—
5.2

4.2
—

1.9
—

2.3

1.5
3.7
0.7
1.1

1.2

0.6
—

8.6
—
—

3.6
—

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

				<i>Total Area.</i>	<i>Area owned by</i>
				Sq. miles.	<i>Government.</i>
					Sq. miles.
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	23,937	53
Ashanti	...	...	...	24,379	81
Northern Territories	...	...	...	30,486	33
Total	...	...	...	78,802	167
Mandated Territory of Togoland	...			13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

As was the case last year the Survey Department has been kept very busily employed with work mainly connected directly or indirectly with concessions. There was an increase in the issue of copies of key plans showing the location of concessions while many enquiries were received regarding data concerning surveys of old concessions that had lapsed and were being taken up again.

The printing branch, in addition to ordinary departmental work, carried out the usual volume of work for other departments. Possibly one of the most important items of this nature was the printing of two special maps for the Geological Survey Department. These two maps, judging by the number sold, appear to have been much appreciated by the mining community.

The topographical branch completed the revision of the Obuasi standard sheet and, in addition, surveyed, for framework purposes, 165 miles of theodolite traverse. It also completed the surveys of two forest reserves and part of a third.

In the cadastral branch the main activity has been in the Western Province and every surveyor who could possibly be spared from elsewhere has been drafted into this province which is the scene of the greatest activity in mining and in which immediate development appears to be most likely. All sections have been employed on the survey and demarcation of town lay-outs, forest reserve surveys and the usual lease and acquisition surveys. The drawing office has been kept exceptionally busy with work in connection with concessions.

Good progress was made in the provision of framework. The framework section completed the observation of the new western Ashanti chain of main triangulation, the results being computed and adjusted at headquarters, while it also surveyed some 130 miles of primary traverse. In the Western Province parties working under the Provincial Surveyor completed 255 miles of secondary traverse. This work is urgently needed in connection with the control and proper co-ordination of old and new concession surveys.

Fifty-two miles of precise levelling were completed by a single party. Work, however, was interrupted at different times by leave or other causes.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	6
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report 1933	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (<i>Whitelaw and Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (<i>Robertson</i>)	0	5	0
Microscopical Features and Chemical Analyses of certain representative igneous rocks from the Gold Coast, British West Africa (Bulletin No. 4) (<i>Junner</i>)	3	0	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Outlines of the Minerals and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports of the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	3	0
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Eyre-Smith</i>)	0	1	0
A Vanished Dynasty (Ashanti) (<i>Fuller</i>)	0	12	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (<i>Enoch Asu</i>)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Native States of the Gold Coast : History and Constitution—AHANTA (<i>Welman</i>)	0	2	6
The Gold Coast and the War (<i>Charles Lucas</i>)	0	2	0

Languages, Text Books —

Languages, Text Books —				£	s.	d.
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (<i>Chamberlain</i>)	...	...	...	0	3	0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima (<i>Welman</i>)	...	...	...	0	1	0
A Study of the Ewe Language (<i>Westermann</i>)	...	...	...	0	3	6
English and Nzima Key Book (<i>Anaman</i>)	...	...	...	0	0	6
English-Ewe Dictionary (<i>Westermann</i>)	...	...	...	0	1	0
Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (<i>Wilkie</i>)	...	...	...	0	3	6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (<i>Brown</i>)	each	0	3	0		
Standard Nzima—Part I (<i>Anaman</i>)	...	...	...	0	0	3

Legal —

A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (<i>Taylor</i>)	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols. (Calf bound) ...	5	5	0

Subsidiary Legislation—

Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc. ...	0	0	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			

Natural History—

Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (<i>Bannerman</i>) ...	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II (<i>Bannerman</i>) ...	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. III (<i>Bannerman</i>) ...	1	2	6
Vols. IV and V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription price for the complete work in 5 volumes—£5 net.			
Bird Life around Accra (<i>Dalziel</i>) ...	0	0	6

Miscellaneous—

Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates, 1935-36 ...	0	1	0
Gold Coast Handbook ...	0	7	6
Memorandum on Field Manufacture of Serum against Rinderpest (<i>Simpson</i>) ...	0	1	0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota ...	0	1	0
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing ...	0	1	6
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Armitage</i>) ...	0	1	0
Village Health ...	0	1	6
The Tribunal Registrar's Handbook ...	0	1	6
<i>The Teacher's Journal</i> .—Annual Volume (three or four copies) post free ...	0	2	0
Single copy 9d. post free.			

Transport—

An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies ...	0	10	0
--	---	----	---

THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

Blue Book, 1933-34—Gold Coast ...	Yearly	0	5	0
--	--------	---	---	---

Estimates—

Each annual issue ...	0	7	6
Memorandum by Colonial Secretary on ...	0	2	0
Report of Select Committee on (Sessional Paper) ...	0	2	0

Gazette, Gold Coast—

Subscription, twelve months	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Subscription, six months	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Bound volume	...	...	...	...	half-yearly	1	0	0
Trade Supplement, bound volume	...	...	...	...	yearly	0	10	0
Price per copy, according to size, 1d. upwards.								

Legislative Council Debates—

Subscription per annum	0	10	6
Price per issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			
Empire Survey Review (issued quarterly)† ... per quarterly issue	0	3	0

Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Government Printer, Accra, Gold Coast, and crossed.

*May be purchased from the Ceylon and General Trading Col, Ltd., 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

†Vols. I and II, Nos. 1-12 are now available.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; The Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi, and Swedru; and West Africa Publicity, Limited, Accra.

In Great Britain they may be obtained from :—

Edward Stanford, Limited,
12-14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.,
67 St. James Street, London, S.W.1.
Philip, Son & Nephew,
20 Church Street, Liverpool.
J. E. Cornish, Limited,
16 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited,
Easter Road, Edinburgh.

SURVEY MAPS (PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS ONLY).

Description.			Price.	
			On Linen and folded.	Paper only
Layered Maps ... 1 : 250,000	or nearly four miles to one inch. The height of the ground is indicated by different colours.		4/-	2/-
Standard Maps ... 1 : 125,000	or nearly two miles to one inch.		4/-	2/-
Topographical Maps 1 : 62,500	or nearly one mile to one inch.		4/-	2/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 6,250	One Plan for each town : Koforidua, Kumasi, Keta Sekondi, Cape Coast, Axim, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Nsawam, Sunyani, Saltpond, Winneba, Asamankese, Tamale, Takoradi, Oda, Kibi.		8/-	4/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 6,250	Accra, Northern Section ...		10/6	8/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 6,250	Accra, Southern Section ...		10/6	8/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 1,250	of several of the largest towns in the Colony. For the number of plans to each town, see Maps Catalogue obtainable from all Agents, Survey Department and Government Printer.		—	2/-
Road Map ... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony		8/-	4/-
General Map ... 1 : 1,000,000	Complete map of the Gold Coast.		8/-	4/-
Geological and 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony.		10/-	8/-
Mining Map.				
Geological Map ... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony.		8/-	6/-
Accra and Environs 1 : 20,000	... ..		10/6	8/-

Wall Map of West Africa 1 : 1,500,000.

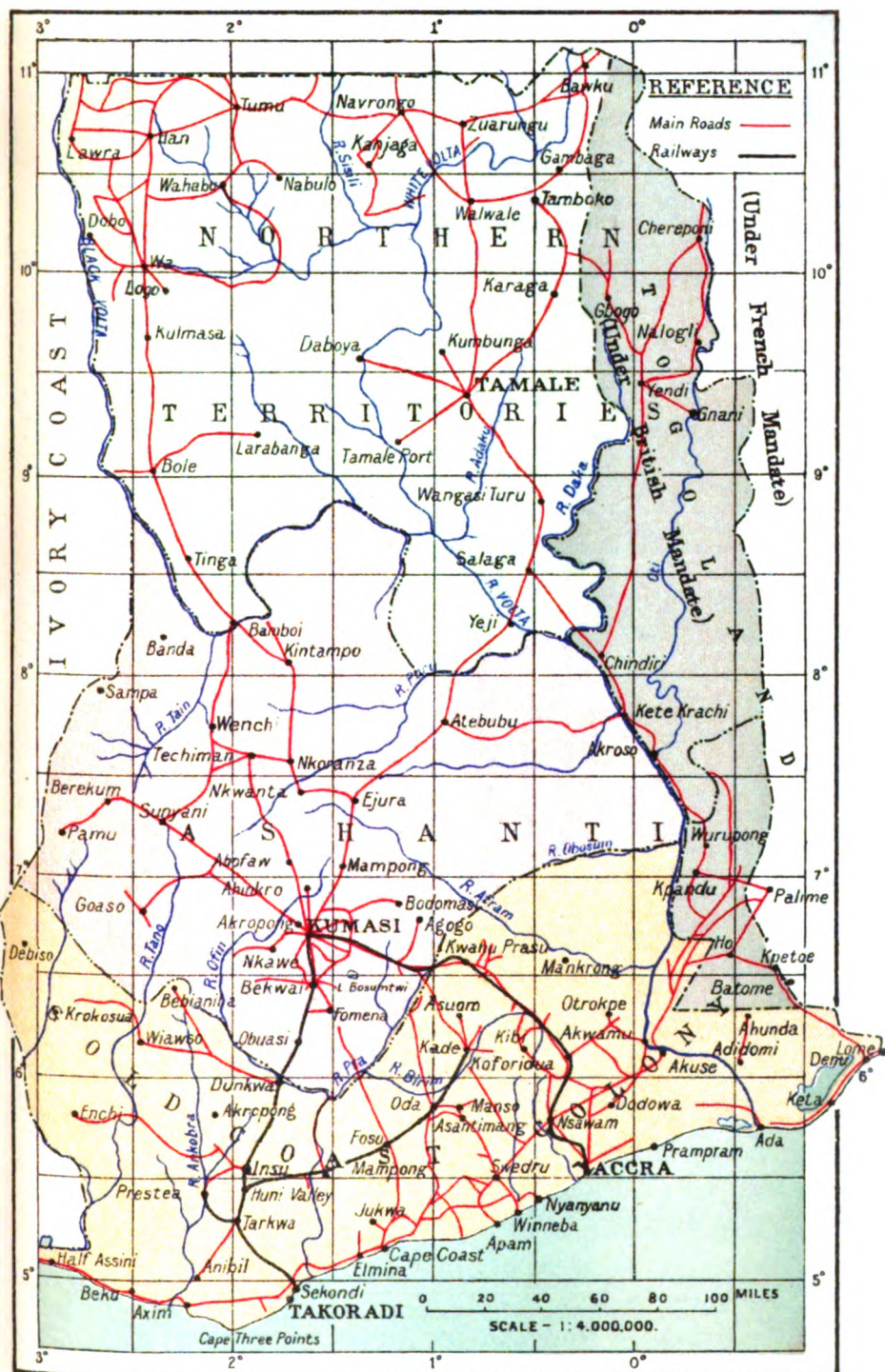
Size 100 x 50 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers £1 10 0

School Map Book 0 0 4

Wall Map of the Gold Coast (3rd and Revised Edition). Size 88 x 66 inches.

Mounted on cloth and rollers 1 10 0

THE GOLD COAST



SURVEY H. Q. ACCRA 1935.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Copies of the undermentioned maps and full information regarding them can be obtained from the Surveyor-General, Cantonments, Accra; The Methodist Book Depots at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi, and Swedru; and West Africa Publicity, Limited, Accra.

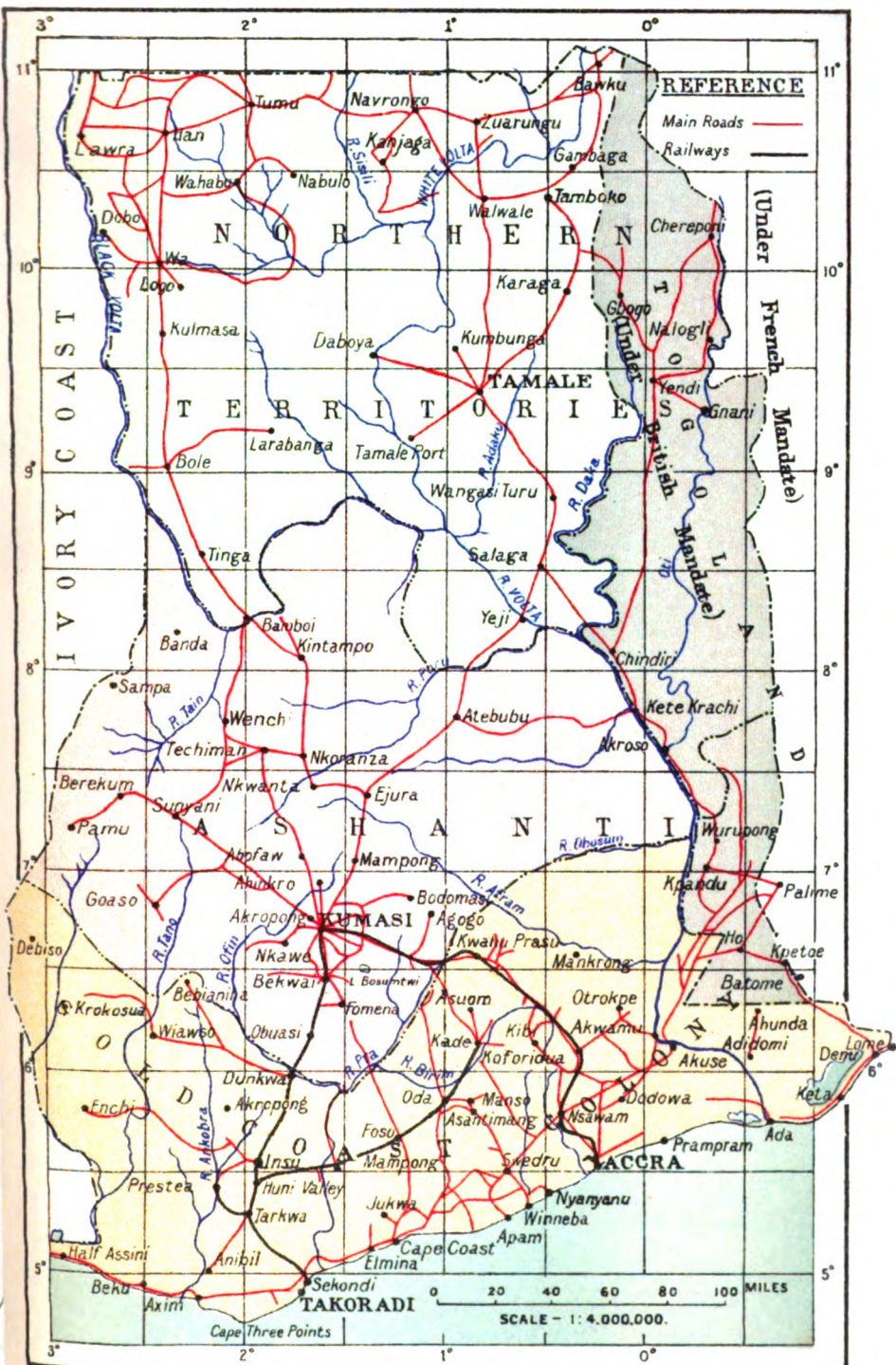
In Great Britain they may be obtained from:—

Edward Stanford, Limited,
12-14 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.
Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd.,
67 St. James Street, London, S.W.1.
Philip, Son & Nephew,
20 Church Street, Liverpool.
J. E. Cornish, Limited,
16 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
W. & A. K. Johnston, Limited,
Easter Road, Edinburgh.

SURVEY MAPS (PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS ONLY).

Description.		Price.	
		On Linen and folded.	Paper only.
Layered Maps ... 1 : 250,000	or nearly four miles to one inch. The height of the ground is indicated by different colours.	4/-	2/-
Standard Maps ... 1 : 125,000	or nearly two miles to one inch.	4/-	2/-
Topographical Maps 1 : 62,500	or nearly one mile to one inch.	4/-	2/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 6,250	One Plan for each town: Koforidua, Kumasi, Keta Sekondi, Cape Coast, Axim, Tarkwa, Dunkwa, Nsawam, Sun, ani, Saltpond, Winneba, Asamankese, Tamale, Takoradi, Oda, Kibi.	8/-	4/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 6,250	Accra, Northern Section ...	10/6	8/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 6,250	Accra, Southern Section ...	10/6	8/-
Town Plans ... 1 : 1,250	of several of the largest towns in the Colony. For the number of plans to each town, see Maps Catalogue obtainable from all Agents, Survey Department and Government Printer.	—	2/-
Road Map ... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony	8/-	4/-
General Map ... 1 : 1,000,000	Complete map of the Gold Coast.	8/-	4/-
Geological and 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony.	10/-	8/-
Mining Map.			
Geological Map ... 1 : 500,000	Southern Section of the Colony.	8/-	6/-
Accra and Environs 1 : 20,000	... ..	10/6	8/-
Wall Map of West Africa 1 : 1,500,000.			
Size 100 x 50 inches. Mounted on cloth and rollers ...		£1	10 0
School Map Book ...		0	0 4
Wall Map of the Gold Coast (3rd and Revised Edition). Size 88 x 66 inches.			
Mounted on cloth and rollers ...		1	10 0

THE GOLD COAST



SURVEY H. Q. ACCRA 1935.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEL, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

2. 342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1749



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS

1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1633 and 1699
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.

[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)

Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)

Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.

Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Part I—Public Officers.

[Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).

Part II—Public Business.

[Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.

1st Edition, January, 1933.

[Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.

[Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.

Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.

Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.

[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.

[Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings.

[Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933.

[Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.

[Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).

Papers relating to the Report.

[Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).

Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).

Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.

Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).

Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).

Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.

Report, September, 1933.

[Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]

Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.

[Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.

[Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Evidence and Memoranda.

[Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1749

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS
1934

*(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1633 and 1699
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 3d. Net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1934

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter..	COLONY.	DEPS.
	Page.	Page.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2	18
II.—GOVERNMENT	4	19
III.—POPULATION	5	20
IV.—HEALTH	5	20
V.—HOUSING	7	21
VI.—PRODUCTION	8	21
VII.—COMMERCE	9	21
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	10	22
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	11	22
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	12	23
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	14	23
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	14	23
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE	15	24
XIV.—LEGISLATION	16	24
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	16	24
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY		25
MAP.		

PART I.—THE COLONY.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between 51° and 53° south latitude and 57° and 62° west longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound, running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows :

	Square Miles.
East Falkland and adjacent islands	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands	2,038
Total area of the group	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 feet in Mount Adam on the east Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from the coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collection of angular boulders called "stone runs" the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in some places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peaty, but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, in the north-east corner of the group. It has about twelve hundred inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about one hundred persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterized by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 inches, precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous, calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting twenty-four hours.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French "Isles Malouines" and by the Spaniards "Islas Malvinas", were discovered on 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the *Desire*, one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were rediscovered by Sir Richard Hawkins in the *Dainty* on 2nd February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and named by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the *Welfare* sailed through between the two principal islands in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and fresh water, the Falkland Sound, in memory of the

well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands" although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they renamed Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlements early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new colony at Port Louis. Vernet thought fit to seize certain vessels belonging to the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833, Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval Officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844, when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On 8th December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German Squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee, and a memorial commemorating the victory was unveiled at Stanley on 26th February, 1927.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

At the head of the Government of the Colony is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief; who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of five official and one unofficial members. There is

so a Legislative Council composed of four official and two unofficial members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880, and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which time it has been wholly self-supporting. There is no local government in the Colony.

III.—POPULATION.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are of European and chiefly of British descent, in which Scotch blood is marked. There is no indigenous or native population.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1934, was 2,437, made up of 1,366 males and 1,071 females. The density of the population is about one person to every two square miles. Approximately one-half of the inhabitants live in Stanley, the capital, and the remainder are divided more or less equally between outlying districts of the East and West Falklands. The number of births registered in 1934 was fifty-four, and of deaths twenty-eight, or respectively 22·16 and 11·49 per 1,000. Twenty-seven marriages were celebrated during the year. One death occurred among infants under one year of age. One hundred and five persons arrived in the Colony and one hundred and twenty-one persons left in the course of the period under review.

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the community has been good. There were small outbreaks of scarlet fever, ringworm, measles, chicken-pox, influenza and impetigo, but these were quickly suppressed.

The climate is very healthy, though somewhat trying to people from the United Kingdom owing to constant high winds in summer. Weather conditions are definitely more pleasant in winter than they are in the greater part of England. The conditions of living generally are of a reasonably good standard, though limited resources and horizons render the country unsuitable for persons of a neurotic tendency. An adequate variety of diet is obtainable and the quality of the food is good. Good vegetables of different varieties can be grown. Fruit has to be imported from Montevideo.

The general oral hygiene of the people is improving in proportion to their greater attention to their dental condition. During the year the Government Dental Surgeon made tours of the East and West Falklands. That these visits are essential is evidenced by the number of people attending from various districts.

All children of sixteen years and under receive free treatment and advice from the Dental Surgeon, who makes frequent visits of inspection to the schools in Stanley. A special clinic for school children is held every Saturday morning.

Vaccination is compulsory under the Vaccination Ordinance, 1868. The majority of children born in Stanley are vaccinated before they are a year old. Those born in outlying districts are vaccinated by Medical Officers when on tour.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of appendicitis, twenty-eight coming under operative treatment as against thirty-two in 1933.

Seventeen cases of tuberculosis were observed during the year: of these, seven were pulmonary, four osseous, four abdominal lesions, and two, cases of cervical adenitis. This is an increase over the year 1933, when seven cases were reported. Seven deaths resulted. This disease shows definite signs of being on the increase.

The incidence of coughs and severe colds during the month of August was high. Influenza broke out during the year and spread to the West Falklands.

There were three cases of scarlet fever during the year; no deaths resulted.

There was an outbreak of measles limited to one family in Stanley: outbreak traced to Magallanes.

A few cases of ringworm from last year's outbreak appeared for treatment. No fresh cases were reported.

The Government maintains out of public funds a hospital in Stanley, under the style of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The hospital comprises twelve beds, an operating theatre, quarters for nurses, stores, and an out-patient department. Outside buildings provide an office and workshop for the Dental Surgeon, and also a drug store and laboratory. An improved type of X-ray apparatus has been installed.

The staff of the Medical Department includes the Senior Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, one of whom is stationed on the West Falkland Island, a Dental Surgeon, a Nurse Matron and a qualified Nursing Sister, in addition to Junior Nurses locally recruited and trained.

The Medical Officer made periodical tours of outlying districts in the East Falkland. Satisfactory reports on health conditions were received. It is to be observed in this connexion that the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, maintain their own Medical Officer at Darwin.

The out-patient department of the hospital provides ante-natal and post-natal services. Maternity nursing services are provided for Stanley and outlying districts.

During the year 1934, 102 persons were admitted as in-patients. The out-patients showed an increase in number over the previous year. Five deaths occurred in the hospital. Ninety-three operations were performed with uniformly good results and many minor operations were carried out in the out-patient department.

The medico-electrical section of the out-patient department has carried out successful work during the year with radiant heat, vapour and Turkish baths, especially valuable in skin disease and muscular rheumatism.

Artificial sunlight treatment has been carried out in cases of adenitis and anaemia in children, and also in cases of tubercular bone and joint diseases.

Sewage in the town of Stanley is disposed of partly by the water-carriage system and partly by the earth-closet method. It is satisfactory to record that the number of inhabitants taking advantage of water-carriage facilities is steadily increasing. The night soil from earth closets is removed by means of special carts under the control of the Public Works Department. The disposal of sewage, which is deposited in the harbour, is efficient, as it is carried out to sea by the strong tidal currents.

In accordance with the Public Health by-laws, all ashes and household refuse must be stored in properly constructed bins which are required to be emptied once a month at least. This system is found to work satisfactorily.

The water supply is wholesome and satisfactory. Water is brought by pipe-line from a distance of three miles and stored in a reservoir and a tank with an aggregate capacity approximating to 500,000 gallons. Distributing mains have now been extended so as to serve the whole of Stanley. The inhabitants have taken advantage of the facilities offered, and the use of rain water from tanks and barrels is gradually disappearing.

The system of roads in Stanley is now adequate to present needs. The drainage system of the town continues to be improved.

There are three licensed slaughter-houses in Stanley: these were inspected with reasonable frequency and were found to comply with the Board of Health by-laws. Meat for human consumption was also inspected at regular intervals.

Dairies were inspected from time to time and found to be fairly satisfactory. Samples of milk tested showed that the standard of cleanliness has been maintained. No sample was found to contain bacilli of tuberculosis.

Bi-annual rat weeks continued, with considerable success; rats appear to have diminished as a result, but they are still numerous enough to warrant periodical poison-baiting of rubbish dumps, waste lands and the foreshore.

V.—HOUSING.

Certain new houses were erected during the year. The buildings erected are of a suitable type, and conform to the requirements of the Board of Health both as regards construction and sanitary arrangements.

There is now no overcrowding in Stanley, the rate of building being adequate to the needs of the population. In the majority of cases, the wage-earning population own their own houses, which are well built and comfortable. Building loans are made by the Government in suitable cases, to facilitate the construction of new houses. The Government also maintains sufficient accommodation for its officials, and two blocks of tenement dwellings which are rented to the more necessitous families in the community.

All premises in the town are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and householders are required to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. In case of need, powers exist to condemn premises as unfit for human occupation.

In recent years housing conditions have been much improved by the provision of an adequate water supply, and also by the disposal of sewage by water-carriage.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Wool, skins, and tallow are the principal products of the Colony at the present time. All produce is exported to the United Kingdom.

Sheep farms vary approximately in extent from 24,000 acres to 150,000 acres, and carry on the average between 8,000 and 35,000 sheep, or, say, one sheep for every three to five acres.

No statistics are kept of the actual quantity of wool produced in any one year, as distinct from the quantity exported. The average production during the past six years was four million pounds annually. The actual return of wool exported during 1934 was 3,992,984 lb. valued at £130,325. The average price realized was just over 7½d. per lb., as against an average price of about 6d. per lb. in 1933, and 7d. per lb. in 1932.

Economic conditions showed a slight improvement in the year under review, and, if specie exports be disregarded, the total value of exports was the highest recorded since 1930.

Hides and skins exported realized £9,257, as against £8,807 in the preceding year, or an increase of £450.

Live stock.—During the year a number of rams were imported from the United Kingdom, for the purpose of improving flocks in the Colony.

General.—Apart from the commodities above described, the Colony has no resources of known commercial value. Forage crops are produced to a limited extent, but with this exception there is practically no agriculture in the Colony.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values of imports and exports during the year 1934, and as compared with previous years was as follows :—

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco ...	44,584	40,267	33,117	28,858	35,113
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	13,057	12,093	8,210	5,902	9,125
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	53,613	56,965	39,561	33,729	45,644
Miscellaneous and unclassified	5,191	1,415	1,162	747	1,315
Gold and specie	—	35	—	25	750
<i>Total imports ...</i>	<i>£116,445</i>	<i>110,775</i>	<i>82,050</i>	<i>69,261</i>	<i>91,947</i>

<i>Exports.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	190,943	125,818	109,475	100,749	130,325
Hides and skins	14,704	8,941	5,119	8,807	9,257
Woolallow	722	1,860	1,150	1,768	1,867
Live stock	473	—	246	—	—
Seal oil	5,920	—	5,000	4,660	16
Gold and specie	—	8,000	—	—	—
Other articles	1,179	2,334	957	988	1,249
<i>Total exports ...</i>	<i>£213,941</i>	<i>146,953</i>	<i>121,947</i>	<i>116,972</i>	<i>142,714</i>

The actual quantity of wool exported in 1934 was less than that in the preceding year, by 28,460 lb. but the price realized was approximately 2d. per lb. better.

Imports.

The principal articles imported during 1934 were, in value :—

	£
Provisions	19,985
Hardware... ..	13,268
Drapery, etc.	7,718
Coal, coke, and oil fuel ...	3,705
Timber	5,420
Paints, etc.	5,404
Chemicals... ..	4,604

and in quantities :—

Beer	17,922 gallons.
Spirits	3,607 „
Tobacco	14,121 lbs.
Wines	1,635 gallons.

Approximately 80 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom.

The countries of origin were as follows :—

	£
United Kingdom	73,234
Other parts of the British Empire	84
Total from the British Empire	£73,318
Uruguay	9,780
Argentine	3,459
Chile	3,530
Other countries	1,860
Total from foreign countries	£18,629

Exports.

Almost the whole of the export trade of the Colony was to the United Kingdom, exports to other countries only amounting to a value of £721.

The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Wool (lb.)	3,690,572	3,931,595	3,934,852	4,021,444	3,992,984
Tallow (lb.)	158,368	275,520	164,642	425,712	235,200
Hides and sheepskins (No.)	52,091	73,566	56,565	77,679	100,844
Seal oil (barrels)	2,424	—	1,701	1,806	5

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The average rate of wages for unskilled labour is 1s. 2d. an hour and for skilled labour, 1s. 4d. an hour. Artisans receive 1s. 7d. an hour. The hours of work are eight hours a day, with a total of 40 to 45 hours a week.

In domestic service, monthly wages with board and lodging, for housemaids vary from £2 to £3 10s. 0d.; for cooks, from £3 to £4 10s. 0d.

Owing to the continued depression in the sheepfarming industry there was no reduction in the number of men seeking employment in Stanley. The majority were employed on works undertaken by the Government to relieve unemployment, and in consequence there was no actual distress.

The average rate of wages on farm stations was £6 to £7 a month with quarters, fuel, meat and milk free.

The cost of living has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food were as follows:—

Mutton	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Beef	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Pork, fresh...	...	...	...	1s. per lb.
Fowls	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. each.
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. per dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	8d. to 1s. per quart.
Potatoes	...	...	...	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	1s. per 4 lb. loaf.
Sugar	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Butter (imported)...	...	...	...	1s. 4d. per lb.

The supply of fresh fish, fowls, and fresh pork is uncertain and irregular and in consequence diet is somewhat limited in variety.

On the whole the cost of living is moderate. There are no hotels in Stanley in the accepted sense of the term, but there are several boarding-houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience at charges ranging from £2 2s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d. per week.

Unfurnished houses for workmen cost from £2 to £3 per month.

In the majority of cases the Government provides houses for its officials. Houses, if not provided by the Government, are difficult to obtain and the average rent of an unfurnished house suitable for occupation by an official is £50 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education of children between the ages of five and fourteen years residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision is also made at the Government school for attendance at a continuation class for a two-year course of more advanced study. Grants are made in approved cases to enable children from country districts to be taught in Stanley.

For the benefit of children who are unable to come to Stanley, the Government maintains three itinerant schoolmasters on the West Falkland Island and one on the East Falkland Island.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, also maintains a schoolmaster at its settlement at Darwin, and in addition certain itinerant schoolmasters for service in the outlying districts of Lafonia.

There are no facilities in the Colony for higher or vocational education.

There are no Government institutions, orphanages, or Poor Law institutions, and no legislative provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness, or old age.

Poor relief is granted by the Government in certain necessitous cases. The cost in 1934 amounted to £199.

A society known as the Stanley Benefit Club insures its members for sickness and death.

There are three social clubs, namely, the Colony Club, the Falkland Club and the Working Men's Social Club.

There are football, badminton, golf, and hockey clubs, all of which are flourishing.

The Stanley Sports Association holds an annual sports meeting in December of each year for horse racing and athletic events.

The Defence Force Rifle Association, which is affiliated to the National Rifle Association, holds an annual Meeting at Stanley on the lines of those held at Bisley. The Falkland Islands team won the Junior Kolapore Cup at Bisley in 1930, and again in 1934. In the latter year it also secured third place in the Junior Mackinnon competition. Miniature rifle shooting on the modern and well-equipped miniature range in the Drill Hall is very popular during the winter months. The local Miniature Rifle Association has been eminently successful in the competitions inaugurated by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, having won the trophy put up in the Colonial Rifle Associations Small Bore Match on two occasions, namely in 1932 and 1934, whilst it carried away the honours in the Dominion Clubs' Team shoot in 1933.

Physical training forms an important part of the regular curriculum of the Government school and in it are included football, hockey and gymnastics, as well as the formal Swedish drill.

There are also public baths, and a well-equipped gymnasium.

The Town Hall, Stanley, is well equipped with modern appliances for theatrical productions. It can seat an audience of 500 people in comfort and safety. It has a very fine dance floor and is much used for that purpose particularly during the winter months.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Rover Sea Scouts continued their useful work. There are also troops of Cubs and Brownies.

There is one cinema in Stanley. There is also a public library at which books to suit every taste may be obtained.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Monte Video to which port a service is maintained by the s.s. *Lafonia*, a vessel of some 600 tons dead weight.

belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, and running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. In addition, calls homeward and outward are made at Stanley at irregular and infrequent intervals by cargo vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The calls made in 1934 totalled seven homeward and outward.

The distance from Stanley to Monte Video is rather more than a thousand miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Lafonia* averages four and a half days, and by other vessels from three to five days according to the class of vessel.

The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Monte Video, is 26 days; by the direct route passenger vessels complete the journey in the same time and the cargo vessels require upwards of a month to five weeks on the voyage home, which is performed almost invariably from Stanley to London without intermediate stop, and on the outward voyage upwards of five weeks dependent on the number of intermediate stops.

On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four to five weeks.

Provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for the maintenance of communication with South Georgia by the s.s. *Lafonia* which makes four voyages during the year. The time taken on the voyage between Stanley and South Georgia averages three and a half days.

During the whaling season, October—April, opportunities occur from time to time for the conveyance of mails between Europe and South Georgia by means of floating factories and transports engaged in the whaling industry.

A wireless station for external traffic is operated by the Government at Stanley under the style of the Falkland Islands Radio. Regular communication is maintained direct with London and Monte Video, while the South Georgia Radio at Grytviken provides a link between Stanley and that Dependency.

Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 2s. 6d. a word for "ordinary," 1s. 3d. a word for "deferred," and 1s. 6d. a word for "code" messages.

There are no submarine cables.

The postal rate for the United Kingdom and the Empire is one penny per ounce.

At the end of 1934 there were 44 wireless sets licensed.

The Government maintains a broadcast relay service. The licence for subscribers to this service is £1 per annum and the number of licences issued in 1934 was 113. The principal overseas programmes are relayed from the Broadcasting Studio to subscribers. Local programmes of gramophone records are also given as well as news and sports items from England.

There are no railways in the Colony. Certain roads suitable for motor traffic have been constructed to a limited extent. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat. The inter-insular service for mails and passengers is carried out by the s.s. *Lafonia*.

There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is maintained by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. In the outlying districts privately-owned lines join up with the Stanley system on the East Falkland, and on the West Falkland converge at Fox Bay, where the Government also maintains a small radio station for the purpose of local traffic. Two farm stations have constructed radio stations of low power for local communication.

There are no omnibuses or tramways in the Colony and no air mail and passenger service.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank. The rate of interest paid is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on the 30th of September, 1934, the total sum deposited was £201,302, and the number of depositors 1,041. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £193, or about £83 per head of the population.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank or similar institution in the Colony.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of one per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and a paper currency of 10s., £1 and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Note Ordinance, 1930. It is estimated that on 31st December, 1934, there were £3,000 of coin and £22,000 of currency notes in circulation.

The system of weights and measures in use in the Colony is the same as that in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year, the road leading eastwards from Stanley to Surf Bay on the south shore was completed. This road, which has been constructed at a cost of about £7,000, will prove a boon from the aspect of both health and pleasure, and also in providing easy means of access to the peat deposits adjacent to its route.

Work was continued during the year on the construction of roads towards the north camp and Mount Harriet on the Darwin track. Good progress was made, but for reasons of economy the work has since been discontinued.

Considerable work was carried out on the erection of sea-walls to the east and west of Stanley.

During the year, the bridge over the Fitzroy river was completed. The bridge was constructed by the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, who received from the Colonial Government a subsidy of £800 towards its cost.

A necessary work was commenced in the construction of roads towards the peat deposits. These roads when completed will facilitate the transport of peat fuel.

Improvements were effected in the town of Stanley during the year, particularly in regard to drainage facilities for the new building area to the south of the town. The roads were also improved by treatment with bitumen solution.

During the year, the water mains were extended. Applications for water-supply connexions showed a steady increase, but to meet these, an additional water supply will have to be provided.

There was an increase in demand for electric light, and in consequence it was found necessary further to extend the system.

In addition to its other activities, the Public Works Department undertakes the usual maintenance services, including conservancy, and water supply for the town. The Department is also responsible for the considerable quantity of peat fuel which is required for Government services. To its charge are committed, furthermore, the general upkeep of all Government buildings and property, in particular of plant, sea-walls, bridges, fences, jetties and harbour lights, and in addition, the maintenance of the lights on William Point and on Porpoise Point near North Arm.

The total expenditure incurred under the Public Works and Electrical votes was £27,411 in 1934. An average number of 137 men, exclusive of monthly employees, were on the pay roll during the year, as compared with 130 in 1933, and 78 in 1931.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, in which the Governor sits alone as Judge, and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace, and as such, have power to deal with minor offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and a chief constable, and is stationed entirely in Stanley. The Police Force is adequate to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. There is practically no crime in the Colony. Three persons were dealt with in 1934 for minor offences

in the Summary Court and all were convicted. No criminal issue went to the Supreme Court during the year or in the previous year. One case only came before the Juvenile Court.

The Chief Constable is Gaoler-in-charge of the gaol in Stanley. The gaol was inspected regularly by the medical authority, and was found to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Eleven Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1934, the most important of which were as follows :—

The Whale Fishery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, regarding licences granted under the Principal Ordinance, and providing security for the granting of whaling licences.

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, providing for the import and export of dangerous drugs.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, providing for quotas in respect of textiles manufactured in foreign countries, which may be imported.

The following subsidiary legislation was also enacted during the year :—

Regulations made on 9th February, 1934, under the Pensions Ordinance, 1927, repealing and replacing Section 25 of the Principal Regulations.

Regulations of 29th March, 1934, under the Stanley Water Supply Ordinance, 1927, repealing and replacing The Stanley Water Supply Regulations, 1927.

Regulations of 14th June, 1934, under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1925, regarding the interpretation of the word " Colony " in the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1926.

Regulations of 31st July, 1934, under the Pensions Ordinance, 1927, amending Section 2 of the Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1934.

Rules made under the Falkland Islands Currency Notes Ordinance, 1930, regarding the withdrawal from circulation of Currency notes of the " A " and " B " series.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1934 from all sources was £102,700, as compared with £66,417 in 1933, and from ordinary sources £101,584, as compared with £59,333 in 1933. The excess in 1934 was due to the appreciation of the market value of the Colony's Investments.

The expenditure on recurrent services was £37,519, or more by £363 than that in 1933, and less by £64,065 than the revenue from ordinary sources. In addition, extraordinary expenditure amounting to £16,944 was incurred mainly in connexion with the measures undertaken to relieve unemployment. The revenue from

all sources during the year exceeded the total expenditure of £54,464 by £48,236.

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years :—

		Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Ordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1930	...	62,094	82,812	39,128	69,979
1931	...	51,805	78,397	38,977	72,876
1932	...	64,199	98,463	38,711	54,798
1933	...	59,333	66,417	37,156	52,335
1934	...	101,584	102,700	37,519	54,463

The Colony has no public debt. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1934, amounted to £307,007, made up as follows :—

		£
Land Sales Fund	...	241,129
Other Surplus	...	65,878
		<hr/>
		£307,007

The Colony's Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1934, amounted to £39,142.

The main heads of taxation are :—

1. Customs import and export duties.
2. Rates levied on house property.

The Customs import duties are on wines, malt, spirits, tobacco and matches, at the following rates :—

Wines	...	3s. a gallon in bulk or 3s. 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Malt	...	6d. a gallon in bulk or 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Spirits	...	20s. a gallon.
Tobacco	...	4s. a pound.
Matches	...	For every gross of boxes not exceeding 10,000 matches, 4s.

A preferential rate of nine-tenths of the full duty is allowed on tobacco and cigarettes of Empire production and manufacture and matches of Empire manufacture and provenance are admitted duty free.

Export duties are collected on wool, whale oil and seal oil at the following rates :—

Wool	...	1s. for every 25 lbs.
Whale oil and seal oil	...	1s. 6d. for every barrel of forty gallons, or 9s. a ton.

The yield in 1934 from each source was as follows :—

		£
Import Duties	...	7,264
Export Duties	...	8,006
Rate on house property	...	829

There are no excise or stamp duties and no hut tax or poll tax.

PART II.—THE DEPENDENCIES.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

General.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

Geography.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south latitude, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the south of the Falkland Islands. South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of Dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude, and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude fifty and eighty west. South Georgia is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (statute), is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles, and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen. The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the island, where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard and the Weddell's seal frequent its shores. The coast line has been indifferently charted but much useful work has been done in this direction during the past five years by the "Discovery" Expedition.

Climate.

Although Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, is little over a hundred miles further south than Stanley the difference in climate is very marked, that of the former approximating *closely* to conditions in the Antarctic. The mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year and glaciers descend on the *grand* scale right to the sea. During the year 1934 the average mean temperature was 37.11° Fahrenheit. Rain fell on 121 days and snow or sleet on 120 days.

Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred in 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced, when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch, and known locally as the "Sewing Machine," at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and, in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory *Ronald*, one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-29 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. The water in the harbour of Port Foster frequently becomes agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores in places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

History.

South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1775, and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship *Dove* who landed on Coronation Island on 7th December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig *Williams* in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable sealing voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers are reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-21 and 1821-22 by no less than ninety-one vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-24 these animals were almost extinct.

The meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys to which reference has been already made was established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and was transferred by him in 1904 to the Argentine Government. A new and valuable survey of the South Sandwich group was carried out in 1930 by the Royal Research ship *Discovery II* of the "Discovery" Expedition.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitutionally the Dependencies are subject to the same authority as the Colony proper, that is to say to the Governor and to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Ordinances enacted by the latter body, however, in respect of the Colony do not have application to the Dependencies unless they are specially applied.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other Dependencies is carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact there are no communities other than the whaling stations which are run by the managers on behalf of the several companies owning them.

III.—POPULATION.

As has been stated in the preceding chapters, there is no permanent population in the Dependencies except in South Georgia where the figures fluctuate with the seasons of the whaling industry. The population in South Georgia is entirely resident either on the privately-owned whaling stations or at the Government Headquarters at King Edward Cove in Cumberland Bay. During the summer it exceeds 1,000, practically all males, but during the winter it is not more than one-third of that number. At the census taken on 26th April, 1931, the number of persons at South Georgia, including shipping, was recorded as five hundred and sixty-three and at the South Shetlands as one hundred and forty-six; among these one female only appears. The British inhabitants of South Georgia are limited practically to the Government staff and to the crews of British vessels. The remainder are almost exclusively Norwegian or Scandinavian. One death, and one birth occurred in the Dependencies in 1934.

IV.—HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness arises from the lack of fresh food-stuffs.

No Medical Officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors, the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviken. At South Georgia there are well-equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies.

Weather conditions in 1934 were worse than any experienced for some years, but, as usual, health conditions were relatively good except that the monotony of the climate and the lack of sunshine tended to produce a state of mental depression bordering in some cases on melancholia.

V.—HOUSING.

The question of housing does not really arise in South Georgia or in the other Dependencies. All the officials are suitably housed in the quarters at King Edward Cove and the arrangements made by the whaling companies to accommodate the personnel working on their stations are fully adequate.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Two whaling companies operated during the season at South Georgia, as against one in the previous season. The land station at Deception Island remained closed. The depression in the whale oil market continued; the arrangements for limiting the production of oil by quota broke down; but, in spite of this, there was a decrease in the production, due mainly to the exceptionally adverse weather conditions which prevailed throughout the season.

The total catch at South Georgia amounted to 1,575 whales, made up of 556 Blue, 836 Fin, 23 Humpback, 35 Sperm, and 125 Sei.

The quantity of oil produced was 108,261 barrels, with an average per "Standard" whale of 105·90.

There were also produced 91,073 bags of guano, each of 100 kilogrammes.

The following table shows the oil and guano production, and the average of oil and guano per "Standard" whale for the past five seasons at South Georgia :—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Actual Whales.</i>	<i>"Standard" Whales.</i>	<i>Oil Produced. Barrels.</i>	<i>Guano. Bags.</i>	<i>Averages.</i>	
					<i>Oil.</i>	<i>Guano.</i>
1930-31 ...	2,736	1,846	188,044	181,152	101·86	98·13
1931-32 ...	2,205	1,310	124,337	113,420	94·91	86·58
1932-33 ...	996	631	54,583	49,572	86·50	78·56
1933-34 ...	2,364	1,431	132,190	123,996	92·37	86·65
1934-35 ...	1,575	1,022	108,261	91,073	105·90	89·09

During the season a number of Falkland Islands labourers were employed in the whaling industry by the Compania Argentina de Pesca and the South Georgia Company, Limited.

It is expected that two of the land stations in South Georgia will operate during the 1935-36 season, and there appears some prospect of the land station in Deception Island reopening in the coming season.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of the total trade of the Dependencies in 1934 was £660,332, of which £204,854 represented imports and £455,468 exports. Of the imports, whale oil (for re-export) accounted for £93,842; coal, coke and oil fuel, £70,585; hardware, £13,778; and provisions, £6,593. The export of whale and seal oil amounted to £374,687, and of guano and bone meal to £67,359.

The following table gives the comparative values of the trade of the Dependencies during the past five years :—

			£	£	£
			<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1930	...	...	499,829	2,726,173	3,226,002
1931	...	...	311,388	1,748,467	2,059,855
1932	...	...	228,952	369,542	598,494
1933	...	...	200,557	337,353	537,910
1934	...	...	204,854	455,468	660,322

As noted in the preceding chapter, depression in the whaling industry continued, and this, coupled with the increased number of factories operating outside the territorial waters of the Dependencies, is responsible for the decline in the value of the import and export trade. Excluding importations and exportations of whale oil from and for the "High seas," about 30 per cent. of the value of the imports came from the United Kingdom. About 90 per cent. of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. The bulk of the coal imported was obtained from the United Kingdom, and of the fuel oil from the Dutch West Indies. About 60 per cent. of the hardware came from Norway and 28 per cent. from the United Kingdom, while provisions show 23 per cent. from Norway, 25 per cent. from the Argentine, and 49 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

Whale and seal oil and guano were exported principally to the United Kingdom.

The price of oil during 1934 ranged from £10 to £15 a ton, according to grade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is specially recruited on contract terms, almost exclusively from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the total earnings of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a month with all found. As there are no shops and no private trade in the Dependencies and as all food-stuffs are provided by the whaling companies for the personnel engaged on their station the question of the cost of living does not arise.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no children in the Dependencies and therefore the problem of education does not arise.

The whaling companies operating in South Georgia run private cinematograph shows for the benefit of the men employed on their stations. Interest is taken in football and in other forms of sport such as ski-ing during the winter months, when there is deep snow.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

As has been stated in a previous chapter of this report, provisional arrangements for four voyages a year have been made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for the conveyance of mails to and from South Georgia. During the whaling season direct sailings from Europe to South Georgia and vice versa are in the normal course not infrequent, and there is a fairly reliable service three times in the year between Buenos Aires and Grytviken furnished by the motor auxiliary s.v. *Tijuca*, of the *Compania Argentina de Pesca*. The majority of the vessels of the high seas whaling fleet call at South Georgia on their way to the fishing grounds in October, and on their return journey in April.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley as opportunities offer. Postal rates are the same as those from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken, which is in regular communication with Stanley, through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys.

There are no railways or roads in the Dependencies. Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1934 :—

Nationality.	Steam.		Sailing.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	37	111,520	—	—
Foreign (mostly Norwegian) ...	19	24,579	1	734
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 136,099	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 734

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

No banks—commercial, agricultural, or co-operative—are in existence in the Dependencies. Such facilities as are afforded in the Colony through the Treasury at Stanley, for example, by the Government Savings Bank for deposit or by the Commissioner of Currency for remittances, are available in South Georgia through the agency of the Magistrate at Grytviken.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

Weights and measures are generally British or Norwegian standard. Whale and seal oil is calculated by the barrel at six barrels of forty gallons to the ton, and guano and other by-products of the whale in hundreds of pounds or in kilograms.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works of importance or interest were carried out by the Government during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to all the Dependencies. During 1934 no case of serious crime was brought before the Court. Despite the trying conditions, the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community, seldom calling for the intervention of the civil authorities: a fact which in itself speaks highly for the standard of discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

See under Chapter XIV of Part I of this Report.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Dependencies' revenue is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry and amounted in 1934 to £14,892. The expenditure excluding that from the Research and Development Fund was £14,892.

The following table shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past five years:—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1930	...	...	...	84,547	21,597
1931	...	...	...	48,133	31,129
1932	...	...	...	17,446	20,143
1933	...	...	...	12,081	18,384
1934	...	...	...	14,892	14,892

The continued decline in the returns, both of revenue and of expenditure, is due to the drastically restricted scale on which whaling operations were conducted during the year by reason of the depressed conditions of the oil market.

The Dependencies have no public debt. The surplus of assets over liabilities as at 31st December, 1934, was £386,710, earmarked as follows:—

			£
Research and Development Fund	...	...	381,199
"Discovery" Pension Fund	...	...	5,511
			<hr/>
			£386,710
			<hr/>

The main heads of taxation are Customs duties on the importation of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and on the exportation of whale and seal oil and by-products of the whaling industry such as guano. Import duties amounted to £550 in 1934 and export duties to £11,904. The Customs tariff on importation is the same as in the Colony. The export duty on whale and seal oil stood at 1s. 6d. a barrel or 9s. a ton. The export duty on guano is at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb.

There are no excise or stamp duties, and no hut tax or poll tax.

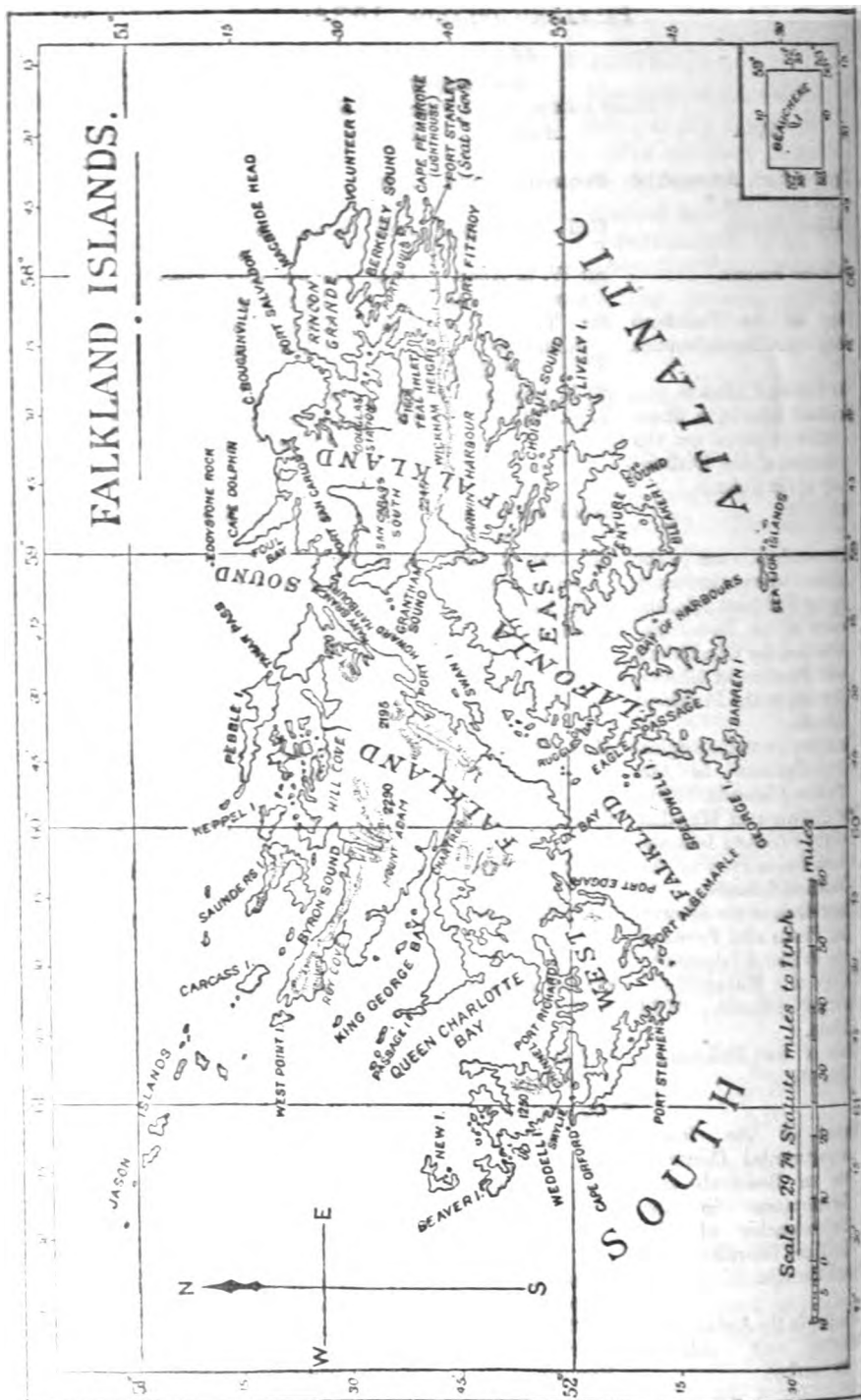
APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Books relating to the Falkland Islands.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i> s. d.
Egmont Port, Account of last expedition.*	Bernard Penrose	1775	—	—
Falkland Islands.	G. T. Whittington	1840	Smith, Elder and Co. and J. Ridgway.	—
Falkland Islands.	Sir W. L. Allardyce, G.C.M.G.	1909	Garden City Press, Letchworth.	—
Story of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.	Sir T. R. St. Johnstone, K.C.M.G.	1920	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	—
The Falkland Islands.	V. F. Boyson	1924	Clarendon Press	10 0
Falkland Islands, a short notice prepared on the occasion of the Centenary of the Colony.	J. M. Ellis	1933	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
Antarctica.	Nordenskjöld and Anderson.	1905	Hurst and Blackett	18 0
Memorandum on the sheep-farming industry in the Falkland Islands.	Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Report of an Investigation into the Conditions and Practice of Sheep-farming in the Falkland Islands.	Hugh Munro	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Final Report on Geological Investigations in the Falkland Islands, 1920-2.	H. A. Baker	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
The Climate and Weather of the Falkland Islands.	C. E. P. Brooks	1923	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
A botanical survey of the Falkland Islands.	Carl Skottsberg	1913	Almqvist and Wiksells, Uppsala.	11 6
Illustrations of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Falkland Islands.*	E. F. Vallentin	1921	Reeve.	42 0
Voyage of a Naturalist.	Charles Darwin	1882	John Murray	—
Falkland Islands, Wild life in.	A. F. Cobb	1910	Gowans and Gray	0 6
Birds of the Falkland Islands.	A. F. Cobb, B.A., F.R.G.S.	1933	H. F. & G. Witherby	7 6
<i>Books relating to the Dependencies.</i>				
Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.	Cmd. 657	1920	H.M. Stationery Office.	2 6
South Georgia.	L. Harrison Matthews.	1931	Simpkin and Marshall, Ltd.	15 0
Whaling in the Antarctic.	A. G. Bennett	1931	Blackwood	7 6
Whaling and other Researches.	"Discovery" Reports.	1929—	Cambridge University Press.	Various prices.
Blue Book.	Annual			

The above publications, except those marked *, may be consulted in the Library of the Colonial Office.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1750

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF PERLIS

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1353 A.H.

(16th April, 1934 — 4th April, 1935)

*(For Reports for the years 1351 A.H. (7th May, 1932—
25th April, 1933) and 1352 A.H. (26th April, 1933—
15th April, 1934) see Nos. 1656 and 1697 respectively
(Price 4s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN KEDAH)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 6d. Net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

- AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.**
[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 9d.).
- CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.**
[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)
- Part I—Africa. 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)
Part II—Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
Part III—West Indies. 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
- COLONIAL REGULATIONS.**
Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.
Part I—Public Officers. [Colonial No. 88-1.] 9d. (10d.).
Part II—Public Business. [Colonial No. 88-2.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).
- COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.**
1st Edition, January, 1933. [Colonial No. 80.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934. [Colonial No. 92.] 9d. (10d.).
- COLONIAL SERVICE.**
Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9d. (10d.).
- COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**
Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9d. (10d.).
- EMPIRE SURVEY.**
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931. [Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0s. 9d.).
- IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.**
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements. [Cmd. 4174.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 4175.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
- ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.**
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
- NEWFOUNDLAND.**
Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps. [Cmd. 4480.] 5s. 6d. (5s. 11d.).
Papers relating to the Report. [Cmd. 4479.] 2d. (2½d.).
- CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.**
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6s. (6s. 5d.).
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9d. (10d.).
Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.
Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10s. (£1 10s. 9d.).
Vol. III—Appendices ... 4s. 6d. (4s. 11d.).
- KENYA LAND COMMISSION.**
Report, September, 1933. [Cmd. 4556.] 11s. (11s. 9d.).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]
Vol. I ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).
Vol. II ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).
Vol. III ... £2 (£2 0s. 9d.).
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government. [Cmd. 4580.] 2d. (2½d.).
- ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.**
Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters. [Cmd. 4623.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0s. 8d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1750

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF PERLIS

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1353 A.H.

(16th April, 1934 — 4th April, 1935)

*(For Reports for the years 1351 A.H. (7th May, 1932—
25th April, 1933) and 1352 A.H. (26th April, 1933—
15th April, 1934) see Nos. 1656 and 1697 respectively
(Price 4s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN KEDAH)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any Bookseller

1936

Price 1s. 6d. Net

STATE OF PERLIS.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY	1
HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	3
III.—POPULATION	4
IV.—MEDICAL AND HEALTH	5
PREVAILING DISEASES	6
INFANTILE MORTALITY	6
MATERNITY	7
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	7
VISITS TO ESTATES	7
VISITS TO SCHOOLS	7
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES	7
RABIES	8
V.—HOUSING	9
VI.—PRODUCTION	10
MINING	10
AGRICULTURE	11
ESTATE LABOUR	13
FORESTS	14
FISHERIES	14
VII.—COMMERCE	15
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	17
IX.—EDUCATION	18
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	20
SHIPPING	20
RAILWAYS	21
ROADS	21
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	22

CHAPTER	PAGE
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	23
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE	25
COURTS	25
POLICE	26
PRISONS	28
XIV.—LEGISLATION	29
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ...	30
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	32
LANDS	32
SURVEY	34
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES	34
GENERAL	36

APPENDICES.

A.—RETURN OF ANNUAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1352 AND 1353	38
B.—RETURN OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE YEARS A.H. 1352 AND 1353	39

STATE OF PERLIS.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE
OF THE STATE OF PERLIS FOR THE
YEAR A.H. 1353, (16th APRIL, 1934
TO 4TH APRIL, 1935).

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Perlis is a Malay State on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, lying between the 6th and 7th parallels of North Latitude. It is bordered on the west by the sea and by a range of mountains running north and south and separating it from the Siamese Province of Setul; on the east by the Siamese Province of Nakon Sridhammaraj and the Malay State of Kedah; and on the south by Kedah. Padang Besar on the main railway trunk line to Bangkok is the frontier station between Malaya and Siam.

The area of the State is about 316 square miles and the coast line which runs north-west and south-west is approximately 13 miles in length.

The coastal plain, which is suitable for rice growing, extends inland for a distance of about 14 miles. A striking feature of the landscape are the isolated limestone hills rising abruptly from the plain, and in one of these at Chuping there is a remarkable large cave which is much visited.

The Perlis River is the only river of any size in the State and is navigable by small craft as far as the town of Kangar.

CLIMATE.

The State is subject to the influence of the North-East Monsoon from November to March, and of the South-West Monsoon between July and September.

The average annual rainfall at Kangar is about 83 inches. The highest recorded annual rainfall was 106.3 inches in 1918 and the lowest 65.6 inches in 1926.

The normal wet season is from August to November. September is the wettest month of the year, but May is usually a wet month also. There is a definite dry period from about the middle of December to the end of February.

The shade temperature at Kangar varies between a mean maximum of about 89° and a minimum of 73°. It occasionally rises to 96° and has been known to fall to 64°.

About the end of December and the beginning of January the climate can be delightfully cool and pleasant. From February to April however dry weather is usually experienced, accompanied by an acute shortage of water.

The wet and dry seasons are much more clearly marked than elsewhere on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

HISTORY.

Perlis was made a separate State by the Siamese in about 1841 A.D. when an Arab, Syed Hussin, whose father, Syed Harun, had previously acquired the status of a local chief, was made Raja.

The present Raja, Syed Alwi bin Almarhom Syed Safi, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded his father on 22nd Shawal, 1322 (20th December, 1905) and is the fourth who held that position under the suzerainty of Siam. In 1905, at the request of the Raja, a European Adviser was appointed from Bangkok to aid in the putting the State's finances in order. He remained until 15th July, 1909, when, in consequence of a treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam, whereby the suzerainty of Siam was exchanged for that of Great Britain, the duties were handed over to a British Adviser of the Malayan Civil Service.

On 28th April, 1930, a treaty was signed which defined the friendly relations between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Raja of Perlis. By this treaty the Perlis Government agreed to continue under the protection of His Britannic Majesty, who exercises the right of suzerainty, and to accept a British Adviser.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The State of Perlis is governed by His Highness the Raja with the assistance of a State Council consisting of His Highness the Raja as President, three other Malay Members selected by name or office by His Highness with the approval of His Excellency the High Commissioner, and the British Adviser. By mutual consent of His Excellency and His Highness additional members may be added to the Council for any specific period.

All legislation is enacted by the State Council and all matters of importance regarding the administration of the State are considered by the Council, which ordinarily sits once a week.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are no large towns in the State. Kangar, the administrative headquarters of the State, is a village of some 2,000 inhabitants.

Kangar and the other chief villages are administered by a Sanitary Board consisting of an official Chairman and other official and unofficial members appointed by the State Council. The Board is responsible for the sanitary control of the various areas, for street lighting, scavenging, rating and the administration of the sanitary and building by-laws.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION.

The total population at the 1931 Census was 49,296 including 39,716 Malays, Chinese 6,500, Indians 966 and others 2,114. Of the "others" 1,616 were Siamese. The population showed an increase of 23% over the 1921 figures. The estimated population in the middle of 1934 was 52,723 being comprised of 41,469 Malays, 7,830 Chinese, 1,251 Indians and 2,173 others.

The great bulk of the population are Perlis-born and are engaged in padi-planting.

The greatest proportion of the urban population is Chinese.

CHAPTER IV

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The Annual Medical and Sanitary Report of the State has been prepared according to the Gregorian Calendar since 1930.

There were 885 deaths in the State during 1934, a death rate of 16.79 per mille; the corresponding figure for 1933 was 855 or 16.56 per mille.

Births during the year showed a distinct increase, totalling 1,730 as against 1,436; the birth rate 32.81 per mille being the highest recorded for the past 12 years. The following table gives the principal causes of deaths for 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

Deaths from preventable diseases:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fever unspecified	420	288	285	323
Malaria	16	17	25	38
Tuberculosis	6	29	45	32
Dysentery	2	1	1	4
Ankylostomiasis ... ..	...	...	5	4
Lobar Pneumonia	30	20	19	43
Septicæmia ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	1	2
Other infectious diseases ... ..	...	31	27	19
	474	386	408	465

Deaths from General Diseases:—

Digestive System	36	24	36	21
Respiratory System	98	93	121	90
Nervous System	2	2	5	2
Circulatory System	3	9	6	8
Urinary System	3	1	5	4
Affections connected with pregnancy and Parturition	20	23	32	17
Tumours ... ..	...	1	2	2
Premature births ... ..	...	1	...	1
Infantile convulsions	127	106	119	116
General, accident, old age, ill-defined conditions, etc.	188	97	121	159
TOTAL ...	951	743	855	885

PREVAILING DISEASES.

323 deaths occurred from "fever unspecified" against 285 in 1933.

Malaria: 38 deaths occurred against 25 in 1933.

Infantile convulsions: 116 deaths occurred against 119 in 1933.

The deaths from malaria, unspecified fever and infantile convulsions, which can be regarded as a fairly correct index of the total mortality from malaria in the State, were 477 against 429 in 1933.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers: 16 deaths were recorded of which 3 occurred at the Hospital. 5 cases of enteric fever (with 3 deaths) were admitted into Hospital in 1934.

Dysentery: 4 deaths were recorded. 18 cases were treated at the Hospital with one death.

Pulmonary tuberculosis: 32 deaths were recorded. 27 cases were treated at the Hospital with 7 deaths.

Pneumonia: 71 cases with 43 deaths were admitted into Hospital.

Ankylostomiasis: 85 cases were treated at the Hospital. There were 4 deaths.

Hydrophobia: Two fatal cases were admitted into Hospital in 1934.

Yaws: Though not one of the killing diseases, yaws is one of the prevailing diseases and causes maiming and discomfort. 738 cases of yaws were treated during the year, but only a few returned for subsequent treatment.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 139 deaths among infants under one year old, the rate being 83.43 per mille (corrected rate). The figure for 1933 was 134 or 96.40 per mille.

The infantile death rate per thousand births among the principal nationalities for the past 4 years was:—

Year	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Siamese
1931	141.10	187.90	52.63	324.30
1932	99.12	126.58	55.56	186.05
1933	82.06	181.08	142.86	185.19
1934	76.47	121.74	133.33	65.22

MATERNITY.

17 deaths were recorded as due to affections connected with pregnancy and child-birth, a percentage of 0.98 of total births. The figure for 1933 was 32 deaths or a percentage of 2.23. The number of still-births notified was 64 as compared with 46 in 1933.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Larval surveys were made in the Sanitary Board areas of Kangar and Arau.

VISITS TO ESTATES.

Two Estates were visited by the Health Officer.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS.

Regular fortnightly visits were made to 16 schools by the travelling dispensary. Of the Malay vernacular schools in Perlis (4 Girls' schools and 20 Boys' schools), 12 boys' schools were visited by the Assistant Surgeon and 893 children inspected out of a total of 1,148 on the Register.

The following are statistics of the diseases prevalent:—

	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Splenic Enlargement	.. 274	30.68
Valvular Disease	.. 4	0.45
Not vaccinated		
Never vaccinated,	.. 32	3.58
Vaccinated, but		
not taken, ..	.. 22	2.46
Ear Disease ..	.. 4	0.45
Scabies ..	.. 9	1.01
Yaws ..	.. 5	0.56
Other skin diseases	.. 49	5.49
Eye Diseases ..	.. 4	0.45
Caries Dental ..	.. 548	61.37
Bronchitis ..	.. 78	8.73

55 school children had neosalversan injections for yaws.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

A General Hospital with ward accommodation for 60 patients is maintained by the Government at Kangar and is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The travelling dispensary made fortnightly visits into the country and attended 763 cases, excluding those attended at schools, police stations and cooly lines.

The number of indoor cases treated during the year was 1,403. There were 114 deaths, a percentage of 8.13 of total treated. Excluding 44 deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission, the death rate was 5.15%.

The daily average number of inpatients was 52.78.

There was an increase in the number of cases admitted for pneumonia, ankylostomiasis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and other diseases; the number admitted for malaria was about the same, but there was a fall in the number of cases admitted for amoebic dysentery, venereal diseases, other lung complaints, ulcers and injuries.

6,386 cases were treated at the Hospital as outpatients; 1,910 vaccinations were performed, and 1,221 neosalversan injections were given, mostly for yaws.

Of the 122 labourers admitted into Hospital from Estates and Mines, 10 died during 1934.

One mental case was transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, during the year. One was discharged, cured, and two died in that Institution during the period under review. There was a total of 14 patients (8 males and 6 females) in the Mental Hospital at the end of the year.

Leprosy: One Chinese leper was transferred to the leper Asylum at Pulau Jerejak.

RABIES.

Twenty three cases of dog bite were reported during 1934. Twenty three dogs were concerned in all; five were unknown stray dogs; thirteen were declared not rabid after being kept under observation for ten days; five were killed on the spot. Of these last, the brains of three only were available for examination. Two were reported to be positive for rabies and one to be provisionally negative.

Two fatal cases of hydrophobia were admitted into Hospital during 1934.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING.

The bulk of the population are Malay peasant proprietors engaged in rice cultivation. They live on their own land in houses of the usual Malay type common throughout the Peninsula. Their houses are usually sanitary and well ventilated.

The houses of the Chinese agriculturist and small shopkeeper in the rural districts are usually primitive huts, not raised from the ground, having plank walls and attap (palm) or corrugated iron roofs with mud floors.

In the villages administered by the Sanitary Board, buildings are subject to control. Building plans are required to be submitted for approval before any new building is erected or structural alterations to existing buildings made. In the majority of cases, however, existing buildings do not conform with modern standards and are both insanitary and overcrowded.

In Kangar a layout has been prepared and in time the existing unsatisfactory shophouses will be replaced by a better type. Progress in this direction is necessarily slow.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

Tin-ore is mined in a series of limestone hills forming the north-west boundary between Perlis and Siam.

Export of tin-ore for the last four years have been as follows:—

				<i>Pikuls.</i>
1350	..	..	..	6,233
1351	..	..	..	10,895
1352	..	..	..	7,182
1353	..	..	..	8,640

Perlis tin mining is unique. The ore is found in caverns and pockets in the limestone hills where it has been deposited by the action of underground streams, the sources of which have never been discovered. Miners follow the course of these streams by blasting through cracks and fissures in the limestone in search of cavities where tin-ore has lodged and can be carried no further by the action of the water.

Perlis remained a party to the International Agreement for the control of the production and export of tin and the State was allotted a fixed quota of 300 tons. This was not sufficient to cover production and stocks accumulated during 1934 to an amount of 2,000 or more pikuls. At the latter end of the year an additional allowance was given and with this help the accumulated stocks were cleared.

The State has been given an additional 200 tons during 1935. This increase is subject to a percentage.

The price of tin averaged \$114.27 a pikul throughout the year.

The revenue from mines (including export duty on ore) amounted \$76,978.

No Prospecting Licences were issued during the year but 187 acres of land were alienated for mining purposes. From this total must be deducted 117 acres which were alienated in exchange for corresponding areas surrendered to the State. Extension of existing Mining Certificates were granted in respect of a total area of 820 acres.

Mining Certificates are issued for periods of 5 years at a time and are subject to the approval of the State Council. At the end of the year the area held under Mining Certificates and Mining Licences amounted to 4,365 acres but work was not carried on over all this area. Owing to the inaccessibility of the mines it is practically impossible to know when work is actually being carried on by individual mines.

AGRICULTURE.

Padi: Padi cultivation is the main industry of the State and the great majority of the inhabitants are padi planters and depend for their existence on the success of the crop. Padi cultivation is entirely in the hands of small holders who cultivate their land with the help of their families and with occasional help of seasonal immigrants from Siam. There are no companies carrying out cultivation on a large scale.

The area under wet padi during the 1353 season was estimated to be 45,766 acres and the crop harvested 9,482,336 gantangs or 14,471 tons of rice. The crops were not so good as the previous year owing to heavy floods in September and November.

No Hill padi was grown. This form of cultivation is discouraged and is permitted only on exceptional occasions, such as when rains fail.

In normal years more padi is produced than is required for consumption. 5,105 tons of rice and 7,778 tons of padi were exported in 1353 as against 5,200 tons and 7,300 tons respectively in 1352.

There are irrigation canals in various parts of the State and also irrigation dams, some constructed by Government and others by the peasants. The Government dams are of concrete and masonry and are substantial, while those made by the inhabitants are mostly of a temporary nature. The majority of the irrigation canals were constructed, possibly as waterways originally, many years ago. There is no Drainage and Irrigation Department in the State.

Padi test stations have been established in two districts and experiments with various selected strains of seed were continued. The local inhabitants are being encouraged to use the selected strains and some improvement is noticeable now.

Rubber: The total area cultivated with rubber is 4,735 acres. There are only six Estates of over 100 acres in area. Rubber Control was introduced on June 1st, 1934 and the State was allowed a quota of 450 tons subject to export percentage. Towards the latter end of the year it was apparent that this was insufficient and a request was made for an increase. This has now been granted in 1354.

The introduction of the machinery of Rubber Regulation presented no difficulties. Inspection of small holdings was undertaken by Penghulus and the Land Office outdoor staff generally and at the latter end of the year the large estates were inspected by an officer of the Kedah Survey Department.

The following are statistics of planted and tappable areas.

			<i>Planted Area</i>	<i>Tappable Area</i>
			RELONGS.	RELONGS.
Estates over 100 Relongs				
in area	...	...	2,462 = (1,748 acres)	1,913 = (1,358 acres)
Estates less than 100 Relongs				
in area	...	...	4,207 = (2,987 acres)	3,267 = (2,319 acres)

Provisional Standard Productions were fixed for the large estates amounting to 383,200 lbs. (or 2,874 pickuls) and the amount available for small holdings was 624,800 lbs. (or 4,686 pikuls).

The price of rubber averaged \$27.98 a pikul throughout the year.

Rubber exported amounted to 7,540 pikuls as against 7,896 pikuls in the previous year.

Coconuts: The area under coconuts was approximately 3,829 acres in small holdings. In many cases this cultivation is mixed with other forms of cultivation.

Other Cultivation: There is no large scale cultivation of crops other than those mentioned above. Tobacco, coffee, bananas, chillies, arecanuts and groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale.

Live Stock: The breeding of poultry is carried on extensively in the kampongs but no accurate figures are available concerning this industry.

4,976,127 hen and duck eggs, 36,709 chickens and 18,852 ducks were exported during the year.

According to the census there were at the end of the year the following Live Stock in the State:—

Cattle	..	..	..	11,237
Buffaloes		..	..	3,125
Pigs	..	..	..	989
Goats	..	..	..	2,522

There was little export of cattle but movement between States and Settlements was not restricted.

An area of 490 acres approximately was set apart as a reserve to be used for the purpose of selective breeding of cattle. It is hoped to improve the standard of local cattle and buffaloes and a scheme is receiving attention.

There is no Veterinary Department in the State. The State Veterinary Surgeon, Kedah, has on all occasions been ready to give this Government the benefit of his advice and help.

An outbreak of rinderpest took place at Padang Besar and Titi Tinggi in October and lasted to the end of the year. 130 deaths were recorded amongst cattle at Padang Besar owing to this epidemic, exclusive of deaths in the Quarantine Camp.

Rabies continued to give trouble and the Police continued the campaign against unlicensed dogs. 803 were shot during the year.

Labour: On three Estates having an acreage of over 100 acres, the average labour population was 245 Indians, 91 Malays and 10 Chinese. In addition the Public Works Department employed an average of 42 Indians and 69 Malays and the Federated Malay States Railways Department employed an average of 74 Indians, 2 Malays and 4 others.

There was one school on Cowdar Estate with an average attendance of 10 children.

No labourers were recruited from India during the year.

The Labour Law of Perlis is similar to that obtaining in other Malay States and the Protector of Labour, Kedah, acts in a similar capacity in this State. Estates were visited by him during the year and health conditions were reported to be satisfactory. No prosecutions were instituted and complaints of a trivial nature were settled departmentally.

Sick labourers were sent to Kangar Hospital.

The labour employed on mines was exclusively Chinese. No reliable figures are available as to their numbers but it is estimated that about 1,000 were so employed. Chinese labour is recruited locally and from other mining districts.

Forests: There is no organised forest department and the issues of passes for timber and minor forest produce is in the hands of the Police Department. The total revenue from Royalties during the year was \$610 against \$485 in 1352. Export Duties on forest revenue yielded \$154 as against \$153 for the same period.

The forest in the State is of little economic value. On the coastal plain there are about 10 square miles of Glam (a species of *Malaleuca*) which is used for firewood and piling and which yields a bark which the peasants use for roofing.

Fisheries: The State has a Coast Line of about 13 miles, the five fathoms line being on an average five miles out to sea. During the year, 592 pikuls of salt water fish were exported as against 897 pikuls in 1352. The bulk of this went to Penang in a dried state. 3,424 pikuls of fresh water fish were also exported to Penang as against 3,962 pikuls in the previous year. Exports of dried prawns and prawn refuse amounted to 75 pikuls and 32 pikuls respectively.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE.

Figures are available regarding the import and export of dutiable goods only. Comparative figures for 1352 and 1353 in respect of the principal imports are as follows:—

Articles.	1352	1353
Beer, Cider etc. (gallons)	1,624	1,721
Chinese Spirits (gallons)	828	771
European Spirits (gallons)	782	636
Cigarettes (lbs.)	40,484	47,180
Kerosene oil (gallons)	78,036	78,374
Petrol (gallons)	54,504	46,996
Piece goods (yards)	368,890	356,256
Tobacco (lbs.)	26,504	27,656

Figures of the principal exports are as follows:—

Articles.	1352	1353
Arecanuts (pikuls)	360	665
Buffaloes and cattle (head)	124	57
Copra (pikuls)	3,105	1,224
Fish (pikuls)	4,859	4,164
Goats (head)	1,333	459
Hides and Horns (pikuls)	203	211
Padi (pikuls)	126,727	130,686
Phosphates (tons)	444	280
Poultry (head)	31,349	55,561
Rice (pikuls)	77,230	85,750
Rubber (pikuls)	7,896	7,540
Tapioca (pikuls)	2,460	3,375
Tin-ore (pikuls)	7,182	8,640

Other exports are timber and forest produce. The bulk of the trade is with Penang, partly by rail and partly by sea (in junks); lorry transport is becoming more popular.

In common with other States, Perlis came into the Scheme to regulate by quotas the importation of cotton and artificial silk piece goods manufactured in foreign countries. The necessary control was secured by prohibiting

the importation, otherwise than from the Colony of the Straits Settlements or a Malay State of any class or classes of foreign textiles in respect of which a quota had been fixed by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, except under a licence issued by the Collector of Customs acting in conjunction with the Registrar-General of Statistics, Singapore. As stated, figures of import of dutiable articles only are available, but in any case the imports into the State are almost entirely by rail from Penang.

By means of an Order in Council dated May 28th, 1934, Rubber Control was introduced as from June 1st, 1934. Subsequently on the 1st August, 1934, the Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1353, was brought into force.

Control of Export of Tin was maintained throughout the year.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of pay on Estates continued to improve and towards the end of the year the rates for men rose to 35 cents and for women to 30 cents a day, as against 28 cents and 25 cents in 1352. This was due to the great improvement in the price of rubber.

The wages paid to mining coolies remained at the average of \$1 a day.

Labourers had no difficulty in securing employment.

The cost of living did not rise. The price of rice varied between 18 and 20 cents a gantang during the year and that of other foodstuffs remained equally low.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION.

A Standard Committee appointed by the Government acts in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with education in the schools and with the welfare of the pupils.

The Staff of the Education Department consists of an Inspector of Schools who was appointed to the post on the 1st Jemadilakhir, 1353 (11th September, 1934) and 99 teachers including Koran teachers. Of the 75 school teachers 12 were trained and were Head Teachers. In the schools at Kangar and Arau the Assistants are also trained teachers.

Malay vernacular education only is taught in the schools and this education is free. During the year there was no increase in the number of schools, which, as in 1352, stood at the total of 20 boys' and 4 girls' schools. These provided education for 2,257 pupils of whom 1,978 were boys and 279 girls. The average attendance during the year was 92%.

The number of pupils who sat for the Standard V Examination at the end of the year was 209 of which 95, or 46%, passed. Amongst girls, 13 passed this examination out of a total of 16, a percentage of 81. The results in the passes amongst boys compare very unfavourably with those of 1352 when 99.5% of candidates passed the examination. This decrease is accounted for by a more strict supervision of the examinations and a higher standard of marking.

Physical Training forms a part of the curriculum of all schools and a little basketry is taught.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Two new schools were erected at Jelempok and Sungei Berembang during the year and repairs and extensions made to existing schools. Large extensions were made to Kayang school to accommodate the increasing numbers of pupils.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Only 11 schools have gardens at present where flowers and vegetables are grown. A competition was held at the end of the year for the best upkept gardens and certificates were awarded to three schools.

GAMES.

The majority of the schools have play grounds and organised games are practised and football played. An inter-school football league provides keen competition every year and nine schools have joined the league.

Sepak Raga is played in some schools.

GENERAL.

Student Teachers are selected by examination and are sent at the expense of the Government to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim for a 3 years course of training. During the year there were 10 such students under training. Two students returned to Perlis after completing their course and four were sent for training. One trained teacher was sent to the College to undergo further training with a view to appointment as Visiting Teacher. There were, however, only 11 trained teachers available for 20 schools and the shortage was keenly felt. A trained teacher for each school is essential and the absence of them militates against progress in such branches of education as Carpentry, Handicraft and Basketry.

There is no English School in Perlis and boys are sent to English Schools in Penang at the expense of the Government and in other cases assistance by way of grants is given. It is hoped to increase the number of boys sent for English Education in the near future.

By arrangement with the Governments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, Mr. O. T. Dussek, Principal of the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, paid a visit of inspection to Perlis Schools in June, 1934. His report contained valuable recommendations for the improvement of the schools and of vernacular education, foremost among matters of importance being the separation of the religious and secular schools. Religious teaching is now given in the Vernacular School Buildings from 2 to 4 p.m. daily and does not conflict with the normal school syllabus.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

A Post and Telegraph Department is maintained by the Kedah Government.

There is a Post Office at Kangar. The following is a comparative table of business transacted during the last 3 years:—

	1351	1352	1353
Letters	91,913	76,128	96,564
Registered Articles	4,087	4,233	4,143
Parcels (ordinary, insured and C.O.D.)	929	1,016	1,131
Telegrams	2,784	2,617	3,016
Money Orders and Postal Orders ...	\$51,162	\$45,358	\$48,937

At the end of the year the savings bank included 170 accounts with a total of 15,731 on deposit, as against 132 accounts with deposits of \$12,354 in 1352.

At Padang Besar Railway Station on the Siamese frontier the following business was dealt with:—

	1351	1352	1353
Letters	28,431	31,642	35,243
Registered Articles	2,208	1,799	2,179
Parcels (ordinary)	31	40	54

The revenue collected by the Department was \$3,564 and the expenditure \$3,559.

SHIPPING.

The chief ports are Kangar, about 5 miles up the Perlis River, and Kuala Sanglang on the sea coast. There are also Customs stations on the coast at Kuala Perlis and Sungei Bahru.

During spring tides the Perlis River is navigable for Junks as far as Kangar.

The number of junks entering Perlis ports in 1353 was 323 as against 366 in 1352 and the tonnage 10,764 as against 7,255 in the latter year.

Small motor boats run fairly frequently to the Kedah River and to Setul in Siam. 151 motor boats entered Perlis ports during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The Main Line of the Federated Malay States Railways from Penang to Siam runs through the State from North to South. Padang Besar Station at the frontier is operated jointly by the Federated Malay States Railways and the Siamese State Railways. All stations on the line are connected with the main roads. The Railway does not touch Kangar but passes through Arau, the residence of His Highness the Raja.

ROADS.

There are $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles of metalled road of which $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles are asphalted either grouted or painted. There are 10 miles of unmetalled roads and 23 miles of bridle paths. The roads are upkept by the Public Works Department. The cost of maintenance of metalled roads was \$806 per mile, a reduction on the 1352 figure.

Thirty six miles of canals and rivers were upkept and 15 miles of river cleared during the year.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BANKING.

There are no Banks in the State except the Kedah Posts and Telegraphs Savings Bank at Kangar, which had a sum of \$15,731 to the credit of depositors at the end of the year. This is an improvement on the previous year's figure.

CURRENCY.

The unit of currency is the Straits Settlements Dollar which has a par value of two shillings and four pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the pikul (or picul of 133½ lbs., which is divided into 100 katies. English and Chinese weights are also used.

The unit of measurement of capacity is the gantang of which the kuncha (160 gantangs) and the naleh (16 gantangs) are multiples.

The unit of land measure is the relong (0.71 acre).

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year was \$112,702 made up as follows:—

Personal Emoluments	..	..	11,701
Other Charges	..	..	2,114
Public Works Annually	..	..
Recurrent	..	..	53,979
Special Services	..	..	44,908
			<hr/>
			112,702
			<hr/>

The expenditure in 1352 amounted to \$96,624.

PUBLIC WORKS ANNUALLY RECURRENT.

The Headworks Water Supply was satisfactorily maintained during the year. Regarding this supply, the Bacteriologist's report described the sample from the town tap as being very satisfactory and up to the English Standard in typical B. Coli Content.

The path to the Headworks was formed into an earth road with temporary bridges and the entire pipe line straightened and recaulked.

18½ miles of the total mileage of the State (37½) are asphalted. 1¼ miles were remetalled and 2¾ miles side-table reconstructed. 1 Timber Bridge was reconstructed and 9 Arch and Pipe Culverts either constructed or rebuilt.

The total expenditure on Road Maintenance was \$29,437.

A large programme of painting of buildings was carried out.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

The principal items carried out under Special Services were:—

- Improvement of Perlis Water Supply.
- Gaol Workshed.
- Ward for Infectious Diseases.
- Ward for Female Mental Cases.

The improvement to the Water Supply were carried out at a cost of \$20,000 with a view to obtaining a larger supply of water during periods of drought. The source of the supply is the heavily polluted Sungai Jerneh at Repoh, 2 miles from Kangar. The works were unfortunately not completed in time to maintain the supply during the drought which lasted from the 18th Zulkaedah (22nd February, 1935) to the end of the year, but were sufficiently advanced to put them temporarily into commission by pumping crude water direct through the filter without sedimentation. The plant gave a perfectly clear colourless effluent but no analyses were made.

GENERAL.

Unskilled labour was plentiful and showed no tendency to increase in cost. Skilled labour was scarce as is evidenced by the slow progress in Special Services. Only \$45,000 was spent out of a total of \$93,000 voted.

The health of the labour force remained reasonably good except amongst the Headworks Staff who suffered considerably from malaria. 27 coolies of the total labour force were treated in Kangar Hospital.

At the end of the year the labour force was as follows:—

<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Indian.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
76.	44.	2.	122.

Mr. G. J. O'Grady relieved Mr. F. E. B. Murphy as Assistant Engineer in charge of the Department on October 31st 1934.

The State Engineer, Kedah, continued to pay visits of inspection during the year.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

There are four Courts in the State:— the Court of the Raja, the Senior Court, the Junior Court and the Sheriah Court.

The Court of the Raja consists of the State Council and hears appeals from the Senior Court.

The Senior Court consists of a Malay Judge sitting together with and assisted by the Adviser. If the two members are unable to agree the matter is referred to the Court of the Raja. No such reference was necessary during the year.

The Senior Court has original and appellate criminal jurisdiction; it also has appellate, but not original, civil jurisdiction, except that it deals with Administration Suits in which the value of the estate amounts to more than \$500.

The Junior Court consists of a single Malay Judge. It has criminal jurisdiction, its powers extending to fines of \$250 and imprisonment up to a maximum of one year. Its civil jurisdiction is unlimited.

The Sheriah Court consists of the Chief Kathi or the Assistant Kathi and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the Mohammedan religion. Its criminal jurisdiction is defined in the Sheriah Courts Enactment.

The following is a record of the cases dealt with by the Courts.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1352	Instituted in 1353	Disposed of in 1353	Pending at end of 1353
Senior Court (Appeals)	...	14	14	...
Senior Court	...	7	7	...
Junior Court	3	396	394	5
Sheriah Court	...	38	37	1

CIVIL COURTS.

	Remain- ing over from 1352	Instituted in 1353	Disposed of in 1353	Pending at end of 1353
Senior Court (Appeals)	4	39	42	1
Senior and Junior Courts				
Administration Suits	62	99	53	108
Junior Court ...	68	422	469	21
Sheriah Court ...	4	69	71	2

COURT OF THE RAJA.

There were two criminal and two civil appeals to the Court of the Raja.

POLICE.

The Police Force is in charge of a Malay Officer styled the Chief of Police and consisted at the end of the year of the following personnel:—

Chief of Police ..	..	..	1.
Inspector ..	..	..	1.
Sub-Inspector ..	..	..	1.
Sergeants ..	..	..	2.
Corporals ..	..	..	2.
Lance Corporals ..	..	..	4.
Constables ..	..	..	56.
Detective ..	..	..	1.

A Forest Guard and a Veterinary Policeman are also attached to the Force.

There are seven Police Stations in the State and, with the exception of Padang Besar Station, all are in telephonic communications with Headquarters.

The discipline of the Force was satisfactory.

There were 32 orderly room cases against 19 during the previous year but no cases are brought before the Court.

One Chinese detective was dismissed from the Force.

474 reports of offences committed were made as against 436 of the previous year. 348 cases involving 657 persons were brought before the Courts at Kangar and convictions were secured in 299 cases involving 586 persons, 71 persons being discharged.

Reports of 4 homicides were received during the year. One conviction for culpable homicide was obtained while in other case the charge was altered to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Malays were involved in these cases. The other two reports were in respect of a "double" murder at Kaki Bukit by a Chinese and no arrest had been made at the end of the year.

There was little other serious crime. There were 3 cases of house-breaking and theft and 18 reports of cattle stealing. The Siamese border offers a safe retreat for offenders in the latter crime.

The Police Department is responsible for the Forest and Veterinary work of the State; for the issue of licences for firearms; the registration of vehicles; the supervision of weights and measures and the licensing of dogs.

The revenue collected from the issue of wood cutting Passes and Licensing of extraction of jungle produce amounted to \$611 and from cattle inspection and licences \$913.

472 fire-arms were licensed during the year as against 501 in 1352.

The following motor vehicles were registered during the year in comparison with 1352:—

	1352	1353
Motor cars	98	105
Motor Lorries and Buses ..	20	16
Motor cycles	5	5

Fees collected amounted to \$5,769 as against \$5,834 in 1352.

436 dog licences were issued during the year and 803 unlicensed dogs destroyed.

The total revenue of the Department was \$8,773 as against \$8,974 in 1352 and expenditure \$37,068 as against \$37,470.

PRISONS.

There is one prison in the State situated at Kangar. The British Adviser is Superintendent of the Prison and is assisted by a Gaoler and a staff of 3 N.C.O.'s, 12 Malay Warders and 1 Sikh Warder.

24 prisoners remained at the end of the previous year, 121 were admitted during the year and 53 remained at the end of the year.

Discipline amongst prisoners and warders was satisfactory.

The health of the prisoners continued to be satisfactory and there were no deaths during the year.

Prisoners are employed inside the gaol on rice milling, basketry, chick making, book-binding and carpentry and in extra-mural work of grasscutting, scavenging, earth-work and gardening. Government departments are provided with the manufactures made in the Gaol and in 1352 the sale of these realised \$1,000.

3,520 gantangs of padi were milled in the prison into 1,715 gantangs of rice and sold for \$300, while surplus vegetables from the prison garden were also sold.

There is no separate accommodation for juvenile prisoners. Such offenders are sent to the Reformatory School in Singapore if the necessity arises.

Female prisoners are lodged in a separate building adjacent to the main gaol.

The total expenditure of the Department was \$10,163 being almost the same as in 1352.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION.

Eight Enactments were passed during the year. Of the Enactments which were not Amending Enactments the following are the more important:—

No. 1 of 1353. *The Women and Girls Protection Enactment, 1353.*

This law was enacted to bring the legislation regarding the protection of women and girls into line with that in force in other States. The Enactment of 1343 was repealed.

No. 3 of 1353. *The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1353.*

This legislation implements the International Agreement on this subject and regulates the production and export of rubber.

No. 5 of 1353. *The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1353.*

This was new legislation, having the aim of eliminating the Mui Tsai system in the State. The law is based on similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.

No. 7 of 1353. *The Reservations Enactment, 1353.*

The primary object of this legislation is to make secure for the Malays their interest in certain land against the danger of dispossession by aliens. The Enactment is modelled on the Federated Malay States and Kedah Malay Reservations Enactment with such variations to suit local circumstances as were deemed expedient. Provision is also made for similar protection of the interests of Siamese agriculturists who are permanent residents of the State.

Among the Amending Enactments, the chief legislation enacted was to provide by an amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code for Police Supervision of certain types of criminals upon release.

CHAPTER XV

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The State has no public debt.

At the end of the year, in addition to funds, amounting to \$214,375, which stood to the credit of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund, the assets exceeded liabilities by \$362,863 as shown in the following statement:—

LIABILITIES	At end of 1353 (16-4-34- 4-4-35)	ASSETS	At end of 1353 (16-4-34- 4-4-35)
	\$		\$
		Cash in Treasury ...	20,546
		Cash at Banks ...	44,299
		Fixed Deposit ...	50,000
		Cash with Crown Agents ...	214,375
		Investments ...	239,725
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	214,375	Suspense Account	6,685
Deposits ...	38,778	Advances ...	7,234
Excess of Assets ...	362,863	Loans ...	33,152
TOTAL ...	616,016		616,016

The revenue for 1353 was \$582,382 and the expenditure \$487,130. For 1352 the figures were \$530,709 and \$464,457 respectively.

Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices A and B to this report and a comparison with 1352 figures is included.

Revenue: Customs Revenue accounted for \$297,853 and there was an increase of \$8,725 in Chandu Revenue over the previous year's collections. Lands and Mines showed a considerable increase due to improved conditions and returns of Municipal revenue were larger than in the previous year.

Customs Duties are levied on exports, the chief of which are padi, rice, tin-ore, fish, poultry and eggs. The following are the chief dutiable imports:— Benzine, Cloth and Piece goods, Kerosine, Liquors, Matches, Sugar and Tobacco.

The total duties collected on export duties during the year was \$112,297 and on imports \$185,556. The figures for 1352 were \$93,557 and \$117,886 respectively.

Chandu or specially prepared opium is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

The gross opium revenue totalled \$142,509 as against \$133,782 in 1352. The cost of chandu was \$25,440.

Expenditure: The total expenditure was \$487,130. This exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by \$22,673 but was \$13,959 less than the amount estimated.

Personal Emoluments, excluding Ruling House Allowances, State Pensions, Retired Pensions and Gratuities amounting to \$39,963, totalled \$226,354 which is 38.87% of the Revenue. Expenditure under Other Charges and Special Expenditure amounted to \$220,813 or 37.75% of the Revenue for the year.

Investments:— The Opium Revenue Replacement Fund is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies and a yearly sum equal to 10% of the gross Opium Revenue is paid to this account, the interest being credited to the Fund.

Other investments consist of Municipal Debenture Stock and F.M.S. $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ loan.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS.

The total area of the State is 310 square miles of which 89.7 square miles are alienated for agricultural purposes. The State has an area of 39 square miles of reserve forest and 181.3 square miles is still unalienated.

Agricultural land is held under title known as small grant alienated in perpetuity subject to an annual rent. There are in existence a number of grants issued in the period of Siamese suzerainty but in these the boundaries are not accurately delineated and the titles are being gradually replaced as opportunity occurs.

In 1344 the minimum rates of premium on alienation of State land for agricultural purposes were fixed as follows:—

A. For Rubber Cultivation.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----------------|
| (i) For areas up to 15 relongs | .. | \$10 a relong.* |
| (ii) For areas from 15 to 100 relongs | .. | \$15 .. |
| (iii) For areas over 100 relongs | .. | \$25 .. |

B. For Bendang (any area) .. \$3 ..

C. For Kampong and other cultivation.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|---------|
| (i) For areas up to 50 relongs | .. | \$5 .. |
| (ii) For areas over 50 relongs | .. | \$10 .. |

In actual alienation the minimum rate is usually charged.

Town lots are alienated at prices varying up to 10 cents a square foot.

Rents on agricultural land.

- | | | |
|--|----|------------------------|
| (i) For rubber cultivation | .. | \$1 a relong p.a. |
| (ii) For bendang and other cultivation | .. | 50 cents a relong p.a. |

Rents on mining land \$1 a relong p.a.

Rents on town lots .. \$2 a year for a lot of 2,400 square feet or less.

* A Relong equals .71 of an acre.

Mining Land.

Land for mining purposes is usually given out on short term leases of 5 years.

No premium has ever been charged on alienation of land for mining.

The area of land alienated for agricultural purposes at the end of the year was approximately 52,858 acres. Land held under mining title totalled 4,427 acres. Owing to the state of the records these figures are to be accepted with reserve.

The total land revenue collected was \$73,262 as against \$58,730 in 1352.

Land alienated during the year was as follows:—

For padi cultivation	..	..	22 Acres.
For kampong cultivation	..	..	39 „
For Rubber cultivation	..	..	351 „

The alienation for rubber was not an alienation of new area but realienation of an Estate which had reverted to the State for non-payment of rent.

The Land Law in the State is primitive and action is now being taken to overhaul the Law and to reorganise the land administration of the State. For this purpose, under arrangement with the Federated Malay States Government, Inche Mahmud bin Mat, M.C.S., was seconded for service in the State. He assumed duties on January 28th, 1935, as Commissioner of Lands and Mines.

An Enactment to secure for the Malays and the Siamese agriculturists who are permanent residents of the State their interest in land against dispossession by aliens was passed towards the end of the year. This Enactment was modelled on the Federated Malay States and Kedah Malay Reservations Enactments with certain variations to suit local circumstances. Interest in Malay holdings was passing into the hands of aliens at a rapid rate and the constitution of an extensive area on the south western side of the State as a reservation under this Enactment has put a check on further dispossession by aliens. This Legislation has met with the general approval of the local inhabitants.

SURVEYS.

The Survey Department is under the supervision of the Superintendent of Surveys, Kedah. All office work is done by the Kedah Survey Office.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to \$8,001 as against \$7,336 in 1352.

180 lots were demarcated at a cost of \$1,667.

Lots sent for preliminary settlement totalled 1,110 and Requisitions for Survey were made in respect of 305 lots settled by the Land Office.

Final computations and preparation of Plans for one large agricultural lot, Town surveys of Kangar and Kuala Perlis and a Road survey near Kangar were completed.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A Co-operative Societies Department was inaugurated in 1345 and is under the charge of an officer who received training in the Co-operative Department of the Federated Malay States.

The records and transactions of the Societies are kept according to the Malay Calendar, since the Malay Year is the official year followed in the State.

At the end of 1352, there were 16 societies in the State viz:—

(a) 1 society amongst the urban salary earners and

(b) 15 Rural Credit Societies of which 14 were amongst the agriculturists and 1 among the fisher folk of Kuala Perlis.

The society amongst the salary earners is the Perlis Government Servants' Thrift and Loan Society and its membership has diminished from 269 in 1349 to 105 in 1352, but the financial strength has been satisfactory. At the end of 1352 the society held \$31,835. Decline in membership has been mainly due to three causes: (1) many of the members had very little comprehension of the aims and objects of the society and looked upon it as a debt-shop; (2) a fair number who had taken loans resigned as soon as the portion of their unpaid loan was equal to their paid-up subscriptions, since they found it irksome to continue to pay the instalments; and (3) there was retrenchment amongst the Government staff in 1350, when all who were retrenched had to resign from the society. In the past, the bulk of the loan was used to pay off prior debts.

There are indications that the aim with which the society was started, that is, to enable members to build up their capital by regular thrift, to free them from outside debts and to assist them in acquiring useful property, will be realised in the near future. The cash balance of the society has always been much in excess of the amount approved for loans.

The Rural Credit Societies are designed to teach regular thrift and to supply the short term loan requirements of members. They were working satisfactorily up to 1348, but from that date have been passing through a period of difficulty owing to the failure of the crops in the State in that year and to the subsequent general slump in trade associated with the fall in the prices of agricultural products. Repayment of loans was in arrears and there was default in the yearly subscriptions. Not one of the societies, however, had to be liquidated and this is due to the keenness of the remaining members to work them. It is gratifying to record that at the end of 1352, the financial position of these societies was satisfactory.

Though there have been suggestions for the formation of "General Purposes" and "Better Living" Societies etc., it has not been practicable to start any one of them owing to shortage of staff. The appointment of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies during 1352 relieved the Officer-in-Charge of part of his numerous duties.

The following statement shows position of Societies at the end of 1353.*

All Societies	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of Societies ...	13	14	14	14	16
Membership ...	749	712	658	565	526
Total working					
Capital \$'000 ...	44.4	57.1	58.9	57.6	52.1

(*) figures are for Mohammedan Years A.H. 1348—1353.

Weekly fairs: Three further weekly fairs were erected during the year at Sampering, Oran and Seriab. The cost of the erection of fairs varies from \$250—\$350 and there are now 9 such fairs. It is feared, however, that the fairs are not attaining their primary object which was to provide a convenient method for the disposal of Kampong produce at fairer prices than can be obtained from the Chinese shopkeepers and middlemen. They were also intended to provide a means whereby the societies could obtain some experience of the management of commercial affairs while at the same time adding to their funds. The tendency which has been rapidly growing is for these fairs to be controlled entirely by Chinese and Indian small traders. The latter come from Kedah and even from Penang and as a result, the Malays are content to follow the less enterprising business of managing coffee and eating shops in the fairs. When business is conducted by them, the fruits of their labours in the field seldom accompany them back to the Kampongs, the attractive goods offered by their competitors being too strong a temptation to resist. Profits therefore go to outside people of other nationalities.

The Department is fully alive to the situation which has been created and the question of confining the markets to Malays only is now under active consideration. The difficulty is, however, that there are in addition three fairs run by private individuals where the large majority of the business is carried on by other than Malay nationals and in which the sale and barter of Kampong produce is of secondary importance; and while these continue to flourish it cannot be expected that co-operative markets entirely controlled by Malays will be successful. Steps are being taken to attempt to place this matter on a more satisfactory footing.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Raja enjoyed good health throughout the year and celebrated his 52nd birthday on the 11th Jemadilawal, 1352 (22nd August, 1934) with the usual ceremonies and entertainments.

His Majesty's Birthday and Armistice Day were marked by official parades and functions at which His Highness was present.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Shenton Thomas, paid an official visit to the State on the 11th January, 1935.

Mr. (now Sir Andrew) Caldecott, visited the State on June 25th 1934.

On the 6th December, 1934, the State Council, with the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government, recognised Tuan Syed Hassan bin Almerhom Tuan Syed Mahmud, nephew of His Highness the Raja, as heir presumptive (Bakal Raja) to the throne of Perlis, in the absence of any male issue of His Highness the Raja.

Serious floods occurred in the State from 1st to the 5th September, 1934 and from 3rd to the 10th of November, 1934. These were the first floods for three years. Their occurrence, however, points to the necessity for Drainage works to prevent inundation of cultivated and cultivable land. Such works might well be done in conjunction with irrigation schemes to assist in improving the general standard of padi production.

Mr. O. E. Venables, M.C.S., acted as British Adviser throughout the year.

C. R. HOWITT,
British Adviser, Perlis.

Kangar, 22nd August, 1935.

APPENDIX A.

*Return of Annual Revenue collected in the years
A.H. 1352 and 1353.*

No.	Headings			1352	1353
				₹	₹
1	Chandu	...	...	133,782	142,509
2	Courts	...	...	9,736	9,244
3	Customs	...	...	271,626	297,853
4	Excise	...	...	549	337
5	Forests	...	...	484	611
6	Harbours	...	...	3,405	3,290
7	Lands and Mines	...	...	58,730	73,262
8	Medical	...	...	1,190	1,198
9	Municipal	...	...	17,107	18,676
10	Police	...	...	7,579	7,250
11	Prisons	...	...	2,004	1,317
12	Sheriah Court	...	...	858	1,513
13	Treasury	...	...	22,749	23,719
14	Veterinary	...	...	910	913
	TOTAL ...			530,709	582,382

APPENDIX B.

*Return of Annual Expenditure incurred in the years
A.H. 1352 and 1353.*

No.	Headings	1352	1353
		\$	\$
1	Ruling House Allowances, Pen- sions, etc. ...	25,159	28,616
2	His Highness the Raja ...	40,407	40,757
3	Office Raja and Adviser ...	15,264	15,611
4	Audit Office ...	4,378	4,495
5	Co-Operative Societies ...	7,774	8,201
6	Courts ...	16,534	16,942
7	Customs and Monopolies ...	40,718	44,389
8	Education ...	39,148	37,747
9	Insp. of Lands & Agriculture ...	5,506	3,469
10	Lands and Mines ...	16,021	17,301
11	Medical ...	20,854	21,493
12	Miscellaneous Services ...	47,367	46,537
13	Mosques ...	4,700	3,428
14	Municipal ...	9,531	9,974
15	Penghulus ...	6,426	6,700
16	Police ...	37,470	37,068
17	Prisons ...	10,095	10,168
18	Sheriah Court ...	7,897	8,231
19	Surveys ...	7,336	8,002
20	Treasury ...	5,249	5,308
21	Public Works Departments ...	12,952	13,816
22	Public Works, Annually Recur- rent ...	44,772	53,979
23	Public Works, Special Services	38,899	44,898
	TOTAL ...	464,457	487,130

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2;

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street;

MANCHESTER 1: York Street;

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent;

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;

or through any Bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.

KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRENGGANU.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
UGANDA.
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN. BRITISH CAMEROONS.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from
the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

Stanford University Library
Stanford, California

**In order that others may use this book,
please return it as soon as possible, but
not later than the date due.**



